ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,699 LONDON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, December 18, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 3, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CRANMER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Ankerwycke, Barn-rise, Wembley Park, to WINIFRED, wife of JOHN P. CRANMER—a son.

CROSS.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 11, Kirklee-terrace, Glasgow, to MARGARET BANNATYNE, wife of A. R. CROSS —a daughter.

ELPHINSTONE.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, Muswell Hill, N.10, to LUCY, wife of Dr. J. H. ELPHINSTONE—a daughter.

FOOTE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, to MAUREEN, wife of Dr. R. R. FOOTE, The Manor House, Maidenhead—a son.

HUME.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at The Rectory, Winchelsea, Sussex, to MOLLY, wife of ROLAND C. HUME, of Buenos Aires—a daughter.

LANE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, to MARY (*née* Garrett), wife of A. G. LANE, of 58, Chiddebert-road, S.W.17—a daughter.

MOBBS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 90, Wigmore-street, W.1, to MARGARET (*née* Hayles), wife of ERIC N. MOBBS —a son.

RICHARDSON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Stone House, Halstead, Kent, to the wife of CAPT. R. A. RICHARDSON (Indian Army Reserve)—a son.

ROYLE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at "The Beeches," Kingston-on-Thames, to JULIET FORD, wife of GEOFFREY ROYLE—a daughter.

RUDKIN.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Rushire, Persian Gulf, to LORNA (*née* Hardcastle), wife of FRANK G. RUDKIN, Imperial Bank of Persia—a daughter.

STANFORD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Ivy House, Devizes, to the wife of CAPTAIN H. M. STANFORD, M.C., R.H.A.—a son.

WALTON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Fairhill, Reedley, Burnley, to Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD WALTON—a son.

WHITE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 16, Devonshire-terrace, W.2, to the wife of SURGEON-COMMANDER H. E. Y. WHITE, Royal Navy—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAVIS : TATE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, JOHN KENNETH NEWSOM DAVIS, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Newsom Davis, of Bamville Wood, Harpenden Common, Herts, to DOROTHY EILEEN, eldest daughter of MAJOR-GENERAL TATE, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., and Mrs. Tate, of 64, Wildwood-road, N.W.11.

IRVING : JOHNSTON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at the British Embassy Church of St. George, Madrid, THOMAS CAVEN IRVING, B.Sc., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Irving, of 34, Coltbridge-terrace, Edinburgh, and Birkshaw, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, to AUDREY, third daughter of the late MAJOR G. F. JOHNSTON, R.E., and Mrs. Johnston, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs. A. D. Johnston, Madrid.

MORLEY : HORSBURGH.—On Dec. 17, 1930, in London, SUB-LIEUTENANT ERIC MORLEY, R.N.R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Morley, 42, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington, to MARY MARGUERITE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. HORSBURGH, of Mark Court, Edenbridge, Kent.

SOMMERFELT : le MAISTRE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Calcutta, WILLIAM, son of the late CAPTAIN SCHMIDT SOMMERFELT, of Bergen, Norway, and London, to PHYLLIS MARY LE MAISTRE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. E. le Maistre, Grasmere, Harpenden.

SILVER WEDDING

EVERS : HEATHCOTE.—On Dec. 18, 1905, at the Old Cathedral, Melbourne, Australia, HAROLD, son of the late C. G. EVERS, of 11, Strathmore-gardens, London, W.8, to RHODA SKENE, daughter of the late MAJOR-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Present address: The Tan Cottage, near Amersham, Bucks.

DEATHS

BAMFIELD.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at 16, Linwood-road, Bournemouth, ELIZABETH, widow of SAMUEL BAMFIELD, R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, in her 91st year.

BARNETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, MAUD EVELYN BARNETT, of Pasecharnes, Sussex, younger daughter of the late Albert Barnett, Esq., of Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. R.I.P. Interment at the R.C. Cemetery, Hastings, 11.30, Saturday. No flowers, by her special request.

BICKET.—On Dec. 16, 1930, in London, THOMAS BARRETT BICKET, M.C., of 7, King-street, S.W.1, the beloved husband of Sarah Bicket, of Liverpool, aged 58 years. Funeral service will be held at Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). Further inquiries should be addressed to W. Griffin and Sons, 49, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BLACK.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 82, Finchley-road, N.W.8, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER CLEMENT BLACK, C.S.I., C.I.E., of Fountain Hill, Budleigh Salterton. Service at Golders Green Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BOYD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARY ANN V. B. BOYD, widow of John Ewart E. A. Boyd, late Madras Police.

CASTLE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 9, Acacia-road, Hampton, after two days' illness, MARIA RICHARDS (Mollie) CASTLE, dearly beloved wife of Leslie Castle. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Hampton, on Saturday, the 20th, 11.15 a.m. Interment at Teddington Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 19, Bowrons-avenue Wembley, the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Percy Chapman, CHARLES CHAPMAN, of 18, Park-avenue, St. Ives, Cornwall, in his 73rd year.

CLARKE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Rosedale, Anerley, S.E.20, MARY ANN, widow of THOMAS CLARKE. R.I.P. (American papers, please copy.)

CLEGG.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 17A, Cromwell-crescent, Earl's Court, S.W., SARA CLEGG, aged 75. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

COPE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Finchley, WALTER CORNELIUS, dearly loved husband of FANNY KNIGHT COPE. Funeral St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

DARWOOD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 16, Holland-park, W.11, SUSAN LOUISA DARWOOD, in her 93rd year, fortified by the rites of the Church. Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, to-morrow (Friday), 10 a.m., followed by interment at Brompton Cemetery.

ELLWOOD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Holmbury, Chichester-road, Croydon, ROBERT ELLWOOD, on the eve of his 87th birthday. Interment at Shirley Church-yard on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 11.30. No flowers, by request.

FERGUSON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Putney, WILLIAM STEWART (New Zealand Government Trade and Produce Officer, London), son of the late GRAHAM FERGUSON and Jean Ferguson, of Hunt, New Zealand, aged 48 years. Cremation Golders Green, 3.30 p.m., to-day (Thursday). No flowers.

GRAVES.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Fellowes-road, Swiss Cottage, GEORGINA GRAVES, only child of George Graves. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2.15, at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Harrow-road. Short service.

HALL RENTON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Acqui, Italy, JAMES HALL RENTON, J.P., F.S.A., of Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex, aged 68.

HARDY.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1930, at Secunderabad, India, the result of a polo accident, THOMAS GUY HARDY, The Royal Dragoons, dearly loved only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. E. G. Hardy, of Lattiford House, Wincanton, aged 25. (By cable.)

HASELER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, ANNIE MARY HASELER, widow of John Haseler, of Birmingham, in her 73rd year.

HULME.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at The Crossways, Shrubbery-avenue, Worcester, WILLIAM BOOTH HULME, Coroner of the City of Worcester, and eldest son of the late Thomas Hulme, of Dunwood, aged 80 years. Interred Endon Church on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

JORDAN.—On Dec. 15, 1930, CHARLES HENRY JORDAN, M.I.N.A., Honorary Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, Author of "Jordan's Tabulated Weights of Iron and Steel," late Principal Surveyor on the Chief Ship Surveyors' staff of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, in his 91st year. Interment at Nunhead Cemetery on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 10.30 a.m. Letters to Miss Helen Jordan and Mrs. T. B. Harding, 44, Warminster-road, Peckham, S.E.22. Flowers to care of W. Skilton and Sons, 56, High-road, Lee, S.E.13.

LEE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Ealgarth, Knatsford, ROBERT LEE, in his 77th year. Interment Knatsford Parish Church, 12 noon to-morrow (Friday).

LEWIS.—On Dec. 15, 1930, accidentally killed at Mhow, India, DAVID CAROL FLOWER LEWIS, Royal Artillery, only surviving son of Sir Herbert and Lady Lewis, Cardiff, aged 26.

LEWIS.—On Dec. 15, 1930, ANNIE, widow of Dr. JAMES HENRY LEWIS, of Thornton Lodge, Twickenham, Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church to-day (Thursday), 11.45 a.m.

LUCAS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at Croftmoor, Iona Park-road, Bournemouth, ARTHUR LUCAS, formerly of Darlington, in his 94th year. Funeral at the Bournemouth Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

LUNN.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Haywards Heath, JOHN, beloved husband of GERTRUDE LUNN, late Director General Medical Department, Mauritius, Malvina and Gold Coast papers, please copy.)

LUNNON.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Cheltenham, HERBERT JOHN, loved husband of AL LUNNON, Funeral at St. Bartholomew's, Churchdown, at 2.30 to-day (Thursday).

MARTIN.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 35, Chelsea Park-gardens, JOHN SAYRE MARTIN, youngest son of the late John S. Martin, of New York.

MERCER.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at "The Mount," Burton-Bradstock, Bridport, EDITH LAURA, youngest daughter of the late JOHN and LOUY MERCER.

DEATHS (continued)

MILBANK LESLIE MELVILLE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at the Adamson Cottage Hospital, Cupar-Fife, RALPH S. MILBANK LESLIE MELVILLE, Melville House, Melville. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m., from Monimail Church to Monimail Churchyard. No flowers, by request.

NUTT.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Lowestoft, CAROLINE JANE NUTT, aged 89 years.

PALMER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at The Lymes, Priory-road, Bowdon, suddenly, from angina pectoris, FREDERICK CHARLES PALMER, second son of the late Major Herrick Palmer.

PARSONAGE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Upton House, Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells, EMMA SARAH, widow of SEPTIMUS PARSONAGE, J.P., C.C., aged 76.

PEEBLES.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at 14, Waldegrave-gardens, Twickenham, IDA LAURA, widow of ROBERT PEEBLES, of the above address, and Wood-street, E.C., aged 54. Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 20, Woking Crematorium, 3.15.

PERRY.—On Dec. 17, 1930, after a long illness, LOUISE JULIE RAINELDE PERRY, widow of Alfred Perry, of 50, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6, and 175, Piccadilly. Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 11.30, West Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green.

SHELTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at 3, Brayfield-road, Bray, Berks, WILLIAM SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Heywood Farm, aged 72 years. Interment at White Waltham Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

SIMONS.—The REV. SANDFORD BETTLES SIMONS, M.A., of Mendham, Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells, in his 78th year. Funeral at King Charles Church, Tunbridge Wells, at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

SOMMARIVA.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Milan, ROSA ALEXANDRINE (*née* Smith-Dodsworth), widow of AYMAR, MARQUIS D'AIX ET DE SOMMARIVA.

TOWNLEY.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Cambridge, following an operation, the REV. CHARLES FRANCIS TOWNLEY, of Fulbourn Manor, Cambridge, in his 75th Year. Funeral, Fulbourn, Saturday, Dec. 20, at 2.30.

WARD.—On Dec. 16, 1930, JOSEPH WARD, of Westview, Priory-road, Spalding, aged 74. Funeral Parish Church, Moulton, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

WEAVER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Pittville Lodge, Cheltenham, ANNE PENNINGTON, widow of DR. JOHN J. WEAVER, M.O. of Health for Southport, and daughter of the late T. and S. E. Clinning. Funeral service at Southport Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m. Flowers to Messrs. Boothroyd, Southport. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BROWNFIELD.—In ever-loving memory of REGINALD JOHN, CAPTAIN BROWNFIELD, 2nd Batt., Royal Warwickshire Regt., killed in action, Dec. 18, 1914.

RAMSAY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of DENIS GAVIN RAMSAY, Royal Sussex Regt., killed in action at Ypres, Dec. 18, 1914.

HOLLIS.—In grateful and ever-loving memory of our Mother, MARY HOLLIS, who died Dec. 18, 1929, aged 74 years.—H. L. H. and M. L. H.

LEWIS.—In unfading memory of ALBERT CALKIN LEWIS, who passed over at Pilgrims Way, Westerham, on Dec. 18, 1916.

MASTERS.—In remembrance of GEORGE SCHUTLER MASTERS, who died at 11, Westbourne-square, W., on Dec. 16, 1909.

OLDFIELD.—In always happy and thankful remembrance of my very dearly loved wife DORIS, Dec. 18, 1921.

ROUTH.—To the honoured memory of my dearly loved husband, AMAND JULES MCCONNEL ROUTH, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., of Grinston Court, Folkestone, who entered into Rest Dec. 18, 1927.

SCOTT-WATSON.—To the dear memory of CAPTAIN WILLIAM SCOTT-WATSON, of Burnhead, late 1st Essex Regiment (44th), Dec. 18, 1929.

TROTT.—To the unfading memory of my most loving and dearly loved companion PATRICIA, of 18, Binegardens, S.W., Dec. 18, 1924.

"Fold her, O Father! in Thine Arms,
And let her henceforth be
A message sweet of love to her
Our human hearts and Thee."

TUMBER. DAVID HOLLAND.—In loving memory. Departed this life Dec. 18, 1928, at Westcliff-on-Sea. Deeply mourned and missed by his wife and daughter, EDNA.

WEISS, N.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Father, Dec. 18, 1928.

WILLIAMS.—In loving memory of DANIEL PRYTHERCH WILLIAMS, Mount Ephraim Library, Tunbridge Wells, who died Dec. 18, 1917.

SOMMERFELT : le MAISTRE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Calcutta, WILLIAM, son of the late CAPTAIN SCHMIDT SOMMERFELT, of Bergen, Norway, and London, to PHYLLIS MARY LE MAISTRE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. E. le Maistre, Grasmere, Harpenden.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ACTIVE DIRECTORSHIP offered in company operating service flats in high-class South Coast town: £2,000 REQUIRED for extending; every investigation welcomed.—Box 130, High Holborn House, W.C.1.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

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INVESTMENTS AND LOANS
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ADVANCES speedily arranged on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities, &c., at Bank rates of interest.—Robert Earle, 235, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTANT arranges ADVANCES at 4½ per cent. net per annum upon REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES.—Vernon Dixon, Criterion-buildings, 24, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1 (opposite Plaza Theatre).

DEVONS ARRANGED to any amount at 4½ per cent. per annum net on reversions, life interests, annuities, &c.—E. F. Smith, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES WANTED for trust funds of £5,000, £4,000, and £1,000 at 5½ per cent. per annum. Would split.—Particulars to lenders' valuers, DENSHAM and LAMBERT, 23a, Savile-row, W.1.

GOLFERS REQUIRE £500 LOAN until April to avert heavy financial losses on forced sales. Can repay £550 for accommodation.—Write Box Z.1080, The Times, E.C.4.

MORTGAGES, First and Second REQUIRED for several funds.—N. F. Roberts, Mortgage Broker, 23, Oliver-grove, South Norwood, S.E.25.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1843), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
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ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea & Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

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RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Smart West End SOCIAL CLUB, 18 years' lease. Rental £500. Profit £3,500, easily made. As going concern; furniture, fittings, &c., £1,000. Great West price, £2,750. Lease worth £1,000.—Write Box 01939, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, £3,000; Lancaster-gate; 9 niches; appointed; net profits under management £20 weekly.—Write Box R.25, The Times, E.C.4.

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TRUST HOUSE (Freehold), £2,500; lovely country town, Midlands; superior business; income-tax paid on £525 profits.—Write Box R.24, The Times, E.C.4.

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PRIVATE HOTEL standing in beautifully wooded grounds of 3½ acres, Kent; 20 minutes London Bridge; near golf; 16 letting rooms, two baths, three lounges, dining and billiard rooms, &c. Recent takings about £45 per week (capable of increase). Price for 17 years' lease, goodwill, furniture, and equipment, only £2,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 23, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CAFE RESTAURANT in leading Cinema in high-class outer London suburb. Smartly decorated and equipped premises seating 80. Rent only £200 p.a. Takings under management past three years average £9,702 p.a., showing £740 p.a. net. Bargain at £1,850.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co. as above.

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The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop. 1637.

CLOTHES VALETING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 20s.; suits or costumes, 35s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. All orders completed before the holidays.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Shop, 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

DANCING
2 lines 9s. (minimum)

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss LYN FLORENCE (late Pavlova Co.), Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9741. Latest Ballroom Dances. Classes.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May.), TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance IN THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. SEVEN-STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES.

CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm, Fox-trot, Waltz, &c. Gerrard 4438-9.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL.—Principal, Wendy Pearson. All Latest Dances. Four private lessons £1. Practice Classes.—7, Hanover-street, W.1. Mayfair 6319.

AT 46, DOVER-STREET (opp. Tube Station).—THE MISSES KING. Ballroom Dancing. Private lessons any time. Personal tuition. Regent 1623.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10. Miss Amy Greenwood, 9, Pindlay-road, Judge. Separate studio each pupil.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

CORRECT BALANCE and SIMPLE STEPS at MISS MURIEL SIMMONS, 13, Stratford-place (opposite Bond-street Tube). Mayfair 2733. Class to-night 6.30.

DANCE PRACTICE TO-NIGHT at the "Bueno de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street, 8.30-11.30 p.m.; 3s. 6d. inclusive; excellent band; parquet floor; and plenty of nice partners. Lessons any time.

DANCE TO-NIGHT at ANITA'S, 8.30. Partners introduced.—9, Regent-street (entrance Swallow-street). Regent 4645. Private lessons. MOOCHI, &c.

EXCLUSIVE opportunity; lessons half-price between 12.30 and 2.30. Ruby Peeler, Eccleston Hotel, S.W.1. Victoria 5770. Mondays, class and dance, 8 to 12.

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C.O.D. SHOPPING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

NICHOLAS and BATE, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W., supply EVERYTHING you require and at much below usual prices. Christmas gifts a specialty, all sorts.—Try a C.O.D. order, small or large.

PERSONAL

23.—Could you not make a confidante?—A.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MISS. MATHESON HAS GONE ABROAD. Will tradespeople and others kindly refrain from sending pamphlets and advertisements to 41, Gt. Cumberland-place?

£7 REWARD.—LOST in West End on 5th instant, GOLD and DIAMOND VANITY CASE. Above reward, or pro rata to value recovered, will be paid to finder by Salvage Adjustment Corporation, Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

£25 REWARD.—LOST, an OLD OIL PAINTING, canvas 20½in. × 25½in., "Rocky Waterfall with timber cart and figures in the foreground," sold for £1 at auction in London on 27th August, 1929, and believed to have been subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of by a picture-frame dealer. Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will pay the above reward to the first person giving them information leading to the missing picture being traced.

£100 REWARD.—LOST, on the 16th December, either in Kensington or between there and or on Rochampton Club Golf Links, a NECKLACE comprising 17 large graduated pearls with platinum chain and plain platinum clasp. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters) to anyone returning the lost necklace to them intact, or in proportion to the value so recovered.

£500 REWARD.—STOLEN, on the 15th Dec., from residence in Aldenham, Herts, a QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY and FURS, including diamond and emerald Brolbe bracelet set platinum, three-stone diamond ring set platinum (large oval centre stone), oblong emerald and diamond cluster ring (set platinum), large coloured broadtail fur coat by Max, Paris. The above reward will be paid by Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, or Hart and Co., 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving them information leading to the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or pro rata.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has graciously given permission for the "NOT FORGOTTEN" Association to hold their CHRISTMAS PARTY (eleventh year) in the Royal Riding School at Buckingham Palace to-day, in the presence of H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE. EX-SERVICEMEN STILL SUFFERING IN HOSPITAL as a result of the War will be entertained. There are over 6,000 men in Great Britain and Ireland (2,500 in London area alone), and the Association needs one to a parcel at Christmas. The work of arranging entertainments, outings, and distribution of gifts goes on unceasingly. Gifts—such as cigarettes, tobacco, pipes, chocolate, fruit, sweets, butter, &c., will be thankfully received.—For particulars of membership please apply to Miss MARTYN WINGHAM, C.B.E., Founder and Hon. Organizer, 86, Ladbroke-road, Holland Park, W.11.

"CHRISTMAS GREETINGS."—Make sure that none of your friends, at home or abroad, are forgotten. A special heading is available on this page. The rate is 10s. for two lines.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT, with PRIVATE ENTRANCE.—GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; large sitting room, bed room, bath room; hot water day and night, central heating, electric light; semi-service. Furnished, with plate and linen, 4 guineas.—Telephone Flaxman 0566 before 10.30 a.m.

CHRISTMAS IN DARKEST LONDON.—Please help the poor souls in London's worst slum area, where most suffer from poverty. Parcels, toys, clothes, grates and empty cupboards. Donations, ANY clothing, toys.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—Golden House, 29 & 30, Piccadilly, W.1.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, small collections, duplicates for American and Colonial Buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. Gifts of Linen, Clothing, or MONEY (£180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, plead £10 for lady recovering cancer operation. Unable afford fire and good food. Details given.

WHAT has BECOME of all the WATCH CHAINS displaced by the universal wrist watch? Some rejoice in a sentimental value, but there must be many that are mortified by long imprisonment in stud boxes and trunks. Gentlemen, confessed or warm welcome and a useful life awaits them at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, London, W.9. Do the good deed to-day and add not a link, but a chain, to support a good work.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners, moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4620.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, long lease, MODERN KENSINGTON RESIDENCE, with or without furniture; every convenience, central heating and Frigidaire; no basement; viewed any time.—Box 230, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

LATE MODEL SALOON. SIXPENCE per MILE. Chauffeur driven.—Padd. 5306.

IDEAL for newly married couple.—Small CHELSEA HOUSE, facing in front, delightful flagged garden; four-five bed rooms, luxurious bath room, two reception rooms; £2 2s. weekly. Lease 1925, or essential sum asked for over seven years' lease, including fittings. In perfect condition and really charming.—Write Owner, Box T.164, The Times, E.C.4.

LUXURIOUS SERVICE SUITE, just off Portman-square; terms moderate.—Phone Welbeck 2000.

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE APPEALS FOR YOUR HELP! 300 BLIND and CRIPPLED GIRLS, from all parts of Great Britain, are being trained to earn their living at Groom's Homes. Over 200 MOTHERLESS and FATHERLESS LITTLE GIRLS maintained and educated at the Orphanage at Seaton-on-Sea. Personal, spiritual, and physical influences work among 1,000 POOR WOMEN STREET-FLOWER-SELLERS. Does this work appeal to your sympathies? If so, please send a CHRISTMAS GIFT to A. G. Groom, Supt. of the Cripplegay, established 1866 (Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920), Sekforde-street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.

DO-IT-YOURSELF.—Simple cabinet, private lessons,—Hyde School, 69, Wigmore-street. Welbeck 2628.

TRAINED MASSEUSE VISITS PATIENT for treatment.—Miss Barson, 25, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.

PLEASE HELP US HELP OTHERS.—Poor people need Christmas Cheer and Clothes. Do send.—Rev. A. G. Matthias Vicarage, Hermit-road, Canning Town, E.16.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND PIANO, Bechstein or Blüthner.—Write Box Z.1058, The Times, E.C.4.

£3. a MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, Chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

OVERCROWDED HOXTON.—Full of LITTLE CHILDREN POOR! Gifts of toys, old clothes, and money to make a JOYOUS CHRISTMAS gladly received by Louis F. Burtt, Secretary, HOXTON MARKET CHRISTIAN MISSION, Hoxton, N.1, President; Walter Scoles, Esq.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite hand-work; low prices; samples sent.—Write Box W.713, The Times, E.C.4.

SUN WORSHIPPERS are invited to inspect magnificent TWIN-SCREW CABIN CRUISER, 52ft. by 8ft. by 5ft., draught 2ft. 6in., fitted with electric light by Waring and Gillow; two 25 h.p. Ballot motors, large central cockpit, roomy accommodation for two or three ex crew, owner's fitted roomy, roomy forecastle. Price £1,000; lying Marseilles; condition new. For further particulars write Box T.126, The Times, E.C.4.

PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift towards our Children's Christmas Dinner Funds, Clothing, &c., gratefully received and acknowledged by Supt., John Pounds Mission, 24, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

WINTER SPORTS.—Young party going Switzerland January 7 would welcome few others join; moderate cost.—Apply 165, Warrens, 32, Conduit-street, W.1.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Winter Resort, Duporth Guest House, St. Austell Bay. Tropical Gardens. Comforts.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W. The Corps of Retired Officers of all Branches of His Majesty's Forces.

A Distinguished FOREIGN FAMILY would be RECEIVED into the cultured English family Town home of an Oxford Graduate, ex-diplomat and University professor, for any period.—Write Box T.184, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY owner-driver, AUSTIN SIX Saloon, 6d. mile. Town, country.—Birch, Maida Vale 5211 or 2172.

WANTED, small or moderate size PAINTING by George W. Lambert.—Send particulars and price C. A., 88, Lancaster-gate, London.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Plan a pigeon shoot, covering 12 acres to keep birds on the move. The farmers will be glad to join. You may bag some vermin at the same time.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Eley and Kynoch cartridges are obtainable in all gauges, including 12's for long-chambered guns.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend any where.—PETER DEAN, 151-5, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

DECANTERS! Let's give Uncle John one of the marvellous decanters from the Gift Department

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

CEYLON TOURS BY P. & O.

£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.—Apply P. & O. Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Nalders ..	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Higsett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Hendlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
‡Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nagora (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Nevasa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
‡Somali (cargo) ..	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rolfe	Feb. 5	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**WARFIELD ..	6,060	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*DUMRA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	—
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MARGHA ..	8,278	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,923	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	Dec. 19	Dec. 27
MATLA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passenger and Freight Department (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Boulday and Karachi: Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA ..	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16
	and thereafter every 28 days.		

† Cabin passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From † San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 4724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS.
17,335 miles. 12 Days in India. £120.

SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE.
13,714 miles. 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
Plans, subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,800	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
KUWA MARU	16,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tele.: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Jan. 1 and Jan. 15 ATHOS II.
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
AV. R. GARROS Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 LECONTE DE LISLE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR Dec. 30 and Jan. 20 THEO. GAUTIER
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LOTUS Dec. 23 and Dec. 30 CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS
TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
*Warwickshire ..	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire ..	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 25, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6086, 8087.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES. SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE and JAVA.

M.s. Sibajak	12,500	Dec. 26	
M.s. Indrapoera	12,000	Jan. 9	

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West-end Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	AUSONIA ..	.. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..	.. a	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA ..	.. b	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD		Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA ..	.. c	Liverpool	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC ..	.. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.				
3	BALTIC ..	.. †, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA ..	.. b	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA ..	.. d	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA ..	.. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA ..	.. b	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	.. d, e	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	.. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA ..	.. f	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND ..	.. b	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC ..	.. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	.. d	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA ..	.. h	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC ..	.. g	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA ..	.. f	Glasgow	Anchor
21	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	..	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC ..	.. b	Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	.. d, e	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville.
g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	AUSONIA ..	.. g	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC ..	.. g	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.				
2	CARONIA ..	.. g	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	g, g	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	.. g	Liverpool	Cunard
16	PENNLAND ..	.. g	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	.. g	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	.. gg	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	g, g	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.		From	Line.
19	MELITA ..	.. gg	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	.. gg	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.				
2	MONTCLARE ..	.. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..	.. gg	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA ..	.. gg	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. gg Via Belfast and Glasgow. g Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG (HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

DEUTSCHLAND ..	..	..	Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN ..	..	..	Jan. 9
HAMBURG ..	..	..	Jan. 16
DEUTSCHLAND ..	..	..	Jan. 23

CROSS CHANNEL SAILINGS

Southampton to Hamburg
Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.

A number of these have been arranged for 1931.
The itineraries include:—

THE MEDITERRANEAN & THE LEVANT

(January-June).
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 1st.
Fares from £25 0 0

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, ICELAND and THE BALTIC

(June-September).

WINTER VOYAGES TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE

of the

S.S. "RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.

January, 1931.

ENJOY 140 DAYS on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of impelling interest with all their individual fascinations are visited.—The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.

A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.

TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena from Southampton ..	.. Dec. 31
Orinoco	.. Jan. 28
Teutonia from Plymouth ..	.. Jan. 15

COLOMBO, STRAITS and FAR EAST.

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel fogs. Phone Gerrard 6724, or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

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ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
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*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampt'n.	From Liverpool.
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Feb. 20	—

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HAVANA

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ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
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OROPESA	11,580	Mar. 5

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" FRANCE " (c)	.. ..	Dec. 31	Jan. 9
" PARIS " (c)	.. ..	Jan. 7	Jan. 15
" DE GRASSE " (c)	.. ..	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	.. ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
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Hon. Treasurer, W. H. BREARETON, Esq., 24, Nottingham-place, London, W.1.
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FURNISHED FLAT or SMALL HOUSE REQUIRED for Christmas holidays in W.8 district; three to four bed rooms.—Write D., 45, Victoria-road, W.8.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of EAST SUFFOLK.
APPOINTMENT of MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Male Registered Practitioners for the above APPOINTMENT.
The duties of the post include the Medical Inspection of School Children and Maternity and Child Welfare work; experience in Eye Refraction and ante-natal work is desirable, and full details of the Qualifications of Public Health will be a recommendation. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.
The salary attaching to the post will be £600 per annum. A deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation will be made, and motor-car allowance will be paid on the Council's scale of £125 per annum.
The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.
Applications must be made upon a form which can be obtained from the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Ipswich, to whom the completed forms should be returned not later than Wednesday, 7th January, 1931.
CECIL OAKES, Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Ipswich, 16th December, 1930.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for TWO of MORE APPOINTMENTS as ENGINEER and SURVEYOR to the Port of London will be held in London on March, 1931. Limits of age 25–40. Salary £300—£500, plus bonus (at present £114 9s. on £500). Every candidate must possess either an Extra First Class (Board of Trade) Certificate of Competency as Engineer, or a First Class (Board of Trade) Certificate of Competency as Engineer together with a B.Sc. (Engineering), or other equivalent voucher of a high standard.
Apply to Senior Staff Officer, Establishment Department (Mercantile Marine Branch), Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1. Last day for receipt of completed application form 3rd February, 1931.
Board of Trade, December, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931. Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-28), 15th January, 1931. Executive Group of situations (18-19 on 1st March, 1931), 5th February, 1931. Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 26th February, 1931.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

COUNTY OF KENT.
APPLICATIONS are invited from GENTLEMEN EXPERIENCED in the LAW and PRACTICE of the ADMINISTRATION of LOCAL GOVERNMENT for a position in the County Clerk's Office. It is desirable, but not essential, that they should have a legal qualification; it will also be a recommendation to have local knowledge of the county.
The duties will be to assist in completing the business re-arranging the County Districts pursuant to the Local Government Act, 1929, section 46, and any subsequent consequential work.
The salary will be not more than £900 a year.
Applications, which should be in handwriting on foolscap paper, They should set out, with dates, full particulars of education, past and present engagements, and the salary desired. They may be accompanied by one copy of not more than three testimonials, and should be received as soon as possible, but not later than 10 a.m. on the 8th January next.
W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council.
Sessions House, Maidstone, 11th December, 1930.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL.
APPOINTMENT of HEADMASTER.
The COUNCIL of the CORPORATION of CRANLEIGH and BRAMLEY SCHOOLS REQUIRE a HEADMASTER for CRANLEIGH SCHOOL, the duties to commence at the beginning of the Summer Term, 1931. The present number of boys in the School is about 360. Any candidate for the appointment must be a member of the Church of England, a graduate of an English University and his age should not exceed 42. Full particulars and conditions of the appointment with form of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Hugh A. Merriman, 138, High-street, Guildford.

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ASSISTANT (Male) REQUIRED for work in connexion with research on fruit (in London). Experience in chemical and mycological methods essential. Initial pay of the order of £4 a week. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than the 31st December.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
ALMONER (Woman) REQUIRED at the L.C.C. ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST HOSPITAL, Raine-street, E.1. The officer appointed will be required to deal with the administrative arrangements in regard to the out patients and maternity cases at the hospital, to keep the necessary books and records, and to perform such other duties as may be required. Salary £250 a year. The appointment will be in a temporary capacity in the first instance, and the salary and conditions of appointment are subject to review. Marriage terminates contract of service.—Apply Public Assistance Department (S.8.), London County Council, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, enclosing an addressed foolscap envelope for application form. Canvassing disqualifies.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
The SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL proposes to MAKE a NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office early in January next to consider applications. Well-qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects), under 32 years of age, who desire to be considered, should apply to the Under-Secretary of State for India, Military Department, India Office, for forms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on the top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."
The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country, commencing early in February, 1931, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1931.
India Office, November, 1930.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the above Hospital. Salary £450 per annum, rising by two yearly increments of £25 to £500 per annum. Hospital or Institutional experience a recommendation.
Applications, accompanied by three copies of recent testimonials, must be received by January 3rd, 1931, addressed to the Chairman, General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.
The successful applicant will be required to take up his duties on April 1st, 1931.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

CAPABLE Physicist required for next two terms to take Scholarship and other work; salary according to experience.—Appy Headmaster, Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk.

CHARTERED Accountant wanted, to control numerous branches of large manufacturing and distributing company; Public School man, good personality; commencing salary £500 per annum; age 27-30.—Apply Laurie and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C. No preliminary fee.

ENGINEER or other experienced person capable of making inventory and valuation of large chemical works, near London, required for temporary situation on staff for purpose of assisting in installation of basis records for plant and machinery.—Write Works Director, Box T.190, The Times, E.C.4, stating qualifications, experience, and salary required.

LADY (British), well educated, good appearance, can acquire good position; speaking French an advantage.—Apply "Devereux," 310, Regent-street, W.1.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

PROMINENT British rayon yarn spinners require salesmanager with long experience of synthetic silk yarn and first-hand knowledge of its outlets and leading consumers. Strong personality and ability immediately to take charge of existing organization and develop same to fullest possible extent are essential. Applications, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should give full details, including age, experience (past and present positions held), and salary required.—Write Box R.30, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy.—Opening in West End Tailor's business for boy just leaving school.—Box 757, Bottom, 32, Duke-street, Piccadilly.

SURREY.—Retired Service or Business Man with Social Connexion can increase his income suitably.—Write Box 07089, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for textile manufacturing company in Midlands; commencing salary £400 per annum; age 30-35; good prospects.—Apply Laurie and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C. No preliminary fee.

VACANCY occurs for Inspector for South London with old-established life insurance company; previous experience not essential if applicant is well connected.—Write full particulars to Box R.28, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for a food factory in the London suburbs, Two Young Men for training in time and motion study, of good education, mechanically inclined, tactful, analytical, methodical, enthusiastic. State full particulars, age, and salary required.—Write Box C.530, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by wood preservative manufacturers, Traveller, good connexion Southern Counties, to sell new preservative; state age, salary, and likely turnover.—Write Box T.167, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for Metal Department of City firm, energetic young man accustomed to work on his own initiative; must have intimate knowledge of non-ferrous alloys business.—Please write to Box T.187, The Times, E.C.4, stating previous experience and salary required.

WANTED for Calcutta, an Electrical Engineer with experience in paint and general electrical equipment; must have had office experience; unmarried; age 26 to 30 years; five-year agreement; salary to commence Rs. 600 a month.—Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to Box Z.B.911, care of Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

WANTED, Transport Officer to supervise the running of a large fleet of commercial motor vehicles; previous experience desirable but not absolutely necessary; must be of good education, not over 30 years of age, keen and full of initiative; excellent prospects for suitable man.—Apply in writing, giving full details of education and previous business experience, to Hall and Co., Ltd., Victoria Wharf, Croydon. Mark envelope "Transport Officer."

WANTED, good progressive Foreman for assembling department in large telephone apparatus and wireless factory; only men with the following credentials need apply:—Capable of suggesting methods, work on own

Law Report, Dec. 17

SUMMARY OF CASES

The evidence was concluded in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese bank notes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice MacKinnon gave judgment for the plaintiffs in an action for damages for alleged breach of a contract dealing with the carriage of a cargo of coal. The defendants denied liability. The case raised questions of deviation and damages. (FOSCOLO MANGO AND CO., LIMITED, AND H. C. VIVIAN AND CO., LIMITED v. STAG LINE, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
DEVIATION UNDER THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA ACT, 1924

FOSCOLO MANGO AND CO., LIMITED, AND H. C. VIVIAN AND CO., LIMITED v. STAG LINE, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice MacKinnon)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiffs in this action, in which they claimed damages for alleged breach of contract and/or duty in regard to the carriage of a cargo of coal from South Wales to Constantinople. The case raised questions of deviation and damages.

Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Hayward appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Porter, K.C., and Sir Robert Aske for the defendants.

By a charterparty dated June 14, 1929, made between agents of the plaintiffs and of the defendants it was provided that the steamer Ixia, belonging to the defendants, should load for the plaintiffs a full and complete cargo of coal at Swansea and take it with all possible dispatch to Constantinople. The defendants issued bills of lading acknowledging receipt in good order and condition of the cargo and undertaking to deliver it in like good order and condition.

The Ixia had recently been fitted with a superheater, and when she started from Swansea on the charter voyage she had on board the superintendent engineer of the defendants and a representative of the company which had supplied the superheater. Those men were on board with the object of watching the operation of the superheater, and when they had travelled from Swansea as far as the Cornish coast the steamer put in to land them off St. Ives. The voyage was then resumed, and shortly afterwards the Ixia stranded on the coast, and both ship and cargo were lost.

The plaintiffs sued for damages, and contended that in putting in to St. Ives to land the two men the defendants had been guilty of a deviation from the contract voyage and were, therefore, not protected by the exceptions in the charterparty.

The defendants put in a formal denial, and said that by the charterparty they were entitled to the protection given to shipowners by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, and that, if they had deviated from the contract voyage, which they denied, the deviation was reasonable under that Act. They also relied on a deviation clause in the charterparty, and said that the loss had been caused by a peril of the sea.

Article IV., Rule 4, of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act provided:—

> Any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea, or any reasonable deviation, shall not be deemed to be an infringement . . . of the contract of carriage and the carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting therefrom.

The material clause in the charterparty stated:—

> The vessel shall have liberty to sail without pilots to call at any ports in any order for bunkering or other purposes . . . as part of the contract voyage.

Mr. MILLER, in opening, said that the first plaintiffs were the purchasers at Constantinople and the other plaintiffs were the vendors at Swansea. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act laid on the ship the obligation to carry the goods properly, and that must include carrying them on the proper course. The Act gave permission to make a "reasonable" deviation. Deviation constituted a breach of contract, and the Act therefore raised the difficult question of when a breach of contract was reasonable. Possibly the Legislature had in mind the cases stated in section 49 of the Marine Insurance Act, 1906, as excusing a deviation, and he submitted that, as the deviation here did not come within any of the cases under the Act of 1906, it could not be a reasonable deviation within the Act of 1924.

The men who were put ashore at St. Ives were engineers concerned with the working of the ship and were not persons in whom the cargo owners had any interest whatever.

"OTHER PURPOSES"

As to the clause in the charterparty, if it purported to go further than the Act, it was void. In any event, it only gave permission to deviate for "bunkering or other purposes," and those other purposes must be *ejusdem generis* with bunkering. On the authorities, liberty to deviate must be liberty to do so for purposes connected with the joint adventure of shipowner and cargo owner, and not for some private purpose of the shipowner alone.

The second plaintiffs had been added because a question had been raised whether the property in the coal had actually passed at the time of the loss. He submitted that the evidence showed that the property had passed. The sellers had insured the coal on behalf of the buyers, and after the loss occurred the sellers collected the insurance money and deducted the invoice price and then sent the balance to the buyers. The buyers, therefore, were the proper plaintiffs in this case, and the measure of damages must be the value which the coal would have had at Constantinople if delivered there in due course.

Mr. PORTER, for the defendants, referred to Hadji Ali Akbar v. Anglo-Arabian SS. Company (22 *The Times* L.R., 600) as to the effect of a condition giving liberty to call at any port, and submitted that the deviation—which was only five miles off the direct course—to St. Ives was reasonable and justified. It was reasonable that the engineering experts should travel with the ship to test the working of the new superheater and to ensure that the ship should make the charter voyage as well as possible.

As to the Act of 1924, the question was what was the effect of the statutory exceptions in Article IV., Rule 2, in a case where there had been a deviation which was held to be not a reasonable deviation under Rule 4. Under the Act there was an absolute obligation to exercise due diligence to make the ship seaworthy, but the other obligations laid down by the Act, those under Article III., Rule 2, were all subject to the exceptions in Article IV., Rule 2. So, though there was a general obligation to carry the goods properly, the shipowner would not be liable if they were lost if the loss was caused, as, in fact, it was in this case, by one of the excepted perils.

Further, the rule dealing with deviation spoke of damage "resulting therefrom," and that implied that there must be a causal connexion between the deviation and the subsequent loss; the loss must be a direct consequence of the deviation, and not merely after it in time. And in this case the deviation had really nothing to do with the loss, which was covered by the exceptions in the Act.

As to the clause in the charterparty giving leave to deviate for "bunkering or other purposes," it was impossible to apply the *ejusdem generis* rule to this, and the clause must cover deviation for all other purposes of any kind. (Fenwick v. Schmalz L.R., 3 C.P., 313.)

On the question of damages, he submitted that the property had never passed from Vivians to Foscolo; Vivians, therefore, were the proper plaintiffs, and the only damages recoverable, if any, were what they, not what Foscolo, had lost.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice MacKINNON, in giving judgment, said that the real question was what was the agreed route of the voyage. The terms of the contract were contained in the bill of lading, which incorporated the charterparty and the provisions of the Act of 1924.

The defendants contended that the call at St. Ives came within the words "other purposes" in the bill of lading. The words were vague and uncertain, and the point was one of great difficulty, but on the whole he thought that the other purposes referred to in the clause must be purposes *ejusdem generis* with bunkering. What the *genus* was might be difficult to define, but at any rate there was this distinction: bunkering was a matter in which both shipowner and cargo owner were interested, while the call at St. Ives in this case was a matter in which the cargo owner had no interest whatever. He held, therefore, that the words "other purposes" did not authorize the call at St. Ives.

With regard to the Act of 1924, the exceptions mentioned in Article IV., Rule 2, did not include deviation, and he held that the old principle, that deviation destroyed the right of the shipowner to rely on exceptions, still survived unaffected by that rule. The defendants then relied on Article IV., Rule 4, the rule expressly dealing with deviation, and contended that the call at St. Ives was a reasonable deviation within that rule.

He had not the faintest idea what might constitute a reasonable deviation; the words were surely the most obscure that had ever figured in an Act of Parliament. One possible construction was that the rule controlled and restricted the liberty to deviate given in a bill of lading. If such liberty was not reasonable, it was void. He did not, however, think that that was the true construction. It might on the other hand be said that it enlarged the liberty given in a bill of lading by including in addition anything else which was reasonable. The word "reasonable" had many definitions, but whatever might be its exact meaning, he was satisfied that in this connexion the call at St. Ives was not a reasonable deviation. In the result the defendants could not rely on that rule, and they could not rely on the exceptions clause, Rule 2.

There remained the question of damages. The coal had been sold on a c.i.f. contract, but as the vessel was wrecked so soon after leaving port the sellers had not handed the documents to the buyers when the loss occurred. The defendants contended that Vivians, the sellers, were the proper plaintiffs, and the measure of damages was the contract price, or the value of the coal to Vivians at Swansea. The question was important, because the market for coal at Constantinople had gone up, and the profit to the buyers there would have been at least £1,000.

On a c.i.f. contract the seller transferred to the buyer the *choses in action* represented by the documents, the right of action on the policy, and the right of action on the bill of lading. The damages here must be damages for not carrying the coals to Constantinople, which must be ascertained by seeing what would have been the value of the coal at Constantinople if it had been delivered there in due course.

There must, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiffs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Charles Lightbound, Jones and Lightbound, for Messrs. Ingledew and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. Holman, Fenwick, and Willan.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SHIPPING LIBEL ACTIONS SETTLED

DILLON v. LIVERPOOL DAILY POST AND ECHO, LIMITED

H. W. DILLON AND SONS, LIMITED v. SAME AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice HORRIDGE)

A settlement was announced of these two libel actions—one of which was brought by Mr. R. H. Dillon against the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Limited, and the other by H. W. Dillon and Sons, Limited, shipbrokers and London agents of the William Thomas Shipping Company, Limited, against the same defendants and the managing editor of both newspapers in respect of libels which appeared in the *Liverpool Echo* of May 16, 1930, and the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* of May 17, 1930.

Mr. AUSTIN FARLEIGH, on behalf of the plaintiff in the first action, said that the action was one for damages for libel and was brought against the defendant company as the owners and publishers of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury*. The libel was published in the form of a report of an interview between a correspondent of that newspaper and Sir Robert J. Thomas, who was quite truthfully described as a gentleman well known in shipping circles. Unfortunately, the statements contained in the report were such as seriously to damage the plaintiff, who was himself well known in London shipping circles. A pleasant feature of the case was that the defendants at no time attempted to justify, and all along admitted their liability. In consequence, the parties had been able to compromise their differences, and the defendants had paid costs and a substantial sum for damages. They had also undertaken to publish an apology in the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* and the *Liverpool Echo* to the effect that they had taken the best steps they could to check the statements complained of, and that they found that there was no foundation for the charges they had made. There was absolutely no foundation for any of the charges against the plaintiff. He asked that the record should be withdrawn on the terms endorsed on counsel's briefs.

Mr. P. B. MORLE, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the second action, said that it was brought in respect of the same libel. In the interview to which Mr. Farleigh had referred Sir Robert J. Thomas was said to have made the gravest imputations on the plaintiff company, and publicity was given to the statement in both evening and morning newspapers. It imputed dishonest conduct on the part of the plaintiffs as Debenture-holders in the William Thomas Shipping Company, Limited, of which they were also the London agents. The defendants realized that they had been the means of publishing a very gross libel on the plaintiff company. They made no attempt to dispute that the libel contained imputations for which there was no foundation, and they had agreed to pay a substantial sum by way of damages and the costs of the action. He asked that that record also should be withdrawn.

Mr. H. M. PRATT, on behalf of the defendants in both actions, read the following apology which he said they had agreed to publish:—

> "In our issue of May 16, 1930, we published an article, headed 'Big Shipping Sensation. Noted Baronet's Petition. Sir Robert J. Thomas, Organization Smashed in a Day. Writ—and the Sequel,' which contains statements which reflect on the integrity of Messrs. H. W. Dillon and Sons, Limited, of Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Having satisfied ourselves that there was no foundation for such statements, we now unconditionally and unreservedly withdraw the same, and apologize and express our sincere regret to Messrs. H. W. Dillon and Sons, Limited, that those statements were made, and for any injury done to them by their publication."

Counsel read a similar apology to the plaintiff in the other action, who complained that the libel contained statements and innuendoes reflecting on his integrity, credit, and reputation as chairman of H. W. Dillon and Sons, Limited.

His LORDSHIP agreed to the record being withdrawn in both actions.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Edward and Childs; Messrs. William Easton and Sons; Messrs. Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£1,000 DIVORCE DAMAGES AGAINST ARMY OFFICER

MACKENZIE PENDEREL v. MACKENZIE PENDEREL AND HATTON

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

In this undefended petition, Mr. Alan Macdonald Mackenzie Penderel, of Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, and Gezira, Cairo, a polo requisites merchant, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Winifred Mackenzie Penderel, *née* Williams, on the ground of her adultery with Captain George Seaton Hatton. The petitioner claimed damages against the co-respondent.

The marriage took place on September 7, 1921, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christchurch, Hampshire. The petitioner and the respondent made the acquaintance of the co-respondent at the Gezira Sporting Club, Cairo, in 1927, and an association developed between the respondent and Captain Hatton in Egypt.

Adultery was alleged at the Haymarket Hotel, Jermyn-street, in December, 1929.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner, whose evidence was given on affidavit.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that the petitioner was a retired Army officer. He and his wife went to Egypt, where they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent. The respondent succeeded to something like a fortune and helped to establish her husband in business. She and the co-respondent were thrown a lot together, and the result was undoubtedly a very substantial pecuniary disadvantage to the petitioner.

His Lordship assessed the damages at £1,000, and ordered that sum to be paid into Court within 14 days.

A decree *nisi* was pronounced, with costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wordsworth, Marr, Johnson, and Shaw.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGE RECALLED

DICKETTS, A. F. (BY HER GUARDIAN) v. DICKETTS, W. A. C.

(*Before* Mr. Justice BATESON)

This was the undefended petition of Mrs. Alma Farquhar Dicketts, *née* Wood, of Hamborough-gardens, Leigh-on-Sea, suing by her guardian for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Walter Arthur Charles Dicketts on the ground of his adultery, in October, 1929, with Madge Rowan at an address in High-street, Marylebone.

The marriage took place on April 29, 1929, at the Marylebone Register Office, when the petitioner, who ran away from home, was 16 years of age.

Mr. G. Tyndale appeared for the petitioner. His LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cochrane and Cripwell.

DECREE IN CONVERTED PETITION

EVANS, M. A. v. EVANS, M.

On the application of Mr. WILLIAM LATEY (with him Mr. Clifford Mortimer), the PRESIDENT pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, in this undefended suit which had been adjourned yesterday (as reported in *The Times* of to-day) for decree after the petition, by leave, had been converted from one for judicial separation to a petition for dissolution of marriage.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Waterhouse and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese bank notes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] bank notes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Banco de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

IDENTIFYING THE NOTES

Mr. Francis Robert Muir, director in charge of the legal and financial business of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, continuing his evidence, described the methods of identifying the Marang notes.

Mr. LE QUESNE, cross-examining.—What would have been the instructions to the bank's cashiers if they had in fact been instructed to carry out these methods of distinguishing as and when the notes were presented?—In the case of the I to P test, which applied to Marang notes of both issues, the instructions would have been to look at the secret letter in the fleur-de-lis in the bottom left-hand corner of the note, and if the letter was in the series I to P they would know that it was a Marang note. If, in the case of single letter series, the secret letter in the fleur-de-lis was A to H and not I to P, then such notes were good notes.

Doubtful notes, said the witness, could be put under a quartz lamp, by which the printing ink used could be identified. Every time notes were printed they had got to make new ink, which would not be made exactly the same; even a variation in the linseed oil would make a difference. "The quartz lamp," added Mr. Muir, "could not have been used by each cashier."

After referring to further and more complicated identification tests, Mr. LE QUESNE asked: Now that we have gone through all the tests, do you still think that it would be right to say, as you said yesterday, that the whole of this work could have been done by the bank by December 26, 1925?—Not by then, certainly not.

The notes I to P, said the witness, could have been identified by the cashiers in December, 1925, at the rate of two a minute by the aid of a magnifying glass. He was a Scotsman, added Mr. Muir, and would have been careful to do so himself when £10 a minute was involved.

"A man who comes from Scotland," replied Mr. LE QUESNE, "is more phlegmatic than one who comes from Portugal, and every one was then very excited."

A telegram to Lisbon as soon as they heard about the duplicate notes would, so far as the I to P notes were concerned, said counsel, have saved £10 a minute.

Mr. Muir admitted that a Portuguese lawyer had assisted Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for over a week. He was a member of the Portuguese Bar, and he only gave his assistance on the condition that he should not be put into the witness-box.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—I am asking you about this because Mr. Birkett said that you had not been able to get the assistance of a Portuguese lawyer.

Mr. BIRKETT, re-examining.—Despite all your efforts, have you been able to get a Portuguese lawyer to go into the box to assist the defendants in this case?—No.

Mr. Muir said that if, instead of cabling in December, 1925, that there had been a "falsification" of notes the Bank of Portugal had asked for information, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons could have immediately given them the information by which they could have distinguished the second issue of Marang notes. "It put us out of our stride," added the witness, "by using the word 'falsification' instead of 'duplication.'"

Mr. Muir said that he certainly thought that the information which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons gave to Colonel Lucas [representative of the Portuguese Embassy in London] would be conveyed to the bank. They thought that at that time that was the most certain and expeditious way of sending information to the bank.

In reply to Mr. Justice WRIGHT, Mr. BEVAN said that the proceedings before the magistrate were secret and nothing was published, but newspapers, as newspapers did, wanted to fill their columns, and they published rumours of what had happened.

Lieutenant-Colonel Soares Branco, secretary-general of the Bank of Portugal, recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, said that there had been many cases of forgery in the past of the bank's notes. When a note was put into circulation, sooner or later, it finished by being falsified.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Is it so prevalent as that? Forgery is of small importance. There have been many forgeries, but they are always found out.

If the bank had received from London in December, 1925, the means of distinguishing between the true and the false notes would there have been any real difficulty about communicating that information to all the other branches?—It could have been sent, but a difficulty would arise about execution.

The witness agreed that part of his duties was to check the currency and to see that it was within the legal limits.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Between December 5, 1925, and July 21, 1926, the date of the decree authorizing the increase in your circulation, did the circulation of the Bank of Portugal comply at all times with the conditions as to circulation expressed in the decree of April 20, 1918?—Yes. That matter was the cause of a conversation with the Government which authorized the introduction into the assets of the bank of an amount as a counter-entry to the unauthorized notes which had been paid, but those instructions were in no way altered by the decree of July, 1926.

The circulation of the bank representing Marang notes, explained the witness, had no assets behind it. If and when compensation was received the result would be the withdrawal of the notes that substituted the Marang notes.

That concluded the evidence.

Mr. BIRKETT said that he proposed to consider the following questions:—(1) Was there any breach of contract? (2) Was there any negligence on the part of the defendants? (3) Was there any conversion? (4) Was there a conversion under the Copyright Act, 1911? In the present case very special circumstances and special restrictions would apply with regard to the damage to be claimed under that Act.

In the event of the defendants being held liable, the question of damage arose. The plaintiffs claimed the value of the Marang notes in their highest value in 1925 transferred into English sterling, and, if they had suffered damage, the question was, at what date it arose. Assuming for the moment that the defendants were liable, and assuming that there was damage naturally arising from the breach of the contract or from any other liability, the next question was: Was not that damage solely caused by the action of the plaintiffs on December 6, 1925, in withdrawing the whole of the Vasco da Gama issue from circulation?

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough.

"NO TRUE BILL"

The Grand Jury at the London Sessions on Tuesday threw out the bill against FREDERICK JAMES WILSON, 38, metal worker, and GEORGE THOMAS BISHOP, 29, lorry driver, committed from the West London Police Court on a charge of breaking and entering the store of Philip Archibald Ellis with intent to steal.

Ex-Police-Inspector Syme, who was sent to prison last week for obstructing the police, was released on Tuesday after serving four days of a sentence of 28 days' imprisonment as he refused to pay a fine. He had been on hunger strike since he entered prison.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
LINER AND TANK STEAMSHIP IN COLLISION
THE BREMEN

(*Before* Mr. Justice BATESON, *sitting with Nautical Assessors*)

Judgment was delivered in this action, which arose out of a collision in the English Channel, off Dungeness, in a dense fog on April 24 last, between the British tank steamship British Grenadier and the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

At the time of the collision the British Grenadier, a steamship of 6,888 tons gross, fitted with turbine engines and manned by a crew of 40 hands, was on a voyage from Abadan to Grangemouth with 9,300 tons of crude petroleum in bulk. The Bremen, a quadruple screw steamship of 51,656 tons gross, with geared turbine engines of 96,000 h.p. indicated and a crew of 1,005 hands, and carrying a large number of passengers, was bound from Bremerhaven to New York *viâ* Southampton and Cherbourg. The stem and starboard bow of the Bremen struck the British Grenadier on the port side.

Mr. C. R. Dunlop, K.C., and Mr. L. Noad appeared for the plaintiffs, the owners of the British Grenadier; Mr. W. N. Raeburn, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Hayward for the defendants and counterclaimants, the owners of the Bremen.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice BATESON found that both vessels were in fault, but condemned the owners of the British Grenadier in 80 per cent. of the damage and the owners of the Bremen in the remaining 20 per cent. He characterized the navigation of the British Grenadier as utterly wrong and extraordinarily foolish. She threw herself, he said, across the traffic which, at the part of the Channel in question, was almost exclusively up and down Channel. There was no necessity for so doing. The British Grenadier was to blame for her speed, for not stopping on hearing a long blast signal, for not sounding her whistle according to the regulations, and for not navigating with caution after hearing the Bremen's signals. There was nothing to excuse her extraordinary manœuvres in the fog which prevailed.

As to the Bremen, her navigation was most careful, and she was very unlucky to have met the British Grenadier. She was going at a speed which was moderate and which left her, with her great power, under complete control. He was satisfied that she first heard the fog signal of the British Grenadier abeam or a little abaft the beam, and, therefore, she was under no obligation to stop her engines at once under Article 16 of the Collision Regulations, which only applied when a fog whistle was heard "apparently forward of the beam."

It was impossible, however, to excuse the Bremen entirely for her navigation after hearing the British Grenadier. He thought, and the Trinity Masters agreed with him, that when the master of the Bremen knew, as he might have known after hearing a second or third blast from the British Grenadier, that the British Grenadier was approaching without altering her bearing, he ought to have appreciated that there was danger and should have at once stopped his engines and waited to see. That was perhaps rather a hard measure for the Bremen, but when one remembered how important it was in fog to stop one's engines and take off headway, he felt that the Court was not wrong in holding that the Bremen was somewhat to blame in this particular case.

He had marked his sense of the difference in the degrees of blame by the proportions in which he had divided the damage, and he further ordered the plaintiffs to pay half the costs of the owners of the Bremen.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wm. A. Crump and Son, Messrs. Constant and Constant.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
FILM ACTOR'S ACTION: SETTLEMENT

WARD v. CHARLES WHITTAKER PRODUCTIONS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice HORRIDGE)

A settlement was announced of this action by Mr. Warwick Ward, film actor, who claimed an injunction restraining the defendants, Charles Whittaker Productions, Limited, and Warner Bros. Pictures, Limited, from using his name in connexion with a talking film entitled *The Woman He Scorned*.

Mr. ROBERT FORTUNE, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that Mr. Ward was a well-known film artist, and he claimed damages from the defendants in respect of the improper use of his name for the talking part of the film in question, in which he took the role of Louis. The plaintiff was engaged to do the silent part, and the defendants, who were the distributors and producers of the film, turned it into a talking film, using the voice of another artist for the part acted by the plaintiff. Mr. Ward considered that the voice was inferior to his own, which was well adapted to a talking film, and that he had suffered damage in consequence of what had been done. The defendants had paid the costs of the action and a substantial sum by way of damages in recognition of the wrong they had done the plaintiff. By consent there would be a perpetual injunction against both the defendants.

His LORDSHIP agreed to the adoption of that course.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stanley Jarrett and Co., for the plaintiff; Messrs. Denton, Hall and Burgin, for the defendants, Warner Bros. Pictures, Limited.

CATERING TRADE BOARD
RULES NISI FOR PROHIBITION AGAINST MINISTER

A DIVISIONAL COURT of the King's Bench Division—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Charles—yesterday granted rules *nisi* for writs of prohibition addressed to the Minister of Labour (Miss Margaret Bondfield) prohibiting her from proceeding in the further consideration of a draft special order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.

The rules were applied for by counsel representing the National Consultative Council of the Retail Liquor Trade, the Central Public House Trust Association, Trust Houses, Limited, the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, and Strand Hotels, Limited.

The substantial ground on which the rules were granted was that, under the Trade Boards Act, 1918, the only power of the Minister of Labour was to make a special order applying the Acts to a specified trade. "Catering trade," it was submitted, was an uncertain phrase and in her definition in the draft special order the Minister had attempted to include trades of a widely different character, varying from the licensed trade to the fried-fish and ice-cream trades, each of which was governed by its own special circumstances.

COUNTY COURT BUSINESS
JUDGE ON ABUSE OF PROCESS

At the Westminster County Court yesterday Judge TURNER made a protest against what he described as abuse of process of the Court in bringing for trial at Westminster, where the plaintiff firm had offices, an action in which the transaction concerned was carried out in Birmingham.

Walturdaw Cinema Supply Company, Limited, Gerrard-street, W., were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Victor Norman Smith, of Lodelane, Solihull, Birmingham, the defendant, and £8 10s. was claimed for two motors supplied to Mr. Smith for the Royal Cinema, Stoke-on-Trent.

Judge TURNER, in giving judgment for £8 10s., said that the system of default summonses had been made the subject of question in the House of Commons, though not in regard to that Court.

"In this case," continued the Judge, "it is perfectly true the place of payment is in London, and the registrars apparently are under the impression that because a firm swears it is London they are bound to issue a summons. They are not. They have to ask for further information. I say that it is nothing more or less than a public scandal that when the cause of action under the original contract is in Birmingham witnesses should be brought up to London to try the case because the place of payment is in London, and therefore leave is granted as a matter of course without any further inquiry.

"The form of these affidavits will have to be altered to prevent this abuse. Defendant did not apply to have the action sent to Birmingham, or I certainly should have done it. Plaintiffs' witness from Birmingham will not be allowed any more expenses than if he had come from this office in London, not a brass farthing more."

Sir Alfred Callaghan (for the plaintiffs).—In any future cases our solicitors will take note of your Honour's observations.

DECREE MADE ABSOLUTE

The PRESIDENT made absolute yesterday a decree *nisi* which was granted on July 21 last to Major Mansel Halkett Jackson. The respondent was Lady Sheila Mary Jackson, and the co-respondent Mr. Esmond Durlacher.

WOMAN'S BODY IN A WALL
HUSBAND COMMITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

EDWIN CLAUDE THICK, 26, a bricklayer, appeared on remand at the Birmingham Police Court yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife, Ivy Emma Thick, 23, whose dismembered body was found in a cavity behind a wall in a house in King's-road, New Oscott, where the couple had lived with their child. The woman had been missing since August.

Mr. M. P. Pugh, in opening the case, said that Thick was a bricklayer by trade, and it must be assumed that when he took the house in King's-road, New Oscott, he appreciated exactly what the accommodation was, and what spaces there were in the house. A woman who was believed to be his wife was last seen alive about August 26, and three days later Thick handed a letter to a man to take to his mother in which he said: "Ivy has gone and left me. She has gone with a Frenchman whom we met three years ago. . . . I wonder why God has been so unkind to me. I thought we were going to be so happy. If I can find Ivy I will bring her back and start all over again."

"We know now," commented Mr. Pugh, "that at that time Thick's wife had been killed by him, and that her body had been cut up and stowed away in the house. When the body was found by the police on November 27, it was practically a skeleton, and identification impossible. A hammer and some bloodstained clothing were found, and the prosecution contend that it was well within the realms of probability that Thick hit his wife on the head with the hammer. This stunned her and may be he thought she was dead. Then he went to dismember her. Her throat was cut and this caused death."

Mr. Pugh added that Thick used to have a moustache, but he had had this shaved off. After the police had seen him he said: "I think I must have killed her. One of those fits came over me." There was no doubt that on certain occasions Thick had gone off wandering, but there was no evidence that he was medically attended for fits. Apart from the wanderings there was nothing which showed that he did not quite appreciate at the time the nature of his act.

James H. Scrivener, a bricklayer, who had been working with Thick, said that Thick was missing from work for some time and when he returned he was without the "Charlie Chaplin" moustache he formerly wore. Thick explained that this had been shaved off in consequence of an operation to his face. He also said that his wife had gone away for a holiday, taking the child with her.

Mr. Pugh.—When you heard that his wife had not come back to him, what did you do?—I used to pull his leg about it. We all did, but he used to say in reply, "I am not going to worry. I have got rid of her at last."

Inspector Sterry stated that when he and other officers saw Thick and told him that they were inquiring about the death of his wife, he appeared to be quite composed, but when they told him that they had pulled down the wall and had found the body he showed much emotion and dropped back on to a sofa. In the presence of his father and the police officers, Thick said: "I do not know what I did. I must have killed her somehow and I must have hid her behind the wall. . . . I had that funny feeling come over me."

Mr. A. P. Marshall (for Thick).—You have made inquiries about this man and you found that at times he has been wandering?—Yes, he has wandered away on three occasions. Once, about 18 months ago, he was found at the back of someone's garden. He was charged with loitering, but discharged.

Was it obvious that he had been wandering, not knowing where he was going?—I believe so. It was found that there was no foundation for a charge of loitering with intent. He had been just wandering about.

Mrs. Brisker, mother of the dead woman, said that when her daughter was missing she thought she had gone into domestic service somewhere. She did not suspect foul play.

Mr. Marshall.—There was a deep affection between your daughter and Thick?—Yes. This was a terrible shock to me. It was the last thing in the world I would have imagined.

Hubert Brisker, father of Mrs. Thick, said, "I had an idea she was not happy, but I never questioned her."

Arthur Thick, father of the prisoner, said that his son and daughter-in-law were apparently very fond of each other. Owing to his strange behaviour when his son disappeared on one occasion, he (the witness) was advised to have him medically examined if such a thing happened again.

Mr. DAWSON SADLER (Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate) committed Thick for trial at the next Birmingham Assizes.

Mr. Marshall said that Thick would plead "Not Guilty" and reserve his defence.

SCOTTISH LAND BILL
DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE

The Government's Bill for amending the Scottish Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings Acts again came before the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday.

A long discussion took place on an amendment by Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) proposing the omission of Clause 10, which requires the Land Court, on the application of the Department of Agriculture, the landlord, or the landholder, to make a record specifying the condition of the cultivation of a holding and of the buildings and other permanent improvements thereon.

Mr. T. JOHNSTON (Under-Secretary for Scotland) said the clause would only apply to cases in which the interested parties thought such action was necessary. It could do no possible harm.

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) said there were 50,000 smallholders in Scotland, and this proposal would introduce a disquieting element into their lives. Liberal members would strenuously oppose the clause in the interests of the smallholding class.

Mr. JOHNSTON could not understand the opposition to the clause. It merely permitted the Land Court to attach a record to a holding where the landholder desired it.

Being repeatedly interrupted by Liberal members, Mr. JOHNSTON eventually exclaimed, "I am not going to be browbeaten."

"Neither are we going to be browbeaten," retorted Mr. A. E. BROWN (Leith, L.).

Mr. MCKINLAY (Partick, Lab.) said that, judging by their amendments, the Liberals were far more interested in issuing election manifestos in the Highlands of Scotland than in the position of the smallholders.

The subsequent proceedings became somewhat acrimonious, and there were frequent wrangles between individual members.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) denied an accusation by Mr. SCOTT that he had used offensive epithets, and after a vigorous speech by Mr. A. E. BROWN, the LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. Craigie Aitchison) suggested that he had been carried away by his own rhetoric.

"Not by yours, anyway," retorted Mr. BROWN, amid laughter.

The clause was retained in the Bill by 21 votes to five.

Mr. SCOTT was moving an amendment shortly after the usual hour for the luncheon adjournment when the CHAIRMAN, Mr. James Brown (Ayrshire, S., Lab.), noticing LORD DALKEITH (Roxburgh and Selkirk, U.) rising from his seat, said if he went away the committee would be without a quorum.

"That is the reason he is doing it," remarked Mr. T. HENDERSON (Tradeston, Lab.), who is a Government Whip.

LORD DALKEITH demanded a withdrawal of this remark, but Mr. HENDERSON declined to make it, and the committee broke up.

Very little progress was made yesterday, and half the Bill, including Part II., which amends the Agricultural Holdings Acts, still remains to be considered.

The committee will resume consideration of the Bill after Christmas on a date yet to be fixed.

HOOLIGANISM IN GLASGOW

At the Glasgow High Court on Tuesday JOHN ROSS, 22, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for an attack on William Rankine, who was seriously injured. A girl who had thrown herself upon Rankine to protect him as he lay on the ground had, said Mr. T. M. Taylor, the Advocate Depute, prosecuting, since been molested by various members of the gang of hooligans to which Ross belonged, and last Friday was assaulted by a man who was now in custody. In passing sentence on Ross, who pleaded "Guilty," LORD ANDERSON said:—"I have great difficulty in refraining from imposing on you a sentence of penal servitude, but you will get one more chance."

George Hart, 29, baker, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court on a charge of breaking and entering premises in West-street, St. Martin's-lane, with intent to steal, was found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions on Tuesday, and was discharged.

ALLEGED SHARE PUSHING
SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Before Mr. ALDERMAN JACOBS at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, HERBERT JOHN SPELLEN, 57, journalist, of Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.; JOSEPH WISE, 47, diamond broker, of Chandos-road, Cricklewood; STANLEY VICTOR MONCRIEFF, 35, clerk, of Highfield-drive, West Wickham, Kent; FREDERICK NEWBURY, 68, mining engineer, of Baddow Park, Chelmsford; and BURNETT LEON ELMAN, 37, a solicitor, of Gordon-

Sporting News

RACING

WINDSOR MEETING

SUNBRONZE WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

While the light was not good there was never any doubt that the Windsor Meeting would be begun yesterday, but the fog gradually became worse during the afternoon and eventually caused the last race to be abandoned. The going was heavy.

The programme was begun with the Mill Hurdle, for which the Birmingham winner, Merano, was made an odds-on favourite. He was not with the leaders when the field disappeared into the mist, but was in front between the last two hurdles and went on to win easily from Orvello, with Magic Moon third. Of the seven starters for the Rays Selling Steeplechase four fell, T. James, the rider of April Fool, who fell at the first fence, breaking his leg. This was the first ride James had had in public since his recovery from an attack of pneumonia. Between the last two fences Labrador, who had run without success on the previous afternoon at Derby, was in front and seemed the likely winner, but he pecked badly on landing over the last fence and shot his rider out of the saddle. This left Disposals, who has been well backed several times and was again made favourite, with the easiest of tasks, and he won in a canter from Take Notice, who just beat Horace for second place. Labrador might well have won if he had not fallen.

Mountain Slip was made a short-priced favourite for the Windsor Steeplechase, but was brought down at the water jump by Observatory, who had been running second to Cylvida. The last named then went on in front of Prince Rowland, but when the field came into view again Sunbronze, who had fallen at Lingfield last week, was in front. Ridden by his owner, Mr. A. C. Bostwick, Sunbronze held on to his advantage and won a good race by a length from Prince Rowland, with Pongo a moderate third. This was Mr. Bostwick's first winning ride since his return from the United States. He is an excellent horseman and will, no doubt, win many more races before the end of the jumping season.

After the race for the Wednesday Selling Hurdle the Stewards held an inquiry into the running out at the turn after passing the stands of Leasingham Earl, Friar Gray, and Kettle, who continued in the race afterwards. None of them was placed, Lounge Lizard winning by half a length from the favourite, Irish Lord, with Ormuzd third. It is understood that the riders of the three horses concerned were cautioned, but as none was disqualified Kettle was placed fourth by the Judge. Irish Lord ran wide when the other three went the wrong side of the rails and may have been an unlucky loser. However, Speck rode a fine finish on Lounge Lizard, who jumped the last hurdles in front and just held on long enough to win.

The Oakside Hurdle, which owing to the Forest Amateur Riders' Steeplechase being abandoned proved to be the last race of the afternoon, was won by an odds-on favourite in Puttacota, who was in front between the last two hurdles and held off Crevecoeur II. to win easily by four lengths, with Flambent third.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—COLLEGE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Grandene was going well when he fell at Gatwick, and, as he won his two previous races, must have a good chance here. The best of the others may be Prince of Athens and Rathnally, but I shall select GRANDENE to win from Prince of Athens.

1.30.—THURSDAY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—On their Lingfield running, at to-day's weights, Paddy Town seems just better handicapped than Vic's Choice. Hedge's selected from Star of Galicia and Sandley has a chance, but I shall take PADDY TOWN to beat Vic's Choice and win.

2.0.—DECEMBER HURDLE (2m.).—Residue, Parson's Well, and Michaelmas Day apparently are not to be started, top weight being carried by Fireball. In any case, on Gatwick form through Bob Stone, Michaelmas Day should not beat Parson's Well at to-day's weights. Lower in the handicap Tetripit and Ormuzd have good chances on their best form. Perryside ran quite well when apparently unfancied at Newbury, while The Torch, who fell last time out, has a good chance on earlier form. This is an open race. Perhaps the winner will be FIREBALL.

2.30.—PADDOCK SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to me to be WHITE CARGO and Rosecomb. My preference is for the former.

3.0.—BOVENAY HURDLE (1¾m.).—The best of the entry here are not probable starters, which seems to leave Tetragem with the best chance. My selection is DENISON; if absent, TETRAGEM.

3.30.—CLUB STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—HEARTBURN has won three races in succession and may well win again. The danger and alternative selection seems to be Redan.

WINDSOR RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The MILL HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

MERANO, br g, by Light Brigade—Belgian Queen (Mr. V. Emanuel), 4 yrs, 12st. 2lb. J. Moloney 1
ORVELLO, ch g, by Keror—La Receveuse (Mr. G. Johnstone), 3 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ... K. Piggott 2
MAGIC MOON, ch g, by Southannan—Moonflower (Lady Glenapp), aged, 12st. ... T. Morgan 3
Volella (Mr. C. C. Beechener), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. Owner 0
Kenwyn (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 5 yrs, 12st. E. Brown 0
Apache (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 12st. W. Stott 0
Rainbow Bridge (Mr. F. Cobb), aged, 11st. 9lb. H. Jepson 0
Winter Prince (Mr. H. Abraham), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. W. Speck 0
Kudos (Mr. H. Arnold), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. T. Cullinan 0
Black Ensign (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. A. Furnice 0
Cupbearer (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. D. Morgan 0
Corkaree (Wing-Commander W. Read), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ... J. Hayton 0
Cadenabbia (Major W. Roderick), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. G. Pellerin 0
Meander (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. T. Isaacs 0
White Eaglet (Mr. J. Torr), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. J. Kelly 0
Homestretch (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. R. Everett 0
Ballantrae (Mr. E. A. Pearce), 3 yrs, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Merano, 9 to 2 agst Orvello, 8 to 1 Magic Moon, 10 to 1 Apache, 100 to 6 Winter Prince, 20 to 1 agst each of the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 3d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 3,975 units; total place pool, 3,142 units.

Won by six lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Cadenabbia was fourth and White Eaglet last.

1.30 (1.31).—The RAYS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

DISPOSALS, b g, by Sammy Kiss—Simona (Mr. P. Hasdell), aged, 10st. 7lb. ... A. Escott 1
TAKE NOTICE, b g, by St. Nat, dam by Galashiels (Mr. F. E. S. Groves), aged, 10st. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ... Owner 2
HORACE, b g, by Russley—Follow the Flag (Mr. W. Pendarves), aged, 10st. ... W. Richmond 3
April Fool (Miss D. Paget), aged, 12st. 7lb. T. James 0
Solomon's Choice (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. P. Prendergast 0
Labrador (Mr. J. P. Johnson), aged, 10st. 12lb. J. Dillon 0
Wolverton (Mr. R. C. Pearson), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. D. Connors 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at East Chandon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Disposals, 3 to 1 Solomon's Choice, 7 to 1 Horace, 8 to 1 each Wolverton and April Fool, 10 to 1 Labrador, 20 to 1 agst Take Notice.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 20s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,244 units; total place pool, 1,171 units.

Won by 20 lengths; one length separated second and third. Only three finished.

2.0 (2.1).—The WINDSOR HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

SUNBRONZE, ch g, by Sunspot—Country Maiden (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. Owner 1
PRINCE ROWLAND, b g, by Sir Rowland—Noble Lady IV. (Mrs. F. B. Bibby), aged, 11st. 8lb. K. Piggott 2
PONGO, b g, by Decision—Louviers Queen (Major Stevens), aged, 10st. 2lb. ... W. Davey 2
Relation (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 11st. 8lb. W. Parvin 0
Mountain Slip (Mr. F. C. Parker), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. F. Brookes 0
Rain (Mrs. R. Fellowes), 5 yrs, 11st. ... M. Keogh 0
Dunshaughlin (Miss D. Paget), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. K. Everett 0
Cylvida (Captain C. B. Petre), aged, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ... Mr. R. Petre 0
Observatory (Mr. D. Grossman), 5 yrs, 10st. 3lb. J. Hamey 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

(Continued at foot of next column)

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—The COLLEGE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aGRANDENE (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	6 12 7
GRALLAGH PRINCESS (Mr. K. Harper) ... Powell	5 12 0
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ... Whitelaw	4 11 12
HAREWOOD (Mr. M. L. Meyer) ... I. Anthony	a 11 9
KILPOOLE (Mr. J. Gaskell) ... A. Law	5 11 7
RATHNALLY (Mr. G. Shakerley) ... F. A. Brown	6 11 7
JACK KETCH (Captain R. E. Sawson) ... Martin	5 11 7
ROSE MARIE VI. (Mr. G. Gregory) ... Private	6 11 5
ROCKY CAPE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... G. Langlands	4 11 0
aHARDOVER (Captain C. S. Newton) ... R. Gordon	4 11 0
aKING PAO (Mr. A. Newey) ... Newey	6 11 0
CARBE (Sir F. Wills) ... Sir H. Nugent	5 10 10
GALINGALE (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... J. Anthony	5 10 10
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. E. M. Prior) ... A. Bennet	4 10 10
NIGHT GUARD (Mr. H. T. Rich) ... Whitelaw	a 10 10
EXEAT (Captain C. B. Petre) ... Petre	10 7
aPAETHENOPEUS (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ... Goby	4 10 7
GYPSIES MAID (Mr. G. Nicholson) ... Beeby	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRANDENE.—K. Rumble; RATHNALLY, Owner; JACK KETCH, Owner; HARPOONER, J. Hamey; KING PAO, E. Foster; CARBE, W. Parvin; PRINCE OF ATHENS, —.

1.30.—The THURSDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
BOBJON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	6 11 13
STAR OF GALICIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	5 11 10
JOHN HAIG (Mrs. R. Bibb) ... C. Young	5 11 10
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	6 11 9
GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. L. J. Davis) Thrale	4 11 9
FILIBUSTER (Mr. W. Bullen) ... W. Payne	4 11 9
PLUMADO (Mr. V. Hobbs) ... Hobbs	a 11 7
KENILWORTH (Mr. R. de Mestre) De Mestre	a 11 7
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a 11 7
REDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a 11 7
WHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	6 11 7
SCYLVIDA (Captain Petre) ... Petre	a 11 7
ROSECOMB (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) W. Smyth	a 11 7
BLUE MARK (Mr. B. Alvarez) ... C. Young	5 11 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CEASE FIRE, E. Foster; SWANAGE, Mr. Thackray; TREASURER, F. Prendergast; WHITE CARGO, W. Redmond; ROSECOMB, A. Escott.

3.0.—The BOVENAY HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St lb
DENISON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ... I. Anthony	11 3
RONDEAU (Mr. R. N. Lyons) ... Thrale	11 3
HAZELBOROUGH (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ... Allden	10 7
ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ... R. J. Colling	10 7
BLAKES GEM II. (Mr. W. H. Cooper) ... Whiting	10 7
LIAR (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ... F. Wootton	10 7
ELMER THE GREAT (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	10 7
ESPIONAGE (Miss E. Ford) ... Spooner	10 7
BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) ... F. Hartigan	10 7
SKRISKLE BAY (Mr. D. Harrison) ... D. Harrison	10 7
BELLE BYED (Mr. A. Merritt) ... Merritt	10 7
EASTERN SONG (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	10 7
WOODCOCK (Mrs. K. Miners) ... Hobbs	10 7
FURLOUGH (Miss D. Paget) ... A. Law	10 7
aBALLANTRAE (Mr. E. A. Pearce) ... E. Pearce	10 7
CAROUSAL (Mr. T. Pullen) ... Westlake	10 7
TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ... W. Nightingall	10 7
LYCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) ... Duller	10 7
SAINT GALL (Mrs. Y. D. Sainsbury) ... Holland	10 7
DRURY LANE (Mrs. Y. D. Sainsbury) ... Holland	10 7
TARANTULA (Mr. J. Smyth) ... Smyth	10 7
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. A. Wallace) ... J. Berry	10 7
SQUIRE MORRIS (Sir E. Wills) ... Sir H. Nugent	10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ELMER THE GREAT, P. Donoghue; ESPIONAGE, Mr. Whitfield; BARGEE, M. Keogh; WOODCOCK, —; CAROUSAL, TETRAGEM, W. Speck; FARANCA, SQUIRE MORRIS, W. Parvin. A. Smyth rides either Woodcock or Faranga.

3.30.—The CLUB HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
HEARTBURN (Lord Allendale) ... R. Gordon	a 12 7
FARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ... C. Young	a 11 13
REDAN (Sir G. Abercromby) ... E. Pigott	a 11 13
BATHTOT (Captain R. E. Sawson) Martin	6 11 12
aTRUE BLACK FELLOW (Wing-Commander W. Read) ... Woodland	6 11 11
THE MOSK (Mrs. S. J. White) ... Powell	a 11 11
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ... I. Anthony	a 11 8
SHAUN OR (Lord Glanely) ... I. Anthony	a 11 7
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn) ... F. Hartigan	a 11 5
IRISH LANCE (Lord Aberporth) ... Whitaker	a 11 3
FAIR FLIGHT (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	a 11 3
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ... R. Thompson	6 11 1
INDIAN WARRIOR II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Beeby	a 10 12
SILVER GRAIL (Captain J. B. Powell) ... Powell	a 10 12
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ... Powell	a 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HEARTBURN, J. Hamey; BATHTOT, Owner; THE BLACK FELLOW, F. Brookes; SHAUN OR, D. Williams; IRISH LANCER, INDIAN WARRIOR II., J. Moloney; SILVER GRAIL, E. Browne; REDAN, —.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

WINDSOR

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Merano, WIN 2s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Orvello, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Magic Moon, PLACE 4s.

1.30.—Disposals, WIN 5s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Take Notice, PLACE 28s. 9d.

2.0.—Sunbronze, WIN 33s., PLACE 7s. 6d.; Prince Rowland, PLACE 29s. 6d.; Pongo, PLACE 20s. 6d.

2.30.—Lounge Lizard, WIN 21s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Irish Lord, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Ormuzd, PLACE 2s. 9d.

3.0.—Puttacota, WIN 6s. 3d., PLACE 3s.; Crevecoeur II., PLACE 18s. 6d.; Flambent, PLACE 4s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR GEORGE NOBLE'S NAME.—Light Duty.

ISLEWORTH PLATE, KEMPTON.—St. Ida colt.

NEWCHAPEL STEEPLECHASE, LINGFIELD.—Queen's Park, Mira Monte.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Bannockburn, Surely, Avenger, Clare House filly (2 yrs.).

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Mountain Slip, 5 to 1 agst Relation, 6 to 1 Dunshaughlin, 7 to 1 Ruin, 10 to 1 Prince Rowland, 100 to 8 agst each of the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 9s., 14s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,202 units; total place pool, 2,221 units.

Won by a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Dunshaughlin was fourth and Cylvida last.

2.30 (2.31).—The WEDNESDAY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

LOUNGE LIZARD, b c, by St. Louis—Corryhee (Lord Lovat), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ... W. Speck 1
IRISH LORD, b g, by Irish Battle—Lady M.C. (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 12st. ... J. McGonigal 2
ORMUZD, ch g, by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite III. (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 12st. ... G. Goswell 3
Friar Gray (Mr. H. Collins), 6 yrs, 12st. ... W. Payne 0
Cavaliero (Mr. J. S. Counsell), 5 yrs, 12st. ... T. Costello 0
Dazzler (Mr. J. Mayo), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. T. F. Moran 0
Leasingham Earl (Mr. O. F. Mosley), aged, 11st. 9lb. F. Roche 0
Alien (Mr. E. L. Pearce), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. Mr. G. Barker 0
Sonny (Mr. J. G. Storey), 6 yrs, 12st. ... F. Rees 0
Rock Bottom (Mr. H. Lester), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. N. Dixon 0
Kettle (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ... J. Ermer 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Irish Lord, 9 to 4 Lounge Lizard, 4 to 1 Ormuzd, 100 to 8 each Sonny and Rock Bottom, 20 to 1 agst each of the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,199 units; total place pool, 3,545 units.

Won by half a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Kettle was fourth and Cavaliero last.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The OAKSIDE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PUTTACOTA, gr g, by Puttenden—Dear Mhuma (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 11st. ... S. Ingham 1
CREVECOEUR II., br rig, by Oversight—Macedonienne (Mr. C. W. Reader), aged, 10st. ... J. Jones 2
FLAMBENT, br g, by Flamboyant—Crusade (Mrs. G. Robinson), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ... Mr. W. Phillip, jun. 3
Harpagon (Mr. J. D. Roberts), aged, 11st. 11lb. R. Spring 0
Top Dressing (Mrs. G. H. Peacock), 4 yrs, 11st. 9lb. Mr. Whitfield 0
Yearly (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. G. Pellerin 0
Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. D. Butchers 0
Paradeisos (Mr. J. A. Clement), aged, 10st. 10lb. K. Piggott 0
Irish Spinner (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. D. Reardon 0
South Era (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 10st. R. Everett 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Puttacota, 6 to 1 agst Irish Spinner and South Era, 13 to 2 Yearly, 7 to 1 Top Dressing, 8 to 1 Dandy Dennis, 100 to 8 Paradeisos and Flambent, 20 to 1 agst each of the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 11s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,153 units; total place pool, 3,804 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Dandy Dennis was fourth and Top Dressing last.

3.30.—The FOREST AMATEUR RIDERS' STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles.

Muster (Owner), Lady Victoria (Mr. G. Poole), Crockanair (Mr. Thackray), Irish Temple (Mr. Whitfield), and Polydros (Mr. B. Fogley) were weighed out for and proceeded to the post. The Stewards, learning that fog was exceedingly dense at the top of the course, ordered the race to be abandoned.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

SUNBRONZE and LOUNGE LIZARD.—Dividend, £63 7s. Pool, £499. Seven winning tickets.

HUNTING

IMPROVED SCENT

THE BEAUFORT met at Alderley yesterday. From Alderley Wood hounds ran by Long Furlong and Trow to Tresham Plantation. Turning back to Foxholes and into Alderley Wood, they lost near Hammouth Hill after a further circle. Finding in Foxholes hounds ran through Alderley Wood and Walcroft to Henscliff, then across the valley into the Berkeley Country. Going under Newark House they ran through the Slads to the warren at Wotton-under-Edge, then turned down to the brook by Ninns Withy bed, scent failing near the Kingswood-Wotton-under-Edge road.

THE BEDALE met at Newby Hall yesterday. Finding one of Captain E. Compton's foxes outside the park they hunted locally for 45 minutes and killed near the Hall stables. Another fox found in the Pond Wood at Newby was hunted slowly on a bad scent for half an hour before hounds had to be stopped on account of fog, and could not draw again.

THE BELVOIR met yesterday in Melton Mowbray Market Place. Although the town was enveloped in dense fog, the sun was shining brilliantly when hounds forced a fox away from Freeby Wood towards Brentingby Pinneys. Shortly afterwards they ran into the fog and were stopped. Later the pack hunted slowly, but well, for an hour from Goadby Gorse over a nice line of country. After circling round by Waltham and Goadby they again pointed for Waltham, and were finally beaten near Wycombe.

THE BRAMHAM MOOR met at Beckwithshaw Bar yesterday, and waited an hour for dense fog to lift. Hounds were then taken to Weeton Whin, and, finding there, crossed the Rigton Crossing Lane, and, turning over the Harrogate and Otley road, lost their fox when pointing for Swarth Hill. The pack tried Weeton Whin again, but did not find. They went down to Rougemont Scar, and, finding there, came away for Harewood Bridge, but were soon run out of scent.

THE CATTISTOCK had good sport from Hillfield yesterday. A fox from Paperhill took a nice turn in the Vale before turning through Bides Gorse, twisting by Aldersoven Remedy into Grange Wood, in which big woodlands hounds hunted beautifully for 1½ hours before earthing their fox. Cochrane's and Hendover were blank, but, finding a good fox in Upcerne Bushes, hounds ran fast through Upcerne Wood and Hendover right across Batcombe Downs to Haydon Gate before turning up Sydling and up the Turning Valley, through Redport to Clappers, where hounds were stopped off a fresh fox. Scent was excellent.

THE COTSWOLD found an outlier near Elston Gorse yesterday, after meeting at Andoversford, and ran past Brockhampton, through Garbage Bank, to Sidlings. Turning right-handed, they came through Clayhill and Bakerswood, and bent to the left across to Elston, where the fox probably got to ground. From Galilee a fox ran to Tally Ho Quarry and got in. Later from Garbage Bank hounds ran well past Brockhampton up to Hanks Gorse and left-handed to Whittle. Thence they ran across to Puckham, where they hunted round till darkness stopped further sport.

THE ESSEX had a good hunt from their Threshers' Bush meet yesterday. Finding in Matchin Park, hounds ran well by Faggoter's, White's Farm, Magdalen Laver, New Way, and Harlow Tye to Moor Hall, where the fox was viewed in front of hounds. Going down by Sherring Hall, they ran along the Pincey Brook, right-handed by Rushy Poulting to Housham Hall, and put their fox to ground in Moor Hall after a good hunt of one hour and 20 minutes. Scent was catchy on the plough, but hounds ran fast on the grass.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE met at Meppershall in misty weather yesterday. Finding in Cainhoe Park Wood, hounds ran by Cainhoe Farm into Werst Park, over Cain Hill through Whitehall Wood. Crossing the Bedford-Luton road to the left of Silsoe, hounds ran by West End to Thrift Wood, where they marked to ground after a good hound hunt of half an hour. The afternoon was disappointing, as hounds did not find again.

THE HEYTHROP met at Ledwell yesterday. From Worton Heath they ran by Ledwell and on to great Tew. Leaving the village on the left they ran over Cowhill and through French's Hollow. Leaving Hawkhill on the left they ran on to Upper Worton, where scent failed after a good hunt of 70 minutes. From Seagrove Rough Fields they ran by Dunstew, right-handed to Middlebarton, and on with a great cry into Worton Heath and away to Dunstew where scent failed.

THE MEATH had a great hunt of an hour and 40 minutes from the Garadice meet at the south end of the County Meath. Unfortunately William Fitzsimons, the huntsman, was laid up at the time with a bad cold, but "Dodo" Dunne, the first whipper-in, carried the horn and brought off a fine hunt. It was from Pratts Covert that the hunt of the day started, and it ended at Carton, in the County Kildare. It must have been about an 8-mile point and 11 or 12 as hounds ran. There was a thick fog which made it difficult to keep with hounds, but many of the field were lucky and enjoyed a great gallop over a big but excellent line of country. Owing to the fog it was sometimes difficult to locate which way hounds were running, but the first check was at Larch Hill. Up to this the pack had fairly raced, and Dunne was not long in casting hounds forward. They flew on again towards Mulhussey, and another check occurred on the road. Hounds were, however, again put right, and leaving Mulhussey on the left they pointed for Moyglare, but turning to the left they ran on to Carton, where, after a lot of fine hunting in the woods, they pulled down a very tired fox. It is the second time that Pratts has provided a good hunt this season, and each time hounds have killed their fox. One of the most remarkable things of the day was a child on a chestnut three-year-old pony. He was on a visit from England, and was among those who were in at the death.

THE MENDIP met yesterday at Litton, but did not find until they reached Hill Farm. They ran a good circle back through Francis Plantation, and killed their fox near Harptree Wood. From Hadon Gorse hounds hunted magnificently for over two hours. Running by Priddy Hill to Cheddar Head, they turned right-handed, and, leaving Long Wood on the left, entered the Farm Hill Coverts, where fresh foxes interfered. They then hunted on to Francis Plantation. Turning back towards Nine Berrows, hounds were stopped at the Belt. Scent was good all day.

THE MIDDLETON (EAST) met at Wold Newton yesterday. Hounds found in Mr. Fryer's covert and ran very fast almost to Southdale, and turned by Hunmanby Grange over Cansdale to Celdskin. The fox came back towards Stockingdale, and, going through Spellhowe, ran over Flotmanby Carrs and got to ground at the foot of the Wold. He was bolted and killed after 70 minutes, the first 20 minutes very fast. A fox from Mr. Fryer's earth ran towards Stockingdale, came back to the badger earth and was killed. The ground was too hard to continue hunting.

THE PYTCHLEY had good sport from South Kilworth yesterday. Finding in the Kilworth House Coverts, they hunted to the right of North Kilworth Village, to be run out of scent near the New Reservoir. Finding next at Kilworth Sticks, hounds started to run fast towards Poulteney, then slower, right-handed, for Walton Holt. They never crossed the Walton-Bonworth road, but, turning back right-handed to Kilworth Sticks, went on between Kilworth House and South Kilworth to catch their fox in the open near the South Kilworth-Swinford road. Later from Stanford Park, hounds ran on again for Misterton Old Covert, but, swinging left-handed, came back with Swinford on the right through Stanford and 24 Acres to the Hemploe, where the day ended.

THE QUORN, after meeting at the Oaks yesterday, drew several coverts blank before finding a fox in the Racketts. Turning away from the stone quarries, he ran past Sharply Rocks and through the Gracedieu coverts towards Osgathorpe. Scent failed near Belton Village. Hounds did not find again until they reached Borden Castle Wood, and they then ran in good style up to Chitterman Hill, where several foxes were on foot. One was followed to Copt Oak, and hounds were stopped in failing light.

THE SOUTHWOLD did well after meeting at Teapot Hall yesterday. Finding in a root field at Scrivelsby, they ran with Mareham Plantation on the right to Mareham Village before swinging left-handed nearly to High Toynton. Twisting again and leaving Thunkers Hollow on the right the fox crossed the Skegness road and continued to the covert at Grectham, where he went to ground. It was an enjoyable 40 minutes, very fast at times and the point was four miles.

THE YORK AND AINSTY (NORTH) met at Bishop Monkton yesterday. Hounds found and killed a fox in the Rusby Fields near Captain Compton's Willows. They found again below Kesker Leys, ran through Burton Wood and Jubilee for Burton Leonard. They turned parallel with the Bishop Monkton road, and the fox was headed at the Copgrove Smithy. They hunted through Crow Wood and Dark Walk to Sainfoin, but the fox was lost in Burton Whin after a nice hour's hunt. Hounds found in Walkingham Warren, but the fog was too dense to carry on.

SQUASH RACKETS

AMATEURS BEAT PROFESSIONALS

In an interesting squash rackets match at the Bath Club yesterday a team of five Amateurs beat a team of Professionals by three matches to two. The Amateurs received three points.

The picking of the two teams cannot have been easy, especially in the case of the Amateurs. The Professionals usually know their own form—and incidentally that of the Amateurs—to a single bisque. The captains arranged that the matches should be played with the players in order of merit. It was not expected that the Amateurs would do better than win two matches, for the superiority of the Professionals has been for years so pronounced that they could give almost any odds in matches. It may be said that neither team could have been strengthened, and the players were ranked, so far as anyone can be certain, in their correct order.

Captain V. A. Cazalet beat D. Butcher by three games to two (10—8, 9—5, 4—9, 7—9, 10—8). Cazalet won the Amateur, Butcher the Open, Championship on Monday. The Bath Club court was all in favour of Cazalet, and Butcher was probably feeling the strain of winning the Open Championship against the greatest master of the game who has ever been seen. Butcher was expected to give three points, in spite of other handicaps, with some ease. They are comparatively short odds. Cazalet added one more to the list of his remarkable performances, and his claim to be the best amateur squash rackets player in the country cannot now be challenged. Butcher played well enough, at times, to have broken up the play of any other amateur, but Cazalet showed the reserve power which is presumed to be the prerogative of the professional.

In the first game Cazalet led 7—1 before Butcher found the court, and he reached 8—3 with a service on to the back wall which nicked as dead as a ball can do. Butcher, after many hands, pulled up to 8—8. Cazalet promptly put him out and won the next two points for the game. Butcher made the score 5—5 in the second game, but Cazalet went to game with a run of four aces, one by service, an astonishing run against Butcher, who not only has great pace but who also makes very few mistakes. Butcher made a sequence of five aces, scoring one point after a rally of 82 strokes, which took him from 2—3 to 7—3 and settled that game. In the fourth game Butcher was 5—4, but Cazalet held him for a long time, the score being 5—5, 6—6, and 7—7. Butcher led 6—3 in the final game, and the match should have been as good as over. It is possible that Butcher relaxed his concentration for a short time. Cazalet scored one ace in one hand and made a run of three aces in his next, to lead 7—6. Butcher made it 7—7, but Cazalet, after several brilliant rallies, led 8—7. Butcher drew level at 8—8 and Cazalet set 2. Cazalet got in through his opponent hitting the very top of the board, and reached game ball with a dead nick on the left-side wall. He put himself out by hitting a winning stroke a fraction of an inch too low, but got in again and won the match with a perfect cross stroke to a length with the twenty-ninth stroke of the next rally. To win as Cazalet did was a truly great performance, and one can think of no other amateur, with the possible exception of Captain T. O. Jameson, who could ever have done it.

C. R. Read beat K. C. Gandar Dower by three games to two (2—9, 9—7, 9—7, 3—9, 9—4). Read drew level in the second game at 5—5 and he won that game after a struggle and yet with something of certainty. In the third game Read showed all his old mastery in a brilliant sequence of six aces. Gandar Dower won the fourth game easily, but in the fifth Read was as fresh as ever and played magnificently, making runs of three and five aces. The match lasted nearly an hour, and for once Gandar Dower seemed really to be tired.

C. Arnold beat W. D. Macpherson by three games to two (9—6, 9—6, 6—9, 6—9, 10—8). Arnold played as well as ever he did in this match, much of his stroke play being brilliant in the extreme. Macpherson played well, as he always does, and would have been much too good for the ordinary first-class player, but for two games and a half he was outplayed. Arnold faltered in the middle of the third game—when he looked like winning by three games to love—and Macpherson found his best form to win that game. Macpherson won the fourth game comfortably, and was 4—1 in the final game. Arnold led 7—4 in this game, but made two mistakes, and Macpherson won the game ball—7. Arnold played like a great match player to win in the end after a most gruelling match, in which both players had to play the last few rallies on their determination not to give in.

P. Q. Reiss beat A. Johnson by three games to one (9—3, 9—5, 5—9, 9—5). Reiss might have been almost any amateur as he played yesterday. Johnson played, at the start of the match, the hard-hitting straight up and down game which exactly suits Reiss. Johnson was 3—3 in the first game, but Reiss later went to game with a fine sequence of five aces. Reiss led 6—3 in the second game and won that game with a run of three aces. He was 5—0 in the third game, but then Johnson began to play side wall and angle strokes, and he made runs of two and four aces in consecutive hands and went out with a run of three aces. Reiss was 6—0 in the fourth game. Johnson played magnificently to reach 5—6, but he was tired by the effort, and Reiss went to game and match with a run of three aces.

F. D. Amr Bey beat J. Dear by three games to none (9—3, 9—4, 9—1). Dear did not know the court at all, and he did not dare to go for his strokes after several of them had gone just wrong. Amr Bey was in his most brilliant mood, and his play was so very good that it was a pity that he had not a Read or a Butcher to try to tame him.

The results were:—

Captain V. A. Cazalet (Amateurs) beat D. Butcher (Conservative Club) (10—8, 9—5, 4—9, 7—9, 10—8).

K. C. Gandar Dower (Amateurs) lost to C. R. Read (Queen's Club) (9—2, 7—9, 7—9, 9—3, 4—9).

W. D. Macpherson (Amateurs) lost to C. Arnold (Bath Club) (6—9, 6—9, 9—6, 9—6, 8—10).

P. Q. Reiss (Amateurs) beat A. Johnson (R.A.C.) (9—3, 9—5, 5—9, 9—5).

F. D. Amr Bey (Amateurs) beat J. Dear (Prince's Club) (9—3, 9—4, 9—1).

R.N. AND R.M. CHAMPIONSHIP

Commander J. C. Leach beat Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Kershaw in the final round of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Squash Rackets Championship (holder, Sub-Lieutenant G. S. Salt, R.N.) at the United Service Club yesterday by three games to one (9—7, 7—9, 9—5, 9—3).

Leach is a clever ball-games player. He is left-handed, which is awkward to an opponent who forgets that fact, and he has an enormous reach. His reach was offset somewhat by Kershaw's quickness in the court. In yesterday's match Leach seemed always to have a little in hand, for he made his counter-attacks with success—except in the second game—as if

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

THE RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

SURREY OUTPLAY HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire met with their first defeat in the County Championship this season when Surrey, with five London Irishmen among the backs, outplayed them on the Richmond Athletic ground yesterday, and scored three goals and a try (18 points) to a try (3 points).

Fog spoiled the game, and only 30 minutes were played each way, but it was clear enough which was the better side on the day's form, and that, to the great surprise of most people, was not Hampshire, whose decisive victories over Middlesex and Kent had seemed to mark them out as certain to become champions of the South-Eastern Division and meet Gloucestershire in the semi-final round. As things now are, Hampshire still can be at the top of the divisional table if they win or draw their remaining fixture, with Sussex, at Portsmouth, in the New Year. Should they fail to do so, a complicated series of replays may be necessary in which each of the counties with two defeats, Hampshire themselves, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, will be concerned. Then, as form is so uncertain, anything may happen.

Hampshire had practically the same side that scored 33 points to 8 against Kent a week or so ago, but not one of them gave even a pardonable imitation of the form revealed in that remarkable victory. In spite of their all-round physique, there were moments when Surrey nearly overran them, while in between such moments the defence was so much at sea or so strangely lacking in vigour that the slowest of the Surrey men looked yards faster than their opponents. Indeed, if the Surrey passing had been as good as their rushing and running, Hampshire would have had a big a beating as Kent had at Southampton.

The Hampshire forwards were so slow on the man and the ball that Bunney and Sladen in their very best form, in which they were not, would have had their work cut out to break loose and open up the game. Hard pressed always as they were, even when they had the ball, the centres and occasionally the ill-treated wing players as well, handled and passed the ball like flustered, desperate men. Loose passing was the main cause of Hampshire's downfall, so far as the actual scoring was concerned, though, once, when the ball went loose, it was sheer bad luck that Slater, in making a heroic effort to turn defence into attack, should have been upset by an offside player.

Surrey, however, were by no means dependent entirely upon the doleful form and mistakes of their opponents. The whole team were on their toes all the time and, with the one exception mentioned, deserved the successes that followed quick, determined scrummaging and still quicker breaking-up and rushing, confident if not always clever passing and running, and splendidly sound tackling that still further confounded the Hampshire players on the rare occasions when they did find the open. The centres, D. H. Frankford, of the Old Alleynians, and P. S. Coote, one of the London Irishmen, missed few chances to penetrate the defence, while D. Coote and T. W. King, on the wings, also helped to explain why their club is having a good season. The half-backs were not very effective in view of the advantage they had behind such a pack in such a frame of mind. Three of the strong Old Alleynian pack, including the old international player, K. J. Stark, who also was in form as a place-kicker, were there, as well as two of the lesser known Harlequins, and T. E. Priest, of Standard Bank, who scored two tries. An Edgware and an Old Emanuel player completed the pack and can safely be credited with having done their share.

Surrey scored their first try after 10 minutes' play. D. Coote made a fine run and, from the line-out that followed when he was pushed into touch, the ball went loose, and Adams had a hurried defensive kick charged down. King was the man after the ball, and, with the aid of a kick ahead, he scored a try that Stark nearly converted. Hampshire improved for a while, but, although Gosling had two drop kicks at goal, Bunney once made a typical run, and, once also, Sladen and Slater passed cleverly, there was little in their play to encourage them or frighten their opponents. Surrey were well on top again before half-time, and, with more accuracy in passing, might have scored several more tries.

In the second half, Hampshire were even more unhappy, and pinned in their own ground. Their occasional breaks-away and attempts at passing merely led to disaster, until, far too late to have any effect upon the result, Slater was supported by a forward, W. A. Cavaye, who ran in for a try. Meanwhile, P. S. Coote and Priest had punished one loose round of passing by seizing the chance to break straight up to the goal-posts and Priest had seized another chance when Slater was upset and lost the ball in making an excellent run across the field from his own "25." These two tries were converted, and so Surrey led by 13 points to none. Cavaye's try for Hampshire followed, but, before his side could rouse themselves to a further effort, P. S. Coote scored a fourth try for Surrey, and again Stark made no mistake with the place kick. Just on time King all but scored again.

The teams were:—

SURREY.—E. C. P. Whiteley (Old Alleynians), back; T. W. King (London Irish), D. H. Frankford (Old Alleynians), P. S. Coote (London Irish), and D. Coote (London Irish), three-quarter backs; R. Burgess (Richmond), and D. C. King (London Irish), half-backs; F. W. Robert (Harlequins), A. M. Dixon (Old Alleynians), G. H. Winstone (Edgware), K. J. Stark (Old Alleynians), H. F. F. Wickert (Old Emanuel), E. A. Hamilton-Hill (Harlequins), T. E. Priest (Standard Bank), and G. Bethell-Jones (Old Alleynians), forwards.

HAMPSHIRE.—G. C. Gosling (United Services), back; D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), T. S. Lee (United Services), G. C. A. Adams (Cambridge and Harlequins), and G. B. Slater (United Services), three-quarter backs; G. M. Sladen (United Services) and F. M. T. Bunney (Nottingham), half-backs; W. A. Cavaye (United Services), R. G. Forbes-Bassett (Rosslyn Park), J. W. Linton (United Services), P. H. Penfold, D. T. Kemp (Trojans), J. H. Wallace (R.A.F.), H. C. Browne (United Services), and M. L. P. Jackson (Harlequins), forwards.

OXFORD WIN AT DUBLIN

Oxford University beat Dublin University at Dublin yesterday by three tries (9 points) to a dropped goal and a try (7 points).

Although four points behind at half-time Oxford made a great rally in the second half. There was much brilliant, open play, especially near the end, when the Oxford backs combined splendidly and ran strongly. Dublin were in a way unfortunate to lose, for they had all the play in the first half, and their backs had enough scoring opportunities to have set up a winning lead, but they had not the ability to finish off their excellent play in the open, and Oxford took the lead midway through the half when Cardale ran in for a try. Dublin replied with a dropped goal by McReilly and a try by Tindal. In the second half Oxford attacked more frequently, and tries were scored by Jenkins and Minns.

TRIAL MATCH CHANGES

Two further changes have been made in the teams for the second Rugby Union Trial match at Weston-super-Mare on Saturday. A. L. Novis (the Army and Blackheath) will play at left centre three-quarter back for the Possibles in place of T. C. Knowles (Birkenhead Park), and L. H. Collison (Cambridge University) will be unable to play at stand-off half-back in the same team. No one has yet been chosen in his place.

UNIVERSITIES' TEAM

After the Rugby Football Trial Match in connexion with the Universities Athletic Union at Birmingham yesterday, the following team was chosen to go on tour at Christmas:—

H. Swift (Liverpool), back; C. Chadwick (Liverpool), J. Heston (Liverpool), W. Sheppard (Birmingham), and G. F. Pearson (Birmingham), three-quarter backs; — Moore (Manchester) and P. L. Adams (Birmingham), half-backs; M. J. Ryan (Bristol), G. G. Gregory (Reading), J. Brewin (Manchester), J. O. Edgar (Liverpool), R. Mabbott (Exeter), M. Jones (Southampton), T. H. Morgan (Swansea), and R. W. Kettlewell (Reading), forwards.

It is proposed to play Torquay on Boxing Day, and Barnstaple on the following day. Later in the season it is hoped to meet Manchester and Waterloo.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELFAST	8	*BROMSGROVE SCHOOL	5
*DOUAI SCHOOL	13	TAUNTON SCHOOL	11
*WHITGIFT SCHOOL	11	OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE OLD WHITGIFTIANS	6
*NEWTON COLLEGE	3	OLD NEWTONIANS	3
OLD PETERITES	10	*ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK	9
KING WILLIAM'S (I.O.M.)	9	*STONYHURST COLLEGE	5

* Home team.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

Beaumont College v. Denstone College (at Richmond) (11).
Blundell's School v. Cranleigh School (at Richmond).
Bromsgrove School v. Campbell College, Belfast.
Durham School v. Old Dunelmians.
King's, Worcester v. Old Vigornians.
Oakham School v. Old Oakhamians.
Sedbergh School v. Old Sedberghians.

SCHOOL MATCHES

CAMPBELL COLLEGE WIN

Campbell College, Belfast, beat Bromsgrove School at Bromsgrove by a goal and a try (8 points) to a goal (5 points). Play was even, and it was not till well in the second half that Williams scored for Bromsgrove and Ricketts converted. Campbell College attacked and scored through Martin and later through McMurray, Martin converting. The Bromsgrove forwards heeled well, but Campbell College forwards were brilliant in the loose. Martin and Owen were prominent for Campbell College, and Moreton, Hardy, and Barnsley for Bromsgrove.

KING WILLIAM'S v. STONYHURST

King William's College (Isle of Man) beat Stonyhurst at Stonyhurst yesterday by three tries (9 points) to a goal (5 points). It was a foggy day. Stonyhurst had most of the game on the heavy ground. Cowley, Hydes, and Allen scored tries for King William's College. Houghton scored a good try for Stonyhurst and McGrath converted.

MATCH AT WINDSOR

The Imperial Service College, Windsor, were beaten by the Imperial Service College Old Boys at Windsor on Saturday by 14 points to nine. The game, particularly in the first half, was a good one, both tries scored by the College during that period being well planned and executed. The kicking of both sides was generally poor, but the handling was good. The College pack were naturally better together, although they were not quite so dangerous as the Old Boys in the loose. Bradburn was an excellent player and leader for the College, while C. C. Graham was outstanding for the Old Boys.

Tries were scored for the Old Boys by Keane, Cooper (two), and Frazer, Hawley converting one, while Bradburn (two) and Shaw scored for the College.

The teams were:—

I.S.C.—W. Faviell, back; D. C. Brighten, M. D. McGendy, J. R. R. Shore, and R. F. Rayner, three-quarter backs; A. Hampshire and M. R. Henderson, half-backs; W. S. Bradburn, M. la T. McCausland, J. F. Moffett, J. D. F. Curley, G. L. Way, J. F. Higson, R. S. Harrison, and J. Pettman, forwards.

OLD BOYS.—W. B. H. Hawley, back; K. E. Graham, N. C. Keane, D. R. Comer, and C. J. Cooper, three-quarter backs; J. C. D. Bruce and C. C. Graham, half-backs; R. J. Legg, A. J. D. Turner, D. R. Vint, C. C. Russell, E. P. Bedwell, P. B. Frazer, N. S. Holmes, and E. R. Nonney-Wynn, forwards.

SCHOOLBOYS' TRIAL MATCHES

The Preston Grasshoppers Rugby F.C. are holding the annual public schoolboys' trial game on Boxing Day morning, and from this match a side will be selected to play the Fylde Public Schoolboys at Preston on New Year's Day morning. Boys who would like to take part in the trial should send their names to E. Thompson, Keppelstone, Kingsway, Penwortham, Preston, not later than Saturday morning, December 20.

The Catford Bridge R.F.C. are holding a game for public schoolboys on Saturday, December 27, and any boys desirous of a game on that date should send in their names and particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Catford Bridge R.F.C., White House Ground, Bellingham, S.E.

The Manchester Football Club will hold two public school matches on their ground at Moorlane, Kersal, Manchester, on Tuesday, December 23, and Tuesday, December 30, with a view to a final game against a side organized by the Liverpool Football Club. This match is to be played on the ground of the Manchester Club at Moor-lane, Kersal, on Wednesday, January 7. Any public schoolboys desirous of playing and especially those residing in the Manchester district are invited to send in their names and home addresses, together with full particulars of the team they play for at school and their position on the field, to W. Parlane, Esq., Hon. Secretary Manchester Football Club, Unicorn Hotel, Newmarket-place, Manchester. Also to state if they will be available on both December 23 and December 30, and if not both on which date they will play.

It has been decided to have an Eastern Counties Public Schools XV. during the Christmas holidays to meet representative XVs of other counties. A trial game will be played, details to be given later, and the following matches have been fixed:—December 31, v. Middlesex, at Richmond; January 6, v. Kent, at Rickheath. All boys who are qualified and desire to play should notify A. G. Bowers, 30, Wynndale-road, South Woodford, E.18.

Mr. P. A. Fryer, the headmaster, stated yesterday that Rugby football will be played for the first time at Wellingborough School next term, but the Association game would continue to be played during the winter term.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

NOTTS COUNTY BEATEN

A number of matches in the two sections of the Third Division of the Football League, which had been postponed through Cup ties, were played yesterday afternoon. Notts County, who are at the top of the table in the Southern Section, suffered their first defeat of the season, in their 19th match in the League, at the Kursaal Ground, Southend, when they were beaten by Southend United by two goals to one. There are now no unbeaten clubs in the League.

Notts County still retain their place at the head of the table, being three points ahead of Northampton Town, who have played one match less. The team may now settle down better, for the effort which has to be maintained to preserve an unbeaten record is often disastrous to a team. Notts County have several times just scraped through with a draw in some of their recent matches.

Southend United were not nearly so polished a side as their opponents, but they played a hard, keen game and their direct methods met with success. Notts County made determined efforts to make a draw of the game towards the end, and the Southend defence had many anxious moments, but held out finely against the fast combined movements of the Notts County forwards. There was no scoring in the first half. In the second, Kemp scored soon for Notts County, but Southend rallied and Shankly was prominent in attack before Dixon scored. Nicol got the second before Notts County began to press strongly.

THE SCOTTISH CUP

The draw for the first round of the Scottish Cup was made yesterday, and is:—

Stenhousmuir v. Heart of Midlothian.
Queen's Park v. Elgin City.
East Stirlingshire v. Hamilton Academicals.
Armadale v. Glasgow Rangers.
Hibernians v. St. Cuthbert Wanderers.
Montrose v. Mid Annandale.
Murrayfield Amateurs v. Beith.
Citadel v. Kilmarnock.
Third Lanark v. Buckie Thistle.
Albion Rovers v. Vale of Atholl.
Morton v. Raith Rovers.
Peebles Rovers v. Falkirk.
St. Bernard v. Stranraer.
Partick Thistle v. Royal Albert.
Moorpark v. Arbroath.
Brechin City v. Edinburgh City.
King's Park v. Falkirk Amateurs.
Dumfermline Athletic v. Airdrieonians.
Glasgow University v. Inverness Caledonian.
Dundee United v. Nithsdale Wanderers.
Clyde v. Leith Athletic.
Ayr United v. Clackmannan.
Bo'ness v. Peterhead.
Clydebank v. St. Mirren.
Aberdeen v. Dumbarton.
Queen of the South v. Cowdenbeath.
St. Johnstone v. Forfar Athletic.
Motherwell v. Bathgate.
Alloa v. Dalbeattie Star.
Civil Service Strollers v. Tarff Rovers.
Dundee v. Peterhead.
East Fife v. Celtic.
Ties to be played on Saturday, January 17.

LONDON UNIVERSITY v. CASUALS

A weak Casuals team were beaten by London University at Kingston yesterday by three goals to none. A. H. Fabian, who was to have played at outside-right, did not arrive, and the Casuals played with 10 men. They lacked the dash and shooting ability of London University, and their opponents with a strong forward, C. M. Jones, made the most of the openings created by their half-backs, of whom O'Brien and B. Joy were prominent. Lee scored five minutes after the start with a shot which rebounded from the inside of one of the posts, but the referee had no hesitation in awarding a goal. The Casuals improved early in the second half, but Doggett was in good form in London University goal. After a time the University rallied and Jones and Rowland scored goals.

SHREWSBURY v. CHARTERHOUSE

The annual match between Shrewsbury and Charterhouse will be played at Shrewsbury to-morrow at 10.30 a.m., and not at the Crystal Palace as last year.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST

At their meeting yesterday afternoon the Scottish Football Association decided by 13 votes to 12 to grant permission for the broadcasting of the international match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in March.

Blackpool have obtained the transfer from the Everton club of J. O'Donnell, a left-back.

Arsenal Football Club announce that, for their Third Round F.A. Cup-tie with Aston Villa at Highbury, on January 10, all seating accommodation will be reserved at 5s., including tax. All applications should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, plainly marked "Cup-Tie."

RESULTS

FOOTBALL LEAGUE

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*SOUTHEND UNITED (Dixon, Nicol)	2	NOTTS COUNTY (Kemp)	1
*GILLINGHAM (Death, Loasby)	2	QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS (Goddard, Howe)	2
*BRISTOL ROVERS (Scott, Dimsdale, Forbes, Dix)	4	THAMES	0
*CRYSTAL PALACE (Simpson 4, Clarke 2)	6	WATFORD (James)	1
*TORQUAY UNITED (Waller, Trotter, Bell)	3	FULHAM (Hammond)	1

NORTHERN SECTION

NEW BRIGHTON (Lewis, Waites, Pither)	3	*CREWE ALEXANDRA	1
*WREXHAM (Bamford, Taylor, Lewis)	3	STOCKPORT COUNTY (F. Newton, Webster)	2

F.A. CUP—SECOND ROUND

REPLAYED MATCH

*YORK CITY (Laycock, J. Kelly)	2	NELSON	0

(Abandoned in fog)

** The asterisk indicates the home team and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

NEATH.—Glamorgan v. Monmouth (2.45).

ASSOCIATION

F.A. CUP.—SECOND ROUND REPLAYS

COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Exeter City (2.0).
YORK.—York City v. Nelson (2.0).
LEAGUE DIVISION III. (SOUTHERN SECTION)
BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (2.30).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Norwich City (2.30).

POLO

ROEHAMPTON FIXTURES

The preliminary polo programme for next season, arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Lister, the polo manager of the Roehampton Club, includes all the usual tournaments. As the Lawson Challenge Cup tournament will not be played until the third week in July, matches in that event will not, as last year, count as matches in the Junior League competition, which lasts throughout the season. The annual match between Old Etonians and Old Harrovians for the Public Schools Cup is to be played on Whit Monday, May 25; and on Thursday, July 9, when a Dominion Day garden party will be held at the club, there will be a special match between a Dominion team and a Roehampton team.

The following tournament dates have been provisionally arranged:—

Whitney Challenge Cup, May 9-23; Roehampton Open Cup, May 25-30; Roehampton Cup, June 1-6; Young Cup, May 30-June 6; Junior Championship, June 8-13; Ladies' Nomination, June 15-20; Sutton-Smith Cup, June 29-July 4; Shaw Cup, July 6-11; Military Handicap Cup, July 13-18; Lawson Cup, July 20-25.

GOLF

SUSSEX P.G.U. AT BEXHILL

Amateurs who are vice-presidents of the Sussex County P.G.U., together with professional members of that body, competed in a 27 holes stroke competition at Bexhill-on-Sea yesterday. The vice-presidents' contest ended in a tie at 113 net between Dr. W. A. Troup (Cooden Beach) and C. Waters (Bexhill), S. Smith (Willingdon) taking third place with 114. The professionals' event was won by C. W. Thomson (Royal Eastbourne) with 106, A. H. Padgham (Assistant, Royal Ashdown Forest) being second with 108, and J. T. Baker (Assistant, East Brighton) third with 114.

SKATING

The Ladies' Amateur Championship of Great Britain for skating in the international style is to be held at the Golders Green Ice Rink on March 9. The championship is under the rules of the National Skating Association, who are responsible for all the arrangements.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S GREAT RECOVERY

The match in the international tournament between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when McConachy, who was conceded 7,000 start, was leading by 1,163. The remarkable achievement of Lindrum, who had made a break of 3,905 the previous day, had altered the position of the game to such an extent that Lindrum, who had scored only 108 points more than his opponent during the first week's play, actually held a handicap advantage of 1,170.

The probability now is that Lindrum will win the match, with the possibility of sharing the first position in the tournament with Davis and Newman, if Newman is able to win his match at Plymouth with the professional champion. Davis has only to win this game to win the tournament, which has formed such an interesting feature of the first half of the season. Lindrum gave another brilliant display yesterday afternoon, when he scored 1,542 for an average of 771, while McConachy, who paid three visits to the table to his opponent's two, made 420 for the very fine, but unavailing, average of 140. The play was watched by Sir T. Wilford, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Lord Jellicoe.

McConachy was in play with a run of 80 (unfinished), and this he increased to 204 before he missed a thin cushion cannon. At his first visit Lindrum made a break of 268. He did not play with quite his usual confidence at first, and when he had scored 35 he misjudged a long red and loser without actually missing the stroke. A little later he had to make a massé cannon when the cue ball was almost touching the first object ball, but he came through these troubles and made a run of 89 cannons, in the end to miss a cushion cannon. McConachy was at a disadvantage to the extent that, although he held the lead still, the sense of his early domination had departed. He had scored only 46 when he missed a cross-cushion cannon, and Lindrum played again in that scientifically perfect way which conveys an impression of complete mastery.

In the next 35 minutes Lindrum scored a break of 952, and he had the misfortune, if the term need apply, of failing to complete his 30th four-figure run of the season. The actual achievement in this respect can make no difference either to the exceptional merit of the greatest artist in the game or to public acceptance of the fact. As a matter of record it is to be stated that Lindrum made runs of 60, 115, and 85 cannons. These were incidental in a beautiful display of the game which emphasized the consummate artistry of a player of bewildering power and execution. When he seemed almost certain to achieve the object which the spectators so desire, Lindrum made the faulty stroke which caused the break to be terminated a few strokes later. He lost position at the top of the table and had to make a long-range cushion cannon down the table, imparting a lot of running side to the cue ball to obviate the possibility of interruption from the shoulders of the middle pocket. The stroke was made without hesitation or mistake, but the white ball doubled across and fell into the top pocket.

In playing for safety, which was the obvious course, Lindrum left the red out of balk, and McConachy, whose lead at that moment had been reduced to 113, played very well indeed in making a break of 250, at the end of which he missed a thin cushion cannon. By then McConachy had increased his lead to 363, but he was overwhelmed by a scoring force which never can have been approached in the history of the game. Lindrum played out time with a break of 322 (unfinished), when McConachy's lead had been reduced to 41. The break included a run of 89 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (receives 7,000), 18,091; Lindrum (in play), 18,050.

Lindrum won the snooker at 73 to 37, the scores then being Lindrum 1,096, McConachy 921.

The Australian player confirmed the impression of his superior playing ability in the evening, when he took the lead, and scored 1,842 for an average of 230, while McConachy made 218 for an average of 31. Lindrum now leads by 1,583 points.

Lindrum made certain of his lead when he increased his unfinished break to 1,627, this being his thirtieth run of over a thousand during the present season. In the course of the break he made runs of 76, 99, 59, 81, and 87 close cannons. For a few innings little progress was made owing to the balls running badly. Lindrum was the first to get going and, quickly getting control, he made a fine break of 430. At 448 he lost position, and went all round the table for a cannon. He missed this, but made a loser. This did not help him, as he did not secure control, and it was an unlucky kiss that prevented him from continuing a sequence of 66 close cannons. Breaks ruled small after this, 45 by McConachy, and 69 by the leader, being the best, until the New Zealand player, securing a favourable opening, settled down, and, playing all round the table, made a break of 129 before he failed at a cushion cannon. The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 19,892; McConachy (receives 7,000, in play), 18,309.

McConachy won the snooker at 94 to 13.

DAVIS v. NEWMAN

Newman slightly reduced his arrears in the early session against Davis at Plymouth yesterday, and at the interval was only 531 points behind. He scored 938 for an average of 117, his principal break being one of 688. He also made 203. Davis, who scored 811 for an average of 90, made breaks of 124 (full), 530, and 134. The score at the interval was:—Davis (receives 7,000), 20,929; Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 20,398.

Newman took the lead in the evening session during a break of 756. He followed this with 541 and 101 (unfinished), his total for the session being 1,390, with an average of 695. Davis scored 490 for an average of 45, with breaks of 146 and 344. The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 21,788; Davis, 21,419.

LINDRUM'S RECORD BREAK

Lindrum has received many messages of congratulation from various parts of the world on the record break of 3,905, which he made in his final match in the international tournament. Among them was one from W. J. Peall, who made a break of 3,304, chiefly by means of the spot stroke, which for 40 years had stood as the highest run under the existing, but varying, conditions of the game.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

A further heat in the first round of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap was played at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when J. Slorach (receives 30) beat J. C. Chapman (receives 90) by 71 points. The score was:—J. Slorach, 250; J. C. Chapman, 179.

THE BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP

Twelve boys under 16 have entered for the Boys' Billiards Championship, which will be played at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square, beginning on Monday, December 29. The entries are:—

G. Richards (St. Germans, Cornwall), D. R. Hawkes (Romford), C. W. F. Desbottes (Hove), J. Nuttall (Nottingham), J. D. Stuart (Darlington), K. Clarkson (Darlington), F. Lehrmann (Brondesbury), R. Beckett (Lancaster), W. H. Dennis (Nottingham), T. Steeples (Sheffield), W. W. Buckle (Dagenham, Essex), and J. F. Harold (London).

OLD STORTFORDIANS' CLUB

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. MELLOWS was in the chair on Tuesday at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, at the jubilee dinner of the Old Stortfordians' Club, of which he is president. The HEADMASTER, Mr. F. S. Young, said that although science had been developed in the school the classics had not been neglected. Speaking of the future he said that large sums of money were being spent on schools maintained by the State or local authorities, and he had seen several old grammar schools pass from positions of independence to maintenance by the county; and the question they had to ask themselves was: Could they be sure that the parents would recognize that there was something inherent in the nature of a boarding school that would persuade them to pay the cost of education at those schools as well as paying the cost of the education of their neighbours' children?

Those present included:—

Mr. J. Watson Stack, Mr. Percy Alden, Sir Alexander Glegg, Mr. Harry Cox, the Rev. C. Porter Chapple, the Rev. D. E. Ewart James, Mr. J. A. Hall, Mr. J. J. Myers, Mr. H. S. Tee, Mr. R. L. Asser, the Rev. E. D. de Russett, the Rev. H. Ecles Williamson, Mr. E. N. Jelfe, Mr. J. R. K. Duff, the Rev. H. M. Livens, the Rev. W. Charter Picott, Mr. C. Mellows, Dr. S. M. Berry, Mr. F. W. Grimwade, the Rev. A. A. Pringle, Dr. S. L. Pearce, Mr. H. W. Alliott, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. A. F. Barnes, Mr. S. W. Pascall, the Rev. F. W. Newland, Mr. G. E. Glegg, the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, Mr. R. B. Graham, Mr. G. A. Riddall, and Mr. A. G. Doggart.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

THE ATLANTIC FLEET

First parties of officers and men from ships of the Atlantic Fleet, which went on Christmas leave on December 3, are due to return to their ships this morning. In the afternoon the second parties will go on leave until the morning of January 2. The ships are due to leave their home ports on January 7 and 8 for the spring cruise, which will last until March 31, and, as already announced, will include visits by seven of the principal ships to ports in the West Indies.

SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION

The keel-plate of the submarine SWORDFISH has been laid at Chatham Dockyard, and that of the STURGEON, a sister vessel, will be laid on January 31. These submarines will be smaller than the others built for the Royal Navy since the War, which have been between 1,311 and 1,475 tons, and in one case, the experimental vessel "X 1," of 2,425 tons. The SWORDFISH class are intended for coastal work, and will be of 640 tons displacement. A vessel of the ocean-going type, H.M.S. THAMES, also forms part of the 1929 programme, and has been ordered from Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Barrow. Originally the programme included six submarines, two large and four small, but three were struck out as part of the reductions in naval construction ordered in January last.

COMMAND OF THE WESSEX

The appointment becomes operative to-day of Commander H. C. Phillips to command the WESSEX, and as leader of the 12th Division, Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, in succession to Commander F. C. Bradley. Commander Phillips was promoted in June, 1925, when first and torpedo lieutenant-commander in the IRON DUKE, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Hodges in the Mediterranean. He has since served in the Torpedoes and Mining Department, and has been Squadron Torpedo Officer on the staff of the Rear-Admiral of the Mediterranean Flotillas. Commander Phillips is in his fortieth year. He served during the War as torpedo lieutenant of the battleship DUNCAN and the cruiser CALIOPE, and from September, 1917, was on the staff of the VERNON, torpedo school. In 1917 he was appointed to the 3rd class of the Russian Order of St. Anne, with swords.

NEW MATES, R.N.

Six candidates from the lower deck have been selected to qualify for commissions as mates, R.N., as a result of the 1930 examinations. This total is one more than last year. Their names are:—Henry James Slaughter, leading seaman; Andrew Edward Doran, acting leading seaman; George William Robert Nicholl, Thames James Germaine Marchant, William Gwynfryn Parry, and Frederick Walden Gartell, able seamen. Candidates for mate must have attained the age of 21 on December 1 of the year in which they are selected. They must be recommended by the captain of a seagoing ship, and the names of those so recommended are considered by a committee in each squadron before being sent to the Admiralty, where the final selection is made. Successful candidates are then promoted to acting mate, and undergo about a year's courses at Greenwich and elsewhere before being confirmed in the rank and appointed to seagoing ships.

MERCURY PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Rear-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B., Rear-Admiral of Submarines, will distribute the prizes to the boys of the training ship MERCURY in the Hamble river, Southampton, at 2.30 p.m. to-day. Among the old boys of the MERCURY now serving in the Navy an outstanding case is that of Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Steenson, who is now gunnery officer in H.M.S. ST. VINCENT. He gained a special entry cadetship during the War, and in 1918 served as a midshipman of the battleship REVENGE.

1930 NAVAL CONTRACTS

The full list of contracts for the 1930 programme is now available, and supplements the information already given in *The Times* on Tuesday. The hull and machinery of one cruiser, the ACHILLES, will be built by Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead. The machinery for the two cruisers in the public dockyards will be built by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Barrow, and the Parsons Steam Turbine Company, Wallsend-on-Tyne. Vickers-Armstrongs will also build the hulls and machinery of two destroyers, and the hulls and machinery of two more will be provided by Messrs. Thornycroft, Southampton. The Clyde firm mentioned for a similar contract is the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Govan; and the Tyne firm which is likewise to build two destroyers and their machinery is Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow. Another contract for the Clyde is that given to Messrs. Beardmore and Co. for the machinery of the flotilla leader DUNCAN to be built at Chatham Dockyard.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION

Captain E. W. Leir, D.S.O., Captain in Charge and King's Harbour Master at Portland, has been awarded a Good Service pension of £150 a year in the place of Captain F. L. Tottenham, promoted to flag rank on December 12.

R.A.F. COMMISSIONS EXTENDED

Extensions of the active list period of their short service commissions have been granted to the following officers of the Royal Air Force:—Flight Lieutenant Royle Frederick John Strange, General Duties Branch (supplementary list), extension to five years; Flight Lieutenants Alistair Reginald French and John Baptist Murphy, Medical Branch, extensions to five years; Flight Lieutenant Leo O'Connor, Medical Branch, extension to four years; and the Rev. Francis Graham Beauchant Sutherland, Chaplains' Branch, extension to seven years.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ARROCHAR, Dec. 10.—Regent left for Portsmouth.
BANGKOK, Dec. 16.—Kent and Petersfield arrived.
BERKENHAVEN, Dec. 16.—Scythe left for Queenstown.
BIRKENHEAD, Dec. 16.—Phoenix left for Carsleoch.
CHEFOO, Dec. 16.—Bridgewater left for Wei-hai-Wei.
DARTMOUTH, Dec. 16.—Forres left for Devonport.
DEVONPORT, Dec. 16.—Forres arrived.
HENJAM, Dec. 15.—Ormonde left for survey.
HONG KONG, Dec. 16.—Bruce left on patrol.: and Sterling arrived.
KARWAR, Dec. 15.—Enterprise left for Mangalore.
MANGALORE, Dec. 15.—Enterprise arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—Scythe arrived.
SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.—Cockchafer arrived.
SUDA BAY, Dec. 16.—Glorious, Which, and Wolsey left for Malta.
WEI-HAI-WEI, Dec. 16.—Bridgewater arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

REAR-ADMIRALS.—P. L. H. NOBLE, C.V.O., to President, for duty inside Admiralty (Jan. 19), and as Director of Naval Equipment (Feb. 2); and J. K. IM THURN, C.M.G., C.B.E., to President, for duty inside Admiralty (March 27), and as Asst. Chief of Naval Staff (April 24).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—E. A. M. HAES, to Marlborough.

LIEUTS.—R. G. B. HATTER, to Rodney; and C. H. HOLMES, to Malaya (Dec. 29); and G. M. DUNCAN and K. S. COLQUHOUN, to Glorious (Jan. 15), appts. to Eagle cancelled.

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—H. J. E. LANE and G. S. LAMB, to Excellent (Jan. 5), to Dryad, and to Victory.

CD. GUNNER.—G. T. ELGIE, to Emerald (Feb. 9).

GUNNERS.—F. J. JEFFRIES, to Egmont (Jan. 19); and W. BARRETT, to Frobisher (Feb. 2).

RETIREMENT

COMMR.—E. T. R. CHAMBERS, A.F.C., placed on the Retired List, at own request, with rank of Capt. (Oct. 31).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—G. C. OLDHAM, to Victory, for R. N. Barracks (Dec. 6), and to Glorious (Dec. 12).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—T. A. O. ELLIS, to Carysfort (Dec. 30).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADERS.—F. H. LAURENCE, M.C., to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (Dec. 9); G. D. NELSON, D.S.C., A.F.C., to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Dec. 6).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—C. WALTER, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (Dec. 11); T. G. BIRD, to School of Army Cooperation, Old Sarum (Dec. 8); G. N. J. STANLEY-TURNER, to No. 13 Squadron, Netheravon (Dec. 10); W. SANDERSON, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Dec. 8); G. V. T. THOMSON, to No. 100 Squadron, Donibristle (Dec. 6).

FLYING OFFICERS.—I. G. E. DALE, to No. 47 Squadron, Khartoum (Nov. 28); A. O. MOORE, to Station Headquarters, Heliopolis (Nov. 25); H. C. D. HAYTER, to No. 24 Squadron, Northolt (Dec. 6).

PILOT OFFICERS.—D. W. H. HEATH, to No. 55 Squadron, Hinaidi (Nov. 15); H. C. O'LOUGHLIN, to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (Dec. 5); J. G. MANSFIELD, to No. 9 Squadron, Boscombe Down (Dec. 7); L. S. LAMB, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Dec. 9).

The undermentioned are all posted to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on appointment to short service commissions, with effect from Dec. 5:—B. A. CASEY, W. DUNNE, E. R. S. JOHNSTON, K. LEA-COX, H. W. MARLOW, A. H. MARRACK, W. PICKERSGILL, M. SORRELL, H. L. TANCRED, J. E. WEMYSS, E. W. WHITLEY, P. W. YATES.

STORES BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—A. H. E. FROST, to Station Administration, Halton (Dec. 8).

DENTAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—L. SOMERVILLE-WOODIWIS, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on appointment to a permanent commission, with effect from Nov. 24.

CHAPLAINS BRANCH

The REV. C. L. CLARKE, M.A., B.Sc., to Air Ministry (Dept. of A.M.P.), on appointment as Chaplain-in-Chief (Dec. 11).

Major G. A. Renwick, son of Sir George Renwick, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for the Stretford Division of Manchester.

Are you still Gambling with 8/5½ (

Parliament

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

LORDS' DECISION REJECTED

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY 6

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, DEC 17

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was passed through all its stages. The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill was read a first time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

LORD MARLEY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, War Office, moved the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill—which raises to £70,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency. The Bill had already passed through the Commons.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said that two years ago a submitted on behalf of the Government of the day a similar Bill to their lordships. The unemployed at the time numbered 1,100,000. The Government, therefore, were justified in the policy of adding to the loan which was required in aid of unemployment insurance. The present position was very different. The Government declared at once that they had a cure for unemployment. Events had shown that they had no such cure. Unemployment was now in the neighbourhood of 2,250,000. The only excuse advanced for this deplorable state of affairs was that there was unemployment in all countries, due to world causes. A great deal of the unemployment in this country was due to the ineptitude which the Government had shown in their efforts to deal with the problem, and the lack of confidence due to their reckless schemes of expenditure, which had so shaken the confidence of industrialists that they hesitated to embark on new enterprises. The system of work or maintenance which the Bill perpetuated was sinking deeply into the psychology of the population. They heard of cases of men who earned wages for three days, and of men who worked half-time, and went on the "dole" for the remainder of the week. The effect of this must be damaging to those who had been contributing to the Unemployment Fund year after year and had drawn nothing out of it. One would think that in such a situation the Government would refrain from the heavy expediture which was involved in such measures as their Education Bill and their Land Utiliation Bill, which were at least not so important as restoring the financial position of the country. (Hear, hear.) As the Bill was a money bill all their lordships could do was to protest gainst the policy which it embodied. (Hear, hear.)

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that the noble marquess had made no suggestions as to how the position could be remedied. He was sure that if the party to the noble marquess were in power they would take the same course as the Government had taken.

The Bill was read a second time and the third time and passed.

CUNARD INSURANCE

The Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill passed through Committee without amendment, was read the third time, and passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

LORD PARMOOR, replying to VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, said the decision of the Commons in regard to the amendment of the Lords extending cooperation of the Dyestuffs Act in the Exprin Laws (Continuance) Bill would be considered by their lordships to-morrow. The House would be adjourned for the Christmas holiday until January 20. The sitting on that day the House reassembled would probaly be formal, but if business of any importance had to be done, notice of it would be circulated to their lordships beforehand.

Their loships rose at 12 minutes to 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

PORTUGAL AND FLAG DISCRIMINATION

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), said:—I am glad to be able to state that the Portuguese Minister for Foreig Affairs has informed his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon that a decree will be issued early in January abolishing flag discrimination as regards quay dues, and that method of helping the Portuguese mercantile marine by expedients other than discrimination are now being studied by the Portuguese Government.

FREE PASSPORT VISAS

Mr. IACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been caled to the recommendation contained in the Report of the Chelmsford Committee to the effect that free passport visas shoul be made available for three months to visitors to the British Industries Fair; whether he proposed to accept that recommendation; and whether he would consider its extension to include all visitors coming to the United Kingdom on business at any time of the year.

Mr. HENDERSON.—My attention has been drawn to the recommendation of the Chelmsford Committee, which his Majesty's Government are prepared to accept. I regret that it is not possible to adopt the suggestion contained in the last part of the right hon. gentleman's question.

THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the All-Union Council of Trade Unions in Russia was under the supervision or control of the Soviet Government or the Third International.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The All-Union Council of Trade Unions is, I understand, represented in certain Government Departments which deal with economic questions, such as the Commissariat of Labour, the Supreme Council of National Economy, and the State Planning Committee. Until February, 1922, the trade unions performed a number of State functions and received State support. But since that time they appear to have recovered a certain degree of the independence attaching to a non-party organization. The international organization to which the Soviet trade unions are affiliated is the Red International of Labour Unions, which, while undoubtedly working in collboration with the Third International, is a separate organization. On the other hand the All-Union Council of Trades Unions includes in its membership prominent officials of the Russian Communist Party.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Is it not apparent that the excuse given by the Soviet Government about broadcasting was an evasion and a subterfuge? (Unionist cries of "Answer.")

LENA GOLDFIELDS AWARD

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now state generally the reply of the Soviet Government with reference to the arbitral award in favour of Lena Goldfields, Limited.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS and SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) also had questions on the paper relating to the same subject.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The reply of the Soviet Government has been received, and my Department is in communication with the company with regard to the present position and possible future developments. It would, therefore, be premature for me to make a statement on this case.

SIR K. WOOD.—Having regard to the great public interest in this matter——

Mr. N. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.).—Are you a shareholder?

SIR K. WOOD.—I have no interest, private or otherwise, in this company.

THE PROPAGANDA PLEDGE

THE SPEAKER ON "A STORM IN A TEACUP"

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what organizations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics he regarded as being under the direct or indirect control of the Soviet Government for the purpose of the latter's pledge to abstain from hostile propaganda, and if the Soviet Government accepted responsibility for such control.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not consider it desirable to attempt to define and limit the application of the pledge in the manner suggested by the hon. member. The question of the responsibility of the Soviet Government in respect of any alleged breach of the pledge should, in my judgment, always be considered by his Majesty's Government in the light of the circumstances attending the particular case.

During the putting and answering of this and earlier questions there was considerable uproar. The Opposition shouted at Mr. Henderson, "Answer, answer," and Ministerialists replied with cries of "Order." Members rose from all parts of the House to put supplementary questions, which could hardly be heard. SIR F. HALL, Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) and Mr. SMITHERS pressed for answers to their supplementary questions, and during an argument as to whether a subsequent question had been called the SPEAKER said that the matter seemed to him to be a storm in a tea-cup. Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.) called the attention of the Speaker to what he described as Sir F. Hall's disorderly conduct, and amid laughter the SPEAKER replied: "I do not want my attention called to it."

Later, Mr. SMITHERS said he wished to call the attention of the Speaker to the discourtesy of the Foreign Secretary in refusing to answer a question. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. BOYCE, asking for the guidance of the Speaker, said that a practice was growing up with certain hon. members opposite of putting questions that were out of order. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!" and "Withdraw.") There was no monopoly on the other side in putting questions that were out of order, but a habit had grown up with certain members opposite of putting supplementary questions that were out of order, which had the effect of blocking answers to questions that were in order. If that habit continued to grow, it could only lead to reprisals from that side of the House and would undoubtedly bring the proceedings of the House to a standstill. He wished to know whether hon. members who asked supplementary questions which Ministers were willing or able to answer should not be given a fair opportunity of receiving an answer.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) asked whether the question just addressed to the Speaker by an hon. member opposite was not a reflection on the competence of the Chair.

Mr. SMITHERS.—I made no reflection on the Chair. The criticism I made was that the Foreign Secretary—— (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER said he had often expressed the view that, when one hon. member asked a supplementary question, it had better be answered before another hon. member asked another. As to the orderliness or otherwise of questions, he had better judge each case on its merits, rather than decide beforehand whether it was out of order or not.

RESCUE BY BRITISH SAILORS

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Mr. THORNE (West Ham, Plaistow, Lab.), who asked if his attention had been called to the rescue by sailors of H.M.S. Suffolk of the crew of the Swedish motor-ship Hedwig, said that the Hedwig, which was a Dutch registered vessel, had ridden over a reef and was lying in calm but very shallow water in the Pratas Lagoon. H.M.S. Suffolk took up a position outside the reef opposite the Hedwig and lowered a motor-boat and whaler, which proceeded to cross the lagoon. As visibility was poor the Suffolk made smoke to give the rescue boats a leading mark. The boats crossed the lagoon but could not reach the wreck owing to the shallow water. The crew of the Hedwig abandoned ship on a raft and were transferred to the Suffolk's boats, which then returned to the ship, and were safely hoisted in, although there was considerable sea and wind. The boats covered a total distance of 28 miles, mostly through coral reefs, in poor visibility and partly in rough sea, and the success of the rescue was entirely dependent on boat work. The appreciation of the Board of Admiralty of the good work performed by the officer-in-charge and the boats' crews had been conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief.

BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT

Mr. HENDERSON informed Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) that the acceptance by Egypt of the recent proposals of his Majesty's Government for a treaty of alliance would have entailed the withdrawal of the British forces from the interior of Egypt. Pending the resumption of negotiations, no such withdrawal was contemplated.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Mr. HACKING asked whether, in view of the number of protests recently addressed by his Majesty's Government to the Soviet Government of Russia and the consequent risk of a strained relationship between the two countries, orders would be issued that the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme should no longer operate in respect of exports to Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The relations between his Majesty's Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are not such as to call for any action such as that which the right hon. gentleman proposes.

Mr. HACKING.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that, whereas in other countries this risk is spread over many thousands of accounts, if there is one single failure in Russia we lose £2,500,000?

No answer was given.

R 101 DEPENDENTS' PENSIONS

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air if he had yet made any inquiry into the pensions paid to the dependents of those who lost their lives in R 101, and what action he proposed to take to remove existing anomalies.

Mr. MONTAGUE.—The whole question of the pensions payable to these dependents has been most carefully and sympathetically considered throughout, and the Secretary of State for Air is satisfied that the differences between the awards which have been made are no more than were inevitable in the circumstances. Such differences arise out of the varying terms of service and do not constitute an injustice, and it is not proposed to take any action with a view to a revision of the awards.

Mr. MALONE said that he would call attention to the matter again on the motion for the adjournment on Friday.

THE TRAFFIC COMMISSION

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), informed Mr. T. SNOWDEN (Accrington, Lab.) that he had appointed Mr. J. Farndale, C.B.E., at present Chief Constable of Bradford, as Traffic Commissioner for the Yorkshire area. Sir Haviland Hiley, K.B.E., whose appointment he announced on December 10, would be the chairman in the Eastern area.

CAIRO-CAPE AIR MAIL

Mr. MONTAGUE, in reply to a question by Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) as to the present position of the negotiations for the purpose of establishing a regular air-mail route between Cairo and the Cape of Good Hope, said:—The negotiations have been completed and the agreement signed. The ground organization is being developed with all possible speed, and it is expected that the northern section of the route, as far as Mwanza, in Tanganyika Territory, will be in operation at the end of February, and the through service to Capetown as soon as possible thereafter.

RAILWAYS AND 20-TON WAGONS

Mr. D. GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.) asked the Minister of Transport whether action had been taken on the recommendation of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Mineral Transport that financial assistance should be given by the Government to approved schemes designed to further the use of 20-ton wagons by the provision of improved terminal facilities at collieries and private sidings.

Mr. MORRISON said:—I am glad to announce that as the result of conferences with the railway companies, the Mining Association and National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, a scheme has been approved under which the railway companies are now prepared, in approved cases, to carry out these works of improvement by arrangement with the traders with the assistance of Government grants under Part I. of the Development (Loan grants under Part I. of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. The Government grants will be on scales similar to those already accorded to schemes for provision of like terminal facilities at ports and will have a present value equivalent approximately to 30 per cent. of the cost of the works. The whole benefit of the Government grant will be passed on to the traders by the railway companies, who have, moreover, agreed to provide the finance of the scheme in the first instance, subject to repayment by the trader within a period of 15 years with interest at 5½ per cent. The railway companies are prepared to consider forthwith subject to their own financial limitations applications under this scheme from owners of colliery or other private sidings.

MORE LOOMS PER WEAVER

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) asked the Minister of Labour whether she was aware of the decision of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association to post notices this week-end of their intention to bring into operation a new list of wages introducing a more looms per weaver system; whether she was aware that the Weavers' Amalgamation had refused to accept the revised list; and in view of the grave danger of a stoppage of the industry on January 5 did she intend to take any action in the matter.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), replied that the Minister was aware of the position to which the hon. member referred. At the present moment she did not wish to make any comment on that position except to express the hope that the parties would yet be able to reach an amicable settlement satisfactory to both sides.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY asked, in view of the fact that the Home Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade had had this matter under review during their recent visits to Manchester, whether it was hoped that some helpful and practical result would come of their activities.

Mr. LAWSON said that any further comment on the situation at present would be rather more harmful than helpful.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS

Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) presented a Bill to repeal certain enactments providing for the protection of wild birds in Scotland, and to substitute other provisions therefor.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

COMMONS AND THE LORDS' PROPOSAL

On consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, including in that measure for another year the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920,

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment. He recalled that the House of Commons, by a majority of 30, decided to allow the Act to lapse on January 14 next. He said that the chief argument used in the House of Lords in favour of continuing the Act was that an opportunity would be provided for an inquiry into the position of the industry, and its repercussions on other industries, notably the textile trades. That would have been an impressive argument had there not been full inquiry already. No word was said in that debate of the prolonged review by the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, and the conclusion which it reached, in so far as it was a conclusion. But, so far from being content with that very full review, he addressed another inquiry to the Committee, in the hope that they would be able to give some direction to the Government. That Committee was representative of both dye manufacturers and dye users. On a second occasion they were unable to give any clear direction to the Government, but they made it perfectly plain that the industry had been firmly established, and that there was no doubt that a considerable price had been paid by the textile industry. He thought he could say on that document that a case had been established for the disappearance of the legislation, so that there was no validity in the plea in the House of Lords that there had not been a very full and very impartial review of the whole problem. In any case it was known from the passage of the Act in 1920 that it was to be used for 10 years and no longer. He had tried to weigh up the situation. He had no hesitation in telling the House that on the arguments of the textile industries, together with the case put forward by dyestuffs production itself, he was satisfied that the decision which the Government reached recently was well founded and should be maintained. (Cheers.)

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S SPEECH

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that in more than one quarter of the House the speech of the right hon. gentleman would be heard with regret. If the report of the Dyestuffs Development Committee did anything it urged on the Government to pursue inquiries still further and try to get agreement between makers and users as to the measure of protection that was necessary and the form which it should take. The proposal to protect the industry by prohibitions was after all a part of the policy of the Labour Party. The House was entitled to know what were the opinions of the Services as to the need of the continuation of the industry. He challenged the Government on the point that the views of their Service departments were opposed to them and that that was why the House had not heard what their views were. (Cheers.) He did not believe that the right hon. gentleman had consulted the independent members of the Licensing Committee. Although all the independent evidence went against the course proposed, although the findings of the Dyestuffs Development Committee in effect went against it, this Act was to be thrown away because the right hon. gentleman thought it was going in some mysterious way to injure the textile trade. Referring to the terms on which the dye-making industry asked for the continuation of a measure of control, he said the President of the Board of Trade declared that he wished the textile industries to have access to dyes at the fairest possible prices. That was not challenged. He wanted them to have dyes of proper quality and free access to dyes of the quality required. That was not challenged. He (Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister) had read a pamphlet of a certain number of textile users, but it referred to things which took place in the early years after the passing of the Act. When they discussed the question of price they did not discuss the prices charged in the last year or the proposal now before the House that prohibition should only apply where the price was equal. The House had been told that the whole of the textile industry was opposed to the continuation of the Act, but that was not so. The pamphlet he referred to contained 20 names, but he understood that another pamphlet had been prepared appealing for the continuation of the Act, and had been signed by some 227 firms which were users in this country. There were no more important users in this country than the Bradford dyers. Their chairman, who had been for 10 years chairman of the Colour Users' Association, had issued a statement saying that it would be a disaster if the Act were repealed.

The Government had taken their decision in the teeth of the advice of their serious advisers and contrary to the advice of their Dyestuffs Development Committee, which had urged them to go on and try to arrange convenient terms between makers and users. They had taken the decision without the faintest reference to the proposal that it should be confined to the case where the British maker was not able to supply dye equal in quality and price to the foreign dye; and in face of all the great independent authorities on chemistry in this country, of professors at the university, and of the people interested in seeing a great school of research built up. Inquiries which he had made showed that the prospects of dumping were very real. There were very large stocks of dyes, he thought, actually in Europe at this moment, which could be dumped in this country when the Act was repealed.

Mr. GRAHAM.—Will the right hon. gentleman tell me where those dyes are?

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that he understood there were considerable stocks in Germany. The House would not expect him to give names, but he did not say these things without having made inquiries. The moment the prohibition was lifted enormous stocks of dyes would be available. He knew that there were very large products of American factories which could be sent here, and he was told—he would not vouch for it—that very large American stocks were held in Europe to-day, presumably in bond, ready to be dumped here. He contended that there was a clear case for continuing the Act for another year. If the President of the Board of Trade wished, let him have a genuine, impartial inquiry. Then, in a year's time, he could come back, fortified by such an inquiry and ask the House to deal with the matter with the certain knowledge of where we stood.

LIBERAL SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister had argued, first, that colour users need not be disturbed if the Act were continued because the dye-makers would give an undertaking that users should have all dyes as cheaply and of as good quality as if the Act were not continued, and, secondly, that as soon as the Act were repealed dyes would come into this country so cheaply and so quickly that our industry would be destroyed. Surely those two arguments were totally inconsistent.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.—Not in the least, because my argument is that the dye users in this country will get the dye at the same price as the German dye-maker sells it to the German dye user.

SIR H. SAMUEL.—That does not alter it in the least. The right hon. gentleman (he continued) was addressing two absolutely contradictory arguments to the House. The case against continuing the Act had been greatly strengthened since the last debate by the statement circulated on behalf of the cotton industry. As to the proposal that the Act should be extended for only one year in order that there should be a full inquiry, was there any probability that a new inquiry would lead to any more agreed and unanimous a report than that which had already been issued? The arguments about dumping were not arguments for continuing the Act for one year or for five years. Dumping might happen at any time, and it provided an argument for maintaining the Act in perpetuity. (Unionist cheers.) But that was not the Conservative proposition to-day. If the House of Lords insisted on their amendment and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill failed to pass, it would be a very heavy responsibility on their shoulders, and by so doing they would bring to an end a whole series of measures, some of them important, which it had been the intention of Parliament to continue. In these circumstances he trusted that the House would agree with the motion now before it.

LABOUR CRITICISM

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that he was unable to discover what real justification the Government had for pursuing a policy that seemed to link up with no conception of Socialist policy as it had been propounded by the Labour Party. His mind was fairly open as to whether the dyestuffs industry could do without this protection. It seemed to him that the dangers to the textile industry of repealing the Act had been grossly exaggerated. His criticism of the Government proposal was on other grounds. The dyestuffs industry, which was of vital importance to the textile industry, was practically trustified and controlled by one or two very strong corporations having power to use that monopoly position in concert and consultation with the similar monopolies on the other side of the North Sea for their own purposes. The renewal of the Act gave the Government an opportunity of dealing with that situation in a manner that would protect vital British industries. The Government should have taken advantage of the opportunity to insist on real safeguards for the textile industry which this Act gave them. As to research, he believed that the growth of the dyestuffs industry in this country had had very valuable effects in that direction, but, according to information he had received from the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry in Cambridge, there now seemed reason to doubt whether Imperial Chemical Industries were doing all for research that might be expected from them. It would have been in the best interests of British industry and the vital interests concerned in dyes and chemicals if the Government had continued the Act for a short period. He found it quite impossible to agree with the Government in stopping this useful Act at this stage, but he and his friends would not go into the lobby with hon. members opposite, because they found it equally unacceptable to leave Imperial Chemical Industries in a state of monopolistic independence.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) said that the dye users in his constituency were almost unanimous in favour of the continuance of the Act.

Mr. J. H. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) said that the Lords' amendment was inspired by the business outlook of the directors of the Imperial Chemical Industries who took such a prominent part in the debate in the other House. Even after the advantage secured to that organization they employed only 7,000 workers, less than were in the industry 10 years ago. The workers in the textile trades, which used the products of the dyestuffs industry, numbered 116,000 persons, 43,000 of whom were either wholly or partially unemployed, and the claims of the latter outweighed those of the dyestuffs workers. He was in favour of the repeal of the Act, because it placed difficulties in the way of the dye users, and because, under present arrangements, prices were higher than they ought to be, and undue delays occurred in deliveries.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) begged the House to consider this question purely from the point of view of the national interests. Had the House any confidence that if foreign dyestuffs were suddenly dumped into this country the present Government would take action? It was gambling with the fate of the country to open once more the gates to the flood of foreign competition and to threaten with disaster this one outstanding success of the last few years. (Hear, hear.)

LABOUR CALL FOR COMPROMISE

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) said that they ought to accept the compromise offered by the House of Lords. There was no adequate reason for controversy and they should come to a reasonable understanding. Nor was there any reason why they should have a party vote on the matter. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that if the Act were not renewed the industry would fall to pieces and that they would be flooded with foreign dyes. But on the evidence it was quite clear that textile opinion was by no means unanimous. In the interests of national experiment the measure should be continued. Since the War we had shown ourselves intolerant of experiments; we had dropped them at the moment when they were becoming interesting and were going on with. We wanted more experiment. If the dye-makers and the Licensing Committee altered their technique, as they had promised, that could be continued for six months, and then there could be an inquiry, some time next summer, into the new conditions. If that inquiry showed that the textiles' case was proved, the Act must not be renewed further. But to drop this experiment now would be to waste a great deal of fruitful knowledge at a time when it might be made more fruitful than it had ever been. (Cheers.)

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) contended that the objects with which this legislation was formerly placed before Parliament had now been fulfilled. The public had got their money back, and the industry was on its legs. There was still undoubtedly a very large and clamant need for free access to those dyes which were best obtained in the open market.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS said the industry would die if the Act was repealed.

Mr. E. D. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) said that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, admittedly the leading body in the textile trade as regarded export, had taken no line in the matter. Whenever the interests of the trade were threatened that Chamber could be relied on to take action. That, to him, was conclusive, quite apart from the conversations he had had with many other people, that the textile trade was by no means unanimous that the carrying on of the Act would do no damage worth speaking of. There was an irresistible case for the appointment of an impartial Committee, not of users or makers, but of persons knowing something about the trade. They should be asked to report on the only doubtful question, whether the continuance of the Act would damage the export textile trade. Because he was in doubt, he hoped that the House would decide that the Act should be carried on for one year, during which an impartial inquiry would be held. (Opposition cheers.)

MR. SHAW'S STATEMENT

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), asked Mr. Denman to drop the figment of imagination which had led him to think that this was a compromise offered by the House of Lords. If the House, he said, agreed with the House of Lords, they would be handing over to the Lords the right to say that whatever decision the House of Commons took as to the lapsing of the Act should be of no avail, because immediately the Government brought in an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill next year the House of Lords would act in exactly the same way and the Government would be placed in the same position. Instead of it being true that the research staff had increased, the numbers of that staff had actually diminished. He did not believe that if this Act lapsed the dye-making industry in this country would die, or that it was in the slightest danger. On the other hand, there was overwhelming evidence in the Dyestuffs Committee's Report that the Act had proved a great disadvantage to those engaged in the textile trades.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER asked Mr. Shaw to state the advice which he had received from his own Department on this question.

Mr. SHAW said that he would tell the House quite frankly that he had been advised by the experts in his Department that it was essential to maintain a chemical research industry, and that, failing it, there must be something comparable to safeguard the country. (Opposition cheers.) The experts in his Department were not expected to have any knowledge of trade and commerce. (Opposition laughter.) They would be the last men to claim such knowledge, and he must be responsible for policy. (Ministerial cheers.) He contended that if they were to have chemical research they should pay for it, and not maintain it at the expense of Lancashire. (Ministerial cheers.) What was proposed was not a compromise. A pistol was being put to the heads of the Government, and it was said:—"If you do not do what the House of Commons has decided you ought not to do, we will prevent you keeping on the Statute-book Acts of Parliament which we know you do not want to lose." (Ministerial cheers.) He would be astonished if anyone in that House could vote to give power to the House of Lords to act in that way. He did not care the glint of a brass button about the academic discussion on tariff reform or free trade. What he asked himself was whether it was in the interests of the country that this Act should lapse, and he thought that it was. He would vote for the proposal that the Act should lapse. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) said that as the father of this Act he took some personal interest in the child. He was surprised that Mr. Shaw was anxious to evade an inquiry. (Opposition cheers.) No one would suffer any disadvantage from it. It was true that the dye industry had made great progress, but it had not yet reached that measure of success in a large variety of grades of dyes to which the Germans had attained by their longer experience. It was said that we could now supply dyes as cheaply as could the Continent, and that, therefore, the position was unassailable. There was, however, all the difference in the world between having an assured market for their product and having to enter into competition with other people who did their best to undercut. German production was enormous, and they were not using half of it. Was it considered, then, that they were not going to dump dyes in this country at any price in order to get the market? It was no good saying that if that happened they would think of a remedy; they would be too late with the remedy.

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) said that he and those more immediately associated with him could not support the Government in this matter. (Laughter, and a LABOUR MEMBER.—"Why don't you go over to the other side?") If Britain was to survive as an industrial nation it would primarily be by the development and application of science throughout the industrial and economic system, and the action of the Government would attack the interests of science both directly and indirectly.

MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, Central, Lab.) said that virtually every scientific body in the country had condemned the non-continuance of the Act. With one accord eminent scientists at the Bristol meeting of the British Association last September suggested that it would be an act of incredible folly to withdraw the protection which had been given to our dye industry, and he did not think the House could afford to ignore the unanimous opinion of that body. He suggested that it would be the best thing in the world for the Government should he say, to change their mind at the last moment and to give the year which was suggested as a reasonable period in order that an inquiry should be held. If the Government did not change their mind he was afraid he would have to go into the lobby against them.

THE DIVISION

The House divided, and there voted:—

For the motion	.. ..	244
Against	.. ..	238
Majority for	.. ..	6

Before the figures were announced the Labour Party raised loud cheers as soon as the tellers appeared at the table and took up respective positions which showed that the Government had obtained a majority. When the figures were read out the Ministerialist cheers which were raised again were responded to by loud Unionist cheers and cries of "Resign."

Consequential Lords' amendments were also disagreed with, and a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for the disagreement.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

THE PROLONGATION BILL

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), moved the second reading of the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill. He said that the purpose of the Bill was to retain insurance a number of people who would otherwise have fallen out of insurance at the end of this year or during some period of next year. The rights of these persons for widows' and old-age pensions would also be continued. It had been suggested that there might be in this Bill the beginning of some serious departure from insurance principle, that it was the start down the slippery slope which would end with the Health Insurance Fund being in deficit and that a situation similar to that in regard to unemployment insurance would arise. That was the wildest possible exaggeration. The Government were really maintaining the insurance principle. The only point was that instead of the person paying his contribution for himself the Government were going to pay it for him. The approved societies could not be asked to bear this burden. It was impossible to say exactly how many people were affected by the Bill; they were persons who had not done any work for 2½ years or more. The number would probably be about 80,000. The cost would be between £80,000 and £130,000, say, roughly, £100,000. In addition it was proposed to continue to pay the State contributions, as would have been the case if these persons were paying their own contributions, and that would cost between £14,000 and £24,000.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) said that this matter had been interesting the approved societies for many months, and they had pressed the Minister of Health on it. The scheme did not affect a very large number of people. There was no proposal in the Bill to continue full insurance benefits; most of the benefits would be only at half-rate. The maximum cash amount an insured man could get was 7s. 6d. a week, and in the case of a woman 6s. They might receive very much less, something like 3s. 9d. a week in each case. The principle hitherto followed by friendly societies and approved societies was that when an insured person was unfortunately unable to keep up his contributions his benefits must cease. That principle was being departed from in this Bill, and he asked whether it was the intention to pursue the same path in regard to health insurance as they had already pursued in regard to unemployment insurance. If they once admitted the principle that the State should pay the contributions of certain people who had fallen out of insurance benefit, then there were other classes of insured people who would ask that their claims should also be considered.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) hoped that when this problem was examined there would be a careful inquiry not only from the point of view of the particular people pressing for the benefit but from the point of view of all the approved societies.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) said that while they had got to maintain the insurance principle they had also got to see that there was no impairment of the rights of unemployed people.

Mr. MELLER (Mitcham, U.) said he protested against the delay and vacillation of the Minister in getting to grips with this subject. He urged that the question of the effects of unemployment on health insurance should be referred to the Royal Commission which was now dealing with insurance.

MAJOR MUIRHEAD (Wells, U.) said there was a tendency to reduce health insurance to the level of the worst features of the unemployment insurance system. He thought that the first step should be to take the more desirable elements of the two systems and constitute a unified system for dealing with benefits arising out of the prolonged period of unemployment.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) said he could not see what advantage was to be gained by the proposals of the Opposition in this matter. There was no difference of opinion on the question that these people were unfortunate through no fault of their own, and that if the system was changed they should not suffer in regard to benefits. Those proposals would not save any money, and would lead to an increase in the numbers of officials.

Mr. GREENWOOD assured the House that before another year was over the Government would be in a position to make definite constructive suggestions for dealing with the problem.

SIR K. WOOD said that in view of the right hon. gentleman's undertaking that there would be an inquiry and report in sufficient time for the matter to be dealt with next year the Opposition would offer no objection to the remaining stages of the Bill.

The Bill was then read the second time and passed through its remaining stages.

Resolutions agreed to in Committee of Supply on December 16 were agreed to on Report.

The House adjourned at four minutes to 10 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Commons' reasons for disagreeing with Lords' amendment relating to Dyestuffs Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Education Bill, Report stage.

PROMOTION TO ESTABLISHED CIVIL SERVICE POSTS

Our Civil Service Correspondent writes:—As a result of negotiations in the Joint General Purposes Committee of the National Whitley Council the official side has agreed to modify the common practice of deducting 10 per cent. from the salary of an unestablished Civil servant upon his appointment to an established post. In cases where it is considered appropriate to take account of the pension and other privileges which follow from establishment the officer will "mark time" on his existing salary until his accrued increments equal the amount of the reduction which would under former practice have been imposed. The new arrangement is in accordance with precedents set by decisions of the Industrial Court in analogous cases. The concession is to apply retrospectively to all who have been established since the beginning of the year, but negotiations are still proceeding with the object of obtaining relief for those established before that date.

THE LAND BILL

MINISTER'S POWER OF PURCHASE

LIMITING AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons yesterday concluded their consideration of the Government's Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) was in the chair.

A new clause was moved by Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.), to provide that the credit and other facilities which are to be given to the small-holders created by the Bill should be extended to the existing statutory small-holders.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said there was a clause in the Small Holders Act of 1919 for giving credits to small-holders, but it appeared to have worked very unsatisfactorily for various reasons, and it was repealed later at the request of the county councils. He undertook to discuss the question again with the county councils, and he would bring it into the discussions on the Report stage of the Bill next year.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) moved a new clause to provide that the Minister of Agriculture should transfer the small-holdings set up under the Bill to the council of the county or borough in which they are situated, on April 1, 1936. He said the local authorities were now responsible for the existing small-holdings, and it was desirable that the whole system should be brought under their control. The Bill had been justified by the Government on the ground that it would meet an emergency by providing small-holdings for people who were unemployed. It would be undesirable, however, when that emergency had passed, that a great State land department should be created. At the present time the local authorities were the largest landowners in the country, and they were the proper people to run the system of small-holdings. The members of his party were not in favour of setting up a large land nationalization department; they wanted to limit the scheme to the period of the emergency and to empower the local authorities later to control the new estates which were to be created, along with those now in existence.

DR. ADDISON said he could not accept the proposal. Provision had already been made in the Bill for the county councils to act as the agents of the Minister, but the proposed new clause would mean that the local authorities would have transferred to them at a given date, without any consideration, the property which had been acquired by the State. If the Government's scheme were successful, as he hoped it would be, the State would be possessed of a valuable consideration, and the local authorities would derive advantage from having those properties in their areas. But it was a very different thing to hand these over altogether to local authorities without any return. It might be possible in some cases to arrange for a transfer, and he would consider that question, but he could not agree to be under an obligation, as the new clause proposed.

SIR J. LAMB (Stone, U.) said it was probable that there would be few applications in future for the small-holdings now controlled by the local authorities, and the excellent staffs which they had for administering this side of their work would be engaged only on the maintenance of existing small-holdings. He thought it would be desirable that those staffs should be able to apply themselves to the administration of the new small-holdings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE (Maldon, U.) said the Minister of Agriculture was proposing to set up a kind of dyarchy in small-holdings, and he (the speaker) understood that dyarchies stood condemned to-day.

Mr. RILEY (Stockton-on-Tees, Lab.) said it would be dangerous to make it a condition in the Bill that the small-holdings were to be transferred to local authorities. While some county councils had been very progressive in respect of small-holdings, there were others which had shown very little enthusiasm for them.

The Committee divided, and the proposed new clause was rejected by 27 votes to 22.

SELLING OF HOMES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) moved an amendment to the first schedule of the Bill to exclude from the powers given to the Minister to purchase compulsorily, subject to arbitration, land for large-scale farming or demonstration farms, land forming part of any park, or pleasure ground, or part of the home farm attached to and generally occupied by a mansion house, or land which is otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any dwelling-house. He said that when the Minister had hundreds of thousands of acres to choose from, it was very undesirable that he should be able to acquire compulsorily the home of any person. Some people might be willing to sell their homes, but there would be many who would not be willing, and probably the small man would suffer most from the operation of the proposed compulsory acquisition.

DR. ADDISON, however, resisted the amendment, which was negatived by 31 votes to 20.

The Schedules were agreed to, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

MR. H. G. WILLIAMS PROPO

WESTMINSTER PLAY

TEXT OF THE PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE

The last performance of the *Rudens* of Plautus was given in College Dormitory at Westminster last night.

The Prologue begins with a reminder of the changed conditions under which the actors have worked. This is the first play to be produced by the new Master of the K.SS.; he combines the best qualities of the Cambridge man, and the travelled man; he has won all hearts; ten to one he will win those of the audience too. The play is the *Rudens*, which was revived, not without some criticism, five years ago after an interval of over a century. Terence and Plautus are alike masters in their respective styles; let it be agreed to have a Plautine Comedy in its turn every few years. The Art Master, the Prologue continues, a man of great and varied gifts, who made the stage scenery of this play last time, has now left for a wider sphere of work—a gain to others, a severe loss to Westminster. With much regret is recorded the departure of the aged and versatile Bursar, *lustra post novem*. The noise of masons disturbs the quietude of the Dormitory. A new wing and entrance porch are being added to Ashburnham House—the gift of a generous O.W. Among the O.WW. whose death during the year is lamented, are Sir Montague Lush, Judge of the High Court and once a Governor of his old School, and Mr. T. Staveley Oldham, for a long period honorary treasurer of the Elizabethan Club. To these losses Westminster grieves to have to add the death during the present month of its recently appointed Bursar, Mr. C. N. James.

The Epilogue covers a wide field in its satiric sweep. The scene is set on the banks of the Serpentine in the new Hyde Park, glorified by the "aedilis popularis." An open-air Imperial Conference, like the Mad-Hatter's tea-party, composed of some most unlikely delegates, is suddenly ended by the overbalancing of the chair of Fidgety Philippus, "a fiscal Minister." As he falls he pulls off the tablecloth and the fruits of Empire put there by the delegates. His apology is brief: "Haec ego non curo: quod sapio, satis est." An Oxford Don and a long-frocked "unda gradu et" now lament the loss of the peace of Oxford. The Muse is seeking new haunts. After unveiling a statue to a poet, "notus pueroque patrique per orbem," the "hungry Greek" fishes for a meal in the lake. Eventually, with the help of a rope and a Westminster tug, they land a trunk labelled B.M.G. A half-dead man is in it, whose pipe is recognized. He is revived and explains "Ibam forte via classis," where he was cruelly entreated.

Other amusing scenes show a yacht race and a game of midget golf. Here a billiard player, using a club as a cue, brings in the pun "*memor, usus acutum me*." A "dea ex machina" arrives in a Moth from the Antipodes, and cries "Joannem, care, voca *me*." The transference by Virgil himself of his wreath to her brow is a sufficiently ridiculous climax.

Puns are numerous; indeed, the first words of the Epilogue, when a tandem is ridden furiously on to the stage, make one wonder for a moment whether custom has been changed and the language be English for once! The longest pun comes in the golf scene "*belua avent scaenam igitur causa.*"

PROLOGUS IN RUDENTEM

1930

Quod faustis fiat omnibus, nunc maxime
Novus ordo rerum, cives, nobis nascitur.
Gregis magistro dempto en alium[1] excepimus
Tanquam imperiti ignotum tirones ducem,
Qui Cami fontes juvenis hausit; postea
Exercitatus peregrinis laboribus
Desiderantibusque tandem redditus
Atheniensem redolet elegantiam.
Nobis quidem hercle complacuit; jam mille ego
Nummorum facio sponsionem ni ilico
Judicibus etiam vobis palmam omnem ferat.
Auspiciis igitur hujus acturi sumus
Plauti Rudentem, quam quidem nos fabulam
Cum a longa oblivione vindicavimus
Nuper, quibusdam id facinus improbantibus,
Quis tum non venit, vidit, viso victus est?
Neque enim est certamen, Plautus cum
Terentio,
Ullum; sed uterque propris suis virtutibus
Princeps, suo stat regno inexpugnabilis.
Stet etiam nobis unanimis sententia
Antiquum in morem singulis quinquennibus
Plautinos instaurare numeros et sales.
Jamque advoletis oculis atque animo velim
Cyrenas. Scenam aspicite—nam cum dixero,
Aulaea non jam obstabunt,—qui fecit[2] tamen
Apelles noster, ingenio vir praeditus
Non singulari tantum sed septemplici,
Qui seque devovebat suasque artes diu
Nobis, spe nostra citius in provinciam
Majorem evectus aliis auget commoda.
Non vile id nobis damnum; sed damnosior
Fortuna invasit, quando noster Diogenes[3]
Abiit relicto dolio, assuetumque onus
Tum demum deposivit lustra post novem.
Aerarii praefectus rem capessere
Scitus, Musarum non minus cultor, nihil
Tractavit quod non cura et arte ornaverit.
Valeat bene, indefessus operetur senex.
Sit! auscultate. Num fabrorum illinc sonos
Percipio, qui certatim summa vi manus
Nituntur magnum,[4] quicquid est, conficere opus?
Sic est; veteribus nova paratur porticus
Tectis, nova ala, alumni munificentia.
Auxilio tali increscunt fortunae domus.
Postremo morte abreptos de prosapia
His in comitiis pietas defleri sinit.
Quorum unus[5] inter Judices fama fuit
Clarus, gubernatorque consuluit scholae.
Amans amatus alter[6] longum inservit
Elizae Societati quam sanctissima
Fide bonorum custos. Accessit dolor
Abhinc dies perpaucos memoratu gravis:
Qui? res curarat nostras uno anno minus
Collega amicus vixit. Dixi prologus.

EPILOGUS IN RUDENTEM

1930

PERSONAE

SCEPARNIO (A fiscal Minister)	F. R. SMITH
SPARAX (A prime Minister)	J. E. RICH
DAEMONES (A dear old Minister)	J. R. CHEADLE
LABRAX (A press reporter)	J. R. C. ENGLEHEART
TURBALIO (A Canadian cousin)	L. D. S. TEN DOESSCHATE
TRACHALIO (An Australian cousin)	F. E. PAGAN
AMICUS PLESIDIPPI (A South African cousin (roughly))	J. G. LEA
PISCATOR (An Indian Salt Merchant (illegal))	J. D. ARGYLE
GRIPUS (An Oxford Don aged)	W. R. S. DOLL
AMPELISCA (An undergraduette)	A. F. STEPHENSON
PALAESTRA (A London Lidolady)	F. G. ADAMS
PTOLEMOCRATIA (A policewoman)	R. H. VIGOR
CHARMIDES (A yachtsman)	T. R. CROOK
SPARAX (A rival yachtsman)	J. E. RICH
PLESIDIPPUS (A country gentleman (hobbies: pigs and politics))	L. E. DE ST. PAER
AMICUS PLESIDIPPI (A boy scout)	A. K. MILNE
PISCATOR (A billiard-player)	J. D. ARGYLE
PALAESTRA (A high-flier)	F. G. ADAMS

PERSONA MUTA

A sculptured bust . . J. F. B. STEVENS

SCENE: Hyde Park. *A broken-down cottage on the left bears the sign*: HOSPITIUM LIBERI COMMERCII. *It has been through stormy weather: roof tiles are missing. At the back a notice on a curtain reads*: Hic Serpentini balnea mixta lacus. *Part of the stage is set out with the apparatus of a miniature golf-course.*

(DAEMONES *is discovered titivating the golf-course and here and there a flower, with loving care. Enter* SCEPARNIO *and* SPARAX *at speed, upon a tandem.*)

DAE. *Tandem* . . .

SC. (*nervously*) *Illue vereor, cum intus* subit horror in artus,
Te comitare.

DAE. Metum pone! Virecta patent
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatae.

SP. Aspicis? Antea erant haec loca senta situ.

DAE. Agnoscis-ne locum?

SC. Veteris vestigia campi
Nulla manent: ubi sim nescio prorsus.

DAE. At est
Idem campus.

SC. At est quantum mutatus ab illo!
Elysium dicas (*sardonically*). Quis precor auctor erat?

SP. (*indicating* DAEMONES)
Aedilis.

SC. Non hercle fuit plebeius ille
Aedilis, vere sed *popularis* erat.

DAE. Restat adhuc unum quod displicet.

SC. En cedo quidnam?

DAE. (*pointing to the old cottage*)
Haec domus.

SC. At donus haec est bene nota tibi.

DAE. Nota magis nulli domus est sua. Sed mihi nota
Displicet.

SC. At nunquam commodiore domo
Uteris.

DAE. (*going up to the cottage, he pokes it with his umbrella, and so shakes it and tiles fall off the roof*).
Ecce vides-ne ut ab omni parte vacillet?
Rimis quam cribrum crebrius illa patet.

SP. Tegula nulla manet porro quae protegat aedes.

SC. Protegat? Au *topper* parce nefasta loqui.
Tegmine nil opus est. Odi quos *machina tute*
Conservat: tales conspuere est hominis.

(*There is much disgust and some dampness in his wrath, so that* DAEMONES *must put up his umbrella, and, crouching, he sees a bullrush.*)

DAE. Scirpe, tuas laudo fortunas: crescis in *umbra*.
Elavat ille caput.

(*Enter* LABRAX, *who dashes up to* DAEMONES *and claps his hand on his shoulder in a familiar way.*)

SC. (*before* LABRAX *has a chance to speak*)
Quid petis? Ire licet.

LA. O bone, num ignoras tu concilium *imperiale*?
Cum fure Enclado te premat Aetna, precor.
Omnes imperii nostri omni a parte coloni
Huc in concilium convenient hodie.
Tune, senex, bonus es civis?

SP. (*realizing that the Reporter has not recognized* DAEMONES) Speculans Berenicem
Mirarisne comas? Ecce comas. (*pointing to* DAEMONES' *long hair and whiskers*) Quis adest?

LA. Die clare. "*Speculans Berenicem*"?
En omnia novi.
Salve. Stultus eram. (*He now also recognizes* SCEPARNIO) Te-ne, Philippe, voco?

SC. (*He nods a distant assent*)
At frustra conventuros hodie auguror illos.
Consilium omne odio est imperiale mihi.
Multas per terras an multa per aequora vectus
Aeriis pennis huc *an adactus* ades?

(*Enter* TURBALIO, *a large Canadian, for the Conference.*)

TUR. Me *bene* transvexit mare Mauretania. Salve.

(*He notices with delight the flowers.*)
En gemmat flos hac. Lucus *in* urbe viget!

(LABRAX, *with his camera, manoeuvres for a shot.*)

LA. φωτὸς ὑπερφυὲς ὄμμα. Heroa sed usque *decembre*
Ad mane expecto, qui bene battuerat.

(*Enter* TRACHALIO *from Australia.*)

[1] The Rev. A. G. G. C. Pentreath, appointed Master of the K.SS. 1930.

[2] Mr. C. H. Williamson, Art Master 1922-1930, has left to become Director of the Chelsea School of Art.

[3] Mr. J. Tyson, Bursar 1885-1930, has retired.

[4] A new wing and entrance porch are being built for Ashburnham House.

[5] The Right Hon. Sir Montague Lush, Judge of the High Court, and formerly a Governor of the School.

[6] Mr. T. Staveley Oldham, formerly Hon. Treasurer of the Elizabethan Club.

[7] Mr. C. N. James, appointed Bursar January, 1930, died December 6.

DAE. Expectate venis.

SP. (*aside*) Citius, non mensa parata est.
(*The Conference Table is brought in.*)

SC. Quemnam miserunt Antipodes?

TR. Vereor,
Otilo, ne miram, fi! nanciscare luem me.

SP. Afer adhuc deest.

(*Enter* AMICUS PRIMUS, *singing and dancing. His shorted way to the front of the stage is over the Conference Table.*)

A.P. Me consuluisse, precor,
Ne nolis.

TR. Sed fuscus is est: non competit. Exi.

LA. (*is nice to the Zulu, and claps him on the back*)
Heus, bone, tu *palles*.

A.P. (*moved*) Pallidiore, reor,
Africus ille Hertzog post paullo erit ore minister;
Non semper mea gens serviet.

(*Enter* PISCATOR, *an Indian, from Bombay. He carries sandwich-wise two placards inscribed*: In sale sola salus *and* Peregrinas exue vestes.)

LA. Indus adest.
Quid stas? Nonne tuam ipse *vales* portare pusillus
sarcinulam?

PISC. Immo ubi sit mensa rotunda rogo.

(*A Round Table is produced for him. He sits upon it and works away at his salt* (*illegal*).)

(*All sit down at the Conference Table.*)

SP. Quid tibi summa boni est?

SC. (*as if settling it all for ever*)
Commercia libera sunto.
Hac ratione suas Anglia divitias
Condidit. Haud alia poterit servare paratas.
Morem majorum deseruisse nefas.

TUR. Ten consanguineis quoque deesse? Britannae, memento
Imperii populos jungere amicitia.

TR. Tu mercare meas merces: exclude alienas:
Sic certe poteris . . .

SC. (*decisively*) nempe perire fame.

A.P. Imperio exaucto, *bacas* (*they all put their samples upon the table*).

TUR. frumenta,
A.P. metalla,
TR. Lignum, argentum,
A.P. aurum,
TR. poma,
TUR. boves,
A.P. oleum,
TUR. Cuncta quidem ad verbum possunt praebere coloni.
Sic peregrina tibi sumere nil opus est.

SC. (*aside*) Quid dicunt? "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

SP. Olim credebam, care Philippe, tibi.
At statui *mutare fidem*.

SC. Vae, proditor, exi.

OMNES Proditor? At minime: nos eadem cupimus.

DAE. (*addressing* PISCATOR, *who is taking no part in the proceedings and merely making sail.*)
Tu modo nugaris? Vel adhuc quae causa *vagandi*?
Nam recreantur opes non sale sed salibus.

PISC. (*parrot-wise*)
Ghandi Mahatma jubet "peregrinas exue vestes."
Indigena Indigenis in sale sola salus.

DAE. (*vicariously tapping the hollow head of* SCEPARNIO)
De nihilo nihilum gigni dicunt; per inane
Res geritur.

LA. Cessas? Huncine an hunc sequeris?

OMNES (*voting for* SPARAX) Victrix causa placet nobis . . .

SC. at victa Philippo.

(*Fidgety Phil overbalances backwards on his chair and, as he falls, pulls off the tablecloth and the fruits of Empire with it. He emerges from the debris unconcerned.*)
Haec ego non curo: quod sapio satis est.

(*The representatives collect their "samples" and withdraw.*)

DAE. Triste ministerium fecisti.

SC. (*happy now*) Desine, amabo.
Nunc abeamus, Io Bacche! Sed est Corydon.
Nympha comes sequitur (*as* GRIPUS *and* AMPELISCA *in a long frock enter from Oxford.*)

DAE. Quae te dementia duxit
Londinium?

SC. Cur non sufficit Isis?

DAE. Aquas
Nostras cur petiisti?

GR. Exul sum.

DAE. Oxonia punit
Exilio te?

GR. Immo me pepulere domo
Mores mutati quibus ipsa Oxonia cedit.

DAE. Tanta-ne vis moris?

GR. Perdere quippe valet
Omnia.

AM. Jam fit nostra Academia fabrica. Miror
Quod tantum vexat vita hodierna senes.

GR. Vivimus obsessi. Motorum transitus arcto
Vicorum in flexu nos prohibet veteres
Egressu.

AM. Nec ut ante quidem Collegia pacem
Praebent, inque *dies* Americana cohors
Magna viatorum ipsa usque in penetralia rumpit.
Vocibus argutis tota domus resonat.

DAE. Non cuivis, dicunt, contingit adire Chicago.
Ne doleas, ubivis ipsa Chicago venit.

GR. Nugac; nam quaerit, Tamesis jam valle relicta,
Musa novas sedes.

SC. Insula Kilda vacat.

GR. De conducendo sed enim jam rhetore Thule
Nil loquitur. (*He is given a new interest by the sight of the lake and the prospect of a piscine meal therefrom.*)
Pisces iste lacus peperit?

DAE. (*not interested*). Nonnullos. Sed et haec (*interested*) quae te comitatur ad urbem.

GR. Haec-ne? Vides nostro de grege discipulum.

DAE. Invideo pastori ovium. Num femina tantum
Discit apud vos, an vir quoque?

AM. Nempe viri
Olim complures.

GR. Sed nunc in gurgite nostro
Apparent rari. Plurima namque fremit
Unda puellarum.

LA. Migrantes quippe virorum
Concursus unda caelibe Granta fovet.
Unda gradu et Grantam turpabit degener.

GR. (*moving to back of stage, where a drapery conceals, and reveals the shape of, a bust*)
Omnes
Huc decet, huc fausto deproperare pede.

(*All follow.* GRIPUS *feels deeply: it is a great moment.*)
Est vatis notus pueroque patrique per orbem.
Natalem fas est commemorare diem.
Marmoreum signum placuit posuisse poetae.

(*He begins to unveil the sculpture.*)

LA. Detegere ecce senex incipit effigiem.

(*A bust of* VERGILIUS *is revealed. The poet wears a laurel wreath and perhaps a smile.*)

GR. (*his voice and heart are full*)
Aeneadum genitor, nostrum divomque voluptas,
Vergilii volitet fama perennis,

OMNES. Ave!

AM. Me miseram, pereo: quam res in seria versa est.
(*Turning to* DAEMONES.)
At tu, Magne Puer, pone supercilium.
Dic age tu: quae sunt spectacula in urbe videnda?

(*At the mention of "spectacula"* LABRAX *chips in.*)

LA. "Ecce puer" "Cynara" et "Psmittius huic sat erit."

DAE. (*ignoring the cutting-in*)
Pelliculas-ne optas an ludicra viva videre?
Patribus Hesperiis cuncta quieta silent.
Contemnensque sues dat plausus aeraque *Mauris*
Plebs. *Sine* maestitia mortua Musa jacet.

LA. Non omnis moritur *robigine*. Tuque, Geralde,
Deliciae, nondum *tu moriere*, meae.
Quid fles? Astoriae cinematogrammata monstrant
Omniloquo omnicano magnicachinichoro.

SC. Jam titubant montes, apparet ridiculus mus.

(*He produces from his tailcoat a model of a Mouse, well known and liked. So he is human after all.*)
Quis melior Michio Mure jocosa ciet?

GR. (*who had left Vergil, to examine the Mouse in disgust*)
Divinas-ne opicos scaenas invadere Mures?
Ire volo ad pisces Graeculus esuriens.

(*He retires to the water's edge at back and fishes.*)

DAE. (*half puzzled by and half admiring* AMPELISCA'S *long frock*)
Quid juvat ornato procedere, cara, capillo,
Et longos cos veste movere sinus,
Dum saltunt aliae succinctae more Dianae?

AM. Estis vos, proceres, haud minus instabiles.
Estis polliciti Saturnia regna, sed illa
Diversis comites vocibus accipiunt
Glasgua enim "nostro redeant jam tempore" clamat.
Cunctando Fabiis res statuisse placet.

LA. (*chipping in as usual*)
Tum mos hic melior, sed nunc *mos ille* videtur
Esse.

DAE. Sed est unum quod mihi et unanimi
Gratantur factum.

AM. Ut vellem cognoscere quid sit.

DAE. (*proudly drawing her attention to the notice at back about* Balnea Mixta)
En Serpentini balnea mixta lacus.

(*He walks up the steps to pull back the curtain.*)
At cur non mecum venies? Aulaea reducam.

(*The Lido Lady,* PALAESTRA, *is poised, about to dive.*)
Quam lepida specie *diva*. Puella, sali.

PA. Immo hic perpetuo maneam. Phaethontis amans sum.

DAE. (*staring at her sun-browned limbs*)
Nempe *ultra violat* te radiis.

PA. Caveas.

DAE. Nunc operam, virgo, da: si obviam adire liceret
Praesenti tibi qui gaudia tanta dedit,
Quos ageres grates?

PA. Illi bona praemia ferrem
Basia pro tantis.

DAE. Hic vir, hic est, ego sum.

PA. Indulgere volo *Bacchis me, euge, orgia* miscens.
Insanire juvat.

DAE. Dulcia dicta cies.

(*His reward is about to be given him, when a bolt from the woman in blue parts them asunder. Enter* PTOLEMOCRATIA, *a policewoman.*)

PT. *Ah restim* apporta. Pacis sum publica custos.

LA (*being funny*)
Dic mihi nomen habes quale?

PT. Roberta.

LA. Tibi
Publica commissa est res? Quis custodiet ipsas
Custodes, mea lux. (*He chucks her under the chin.*)

PT. Improbe, ne quid agas.

LA. (*changing the subject*)
Dic mihi sis, custos, quid vult concursus ad amnem?

PT. Protinus hic pandent aemula vela rates
Ecce duae.

(*Enter the yachtsmen* CHARMIDES *and* SPARAX *with their model yachts.*)

CH. et SP. Salvete omnes.

SP. Iam tempus agi res.

CH. Incipiamus: at est ista parata ratis?

(*They both lie down at the water's edge to launch their boats.*)

LA. Incumbunt pelago.

SP. (*jumps up in sudden inspiration*)
Prius est, mi care, bibendum.
Non prohibent leges.
(*He drinks from a hip flask.*)
Quod bene vertat, Io.
Expulsa ah redeat rescripto Consulis *ira*.
Naturae, ut nobis, est odio *vacuum*.

CH. Heus, *ista arte* regat cursum. Ista dabit stationes.

(PTOLEMOCRATIA *steps forward.*)

SP. Tu rector?

PT. (*her sex impugned*) Rectrix. Ordine uterque suo
Praecipitate moras. Una stent litore puppes.
En unum duo tres, *redd*ite vincla, voco.

CH. Anglia praecedit.

SP. Minime: tu nonne tacebis?
Euge.

CH. Eheu perii: nunc animo male fit.

(*Sensation at back:* GRIPUS *has caught a fish.*)

GR. O decus Oxoniae virgo, quas dicere grates
Neptuno magno quasve referre parem?
Me juvat at miro piscatu mittit onustum.
Piscem incredibilem retia quippe tenent.

(*He cannot land his catch.*)
Est-ne rudens? nequeo solus. Succurrite, cives.

(*All are now tugging together at a rope.*)
Una sint omnes. Vidulus ecce subit.

(*The fish turns out to be a trunk, upon which the initials "B.M.G." are prominent.*)

SP. Pisciculos sanctos!

(*They start to unpack it, out falls a pipe.*)
Hostis vestigia nostri
Agnosco.

AM. (*peering in, jumps back with a scream.*)
Miseram me.
Ecce cadaver inest.

AM. Injecit miserum quis atrox?

(PLESIDIPPUS *is lifted out.*)

GR. Extollite, amabo.
Hisce ut voce petam, qui dare forte viro
Noverit inflatum.

(*Enter* AMICUS SECUNDUS, *a boy scout, who attempts artificial respiration.*)

DAE. Fortuna est unica honestus
Languenti vultus.

A.S. Labra movere potest.

DAE. Vinum infunde. Reviviscit. Tu dic modo, quis te
His ignominiis afficere instituit?

PL. Ibam forte via classis—

DAE. Via plena pericli est—

PL. Nugarum, ut mos est, nescioquid meditans.
Cum me latrones subito rapuere.

AM. Latronum
Nonne referre vicem saevitia poteras?

PL. (*abject*)
Cum rixa est illi pulsant, ego vapulo tantum.

AM. Inspice terga.

DAE. Babae *verbera quanta* tulit.
Non bene latrantes dicas, sed belligerantes.

PL. Immo crucis geritur bellum et ego excrucior.
Tale malum nunquam mea vox in *gulture pressa*
Praeterea.

CH. Factis, desidiose, opus est.

AM. Tu dux es: ducis est, audivi, ducere.

PL. Nos-ne
Dux? Oblitus eram: nec meminisse juvat.

CH. Quo modo pane *beem* jejunos nescio amicos,
dum messor messes improbus ille facit.

PL. (*trying to avoid the menacing camera of* LABRAX)
Hic locus infestus. Rus ibo—visere porcos.

(*He bolts.*)

GR. Erepit velox. Effugit, insequere.

(*Exeunt, right,* CHARMIDES *and* SPARAX *in pursuit.* TRACHALIO *strolls on from left.*)

DAE. (*for his miniature golf-course has not yet been noticed*) Ludamus, socii.

LA. (*sarcastic and offensive*)
Num ludere possumus urbe
In media?

DAE. Hic homines ludere, belua, *avent*.
Scaenam igitur causa hac spernunt: defenditur arte
Morborum sic *plaga offi*cioque meo.

TR. Ah *qveta pavcta*?

DAE. Novem sunt. Num experieris, amice,
Tu decus Antipodum, cui pila recta volat?

(TRACHALIO, *at golf, proves not only inefficient, but, with his cricket strokes, positively a danger.*)

TR. Clavam alii absur*dam porgamus*.

DAE. Siste ferocem
Nixum.

(*They rush up to stop him.*)

TR. Fraudasti *me*: mea pila satis.

(*Enter* PISCATOR, *fresh from his billiards.*)
Mensarum sphaerista reportans *nobilia adsum*
Praemia quae cepi, flectere doctus ebur.

DAE. Gratulor: versute, at et hic conare, precamur.

PISC. Experiar. (*But he fails.*)
Solitae sed rationis ero.
Jam *memor: usus acutum me* multus quoque reddet.

(*He is playing now with a red ball, and has chalked the wrong end of the golf club, which he uses as a cue.*)

TR. Ecce ferire potest clava reversa pilam.

LA. O miserande puer, si qua jura aspera rumpes,
Tu punitus eris. Non violare pudet
Ante *oculos canones* horum te? Sed *tu es* inanis.
Nonne pila est *mi ter* nunc feriendа? Cedo.

DAE. (*to* LABRAX)
Iste ignominia mu*ta caput* abdere debet.

(LABRAX *holes out by means of some clever but surreptitious foot-work.*)

LA. En.

(*But* AMICUS SECUNDUS, *the boy scout, has watched it all.*)

A.S. O perfide—

DAE. Quid?

A.S. Nonne pilam pedibus
Tunc involvisti, tu prave, latenter in urnam?

(*Uproar.* LABRAX *at last is cowed.*)

DAE. Ferte duas clavas huc. Properate viri.

(*Two people raise their clubs on high and stand threateningly above the miserable man. They pick him up and drop him in the Serpentine. The engines of an aeroplane are heard, and in a moment a Moth is seen flying above the audience towards the stage. It lands, off. Enter* PALAESTRA *in flying kit.*)

PISC. Rara avis est?

TR. Lapsam videas ex *aere plane*.
Daedaleam natam.

PISC. Quo ruis?

A.S. Unde venis?

PA. Noctes atque dies sum vecta per aethera curru.
Alato.

DAE. Nullo subveniente tibi?

PA. Nempe dedit quidam gratis *ecastor olens jus*,
Sic citius veni sospes ad Antipodes.

OMNES O domina o salve!

PA. Joannem, care, voco *me*;
Sic comites nostri, sic genus omne virum.

A.S. Quot vis *ingenio* tibi inest *propellere* equorum
Monstrum horrendum, altum cum geris ales iter?

LA (*himself again*)
Scribe, precor, mihi pauca: talentum do tibi magnum.

(*He has his hand upon her shoulder.*)

SC. Ne digito attigeris. Lex bene nota vetat:
"Quicquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aethere toto
Res fisci est." Illa lege puella mea est.

LA. Immo etiam mea sis, qui jam tibi multa talenta—

PA. Nec tibi nec cuiquam sed mihi sum propria.

DAE. Tu bene dixisti, virgo: sed praemia factis
Qua mihi digna tuis inveniam—

PAL. (*who has been standing with her back to Vergil's bust, suddenly sees his white face and cries out in alarm*) Ecce quid est?

DAE. (*reassuring her*) Vergilium video tantum.

LA. Sed tempora vatis
Vitta ornat. Vittam transferat ille tibi.

(*Vergil himself obliges and puts his wreath upon* PALAESTRA'S *head.*)

LA. (*coming forward to audience*)
Finis adest operi. Vobis, haec nostra benigne
Qui spectavistis Indiera, abire licet.
Post Plautum temptare jocos res ardua; namque
Apparet vitium proximitate boni.
Sed veniam, quaeso, mori indulgete vetusto
Quem schola nostra novis viribus usque tenet,
Et quamvis humilis conceptum voce poetae
Votum iterate meum, "Floreat Alma Domus."

FLOREAT.

THE SALE ROOM

FINE OLD SILVER

At Christie's sale yesterday of fine Old English silver of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the property of a gentleman and from various sources, the total amounted to about £12,000.

Some very high prices per oz. were paid. A George I. teapot, engraved with the arms of Surtees, by W. Barnes, 1718, 17oz. 6dwt., at 500s. per oz., brought £432 10s. (S. J. Phillips); another nearly similar, by R. Watts, 1717, 12½oz., at 480s.—£306 (Comyns); a Queen Anne sugar-basin and cover, 5½in. high, by R. Timbrell, 1712, 16oz. 18dwt., at 590s.—£498 11s. (S. J. Phillips); an Irish chocolate pot, 8in. high, Dublin, 1714, 14oz. 13dwt., at 300s.—£219 15s. (Crichton); a Queen Anne tea-kettle, engraved with the arms of Johnson impaling Bellamy, by B. Pyne, 1708, 72oz. 6dwt., at 315s.—£1,138 14s. 6d. (Permain); a set of four George I. square salvers, engraved with the arms of Crosse, bart., by T. Folkingham, 1715, 133oz. 4dwt., at 80s.—£532 16s. (Crichton); a Commonwealth porringer, 6in. high, 1658, 18oz. 11dwt., at 245s.—£227 4s. 9d. (Mallett); a Charles II. tankard, with the arms of Lane of King's Bromley, 7¼in. high, 1668, 37oz. 16dwt., at 380s.—£718 4s. (Permain); a Commonwealth tankard, 1655, 18oz. 3dwt., at 630s.—£317 14s. 6d.; a Charles II. tankard, engraved with arms, 6¾in. high, 1670, 25oz. 9dwt., at 300s.—£381 15s.; a Charles II. peg tankard, by T. Mangy, York, 1669, 21oz. 14dwt., at 205s. (these three lots were bought by Messrs. Mallett); a Charles II. sweetmeat-box, 7¼in. wide, 1661, 18½oz., at 380s.—£356 5s.; a George I. goblet, 5½in. high, 1634, 5oz. 18dwt., at 630s.—£182 17s. (both bought by Messrs. Crichton); another, 5½in., 1640, 4oz. 4dwt., at 700s.—£147 (Mallett); and a Scottish quaigh, 7¼in. diameter, by R. Brooke, Glasgow, 1683, 16oz. 19dwt., at 500s.—£423 15s. (Wilson).

THE DISRAELI MANUSCRIPTS

The two manuscripts of Benjamin Disraeli's novels, already described in *The Times*, formed the last two lots in Sotheby's sale yesterday, the owner, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, being present when they were put up. The manuscript of "Lothair," 1,550 pages, 1869, started at £50 and reached £950; and that of "Endymion," 1,440 pages, 1872-3, began at £100 and reached £1,100. The name of "Dunont" was announced in each case as the final bidder, with Messrs. Quaritch and Messrs. Maggs as competitors, and the general impression was that the reserve prices had not been reached.

Mr. T. L. Gilmour's autograph manuscript of J. M. Barrie's "Auld Licht Idylls," extending to 95 pages, fell at £750 to Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, who was also the purchaser at £70 of the very rare *The Wedding Guest*, 1900, issued for copyright purposes only. A copy of the first edition of H. Melville's "The Whale," 1851, in original cloth, brought £170 (McLeish).

UNIVERSITY CHESS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE "PAST"

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The annual chess match between the "Past" members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities will be played at the City of London Chess Club, Wardrobe-court, E.C., next Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2.45. The date is rather later than usual, and this may affect the number of players to a slight extent, for I understand that the respective match captains are only promising each other 12 boards a side. Last year 16 boards a side were played, and Cambridge University won somewhat easily.

Two games remain for adjudication in the match between Worcestershire and Shropshire in the first round of the Midland Counties' Championship, and the score now stands at seven games to five in favour of Worcestershire, one game having been agreed on since the match was played at Shrewsbury on Saturday week.

The tournament for girls under 21 years of age, and also the tournament for girls under 16, will be played at the Imperial Chess Club, Brook-street, W., early next month. The winner of the principal event holds the cup presented by Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell for the ensuing year. Entries for these events should be sent to Mrs. Arthur Rawson, 69, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, not later than to-day.

The Insurance chess team played the Royal Automobile Club at the latter club's rooms, on December 8, and won with the following score:—

G. Treznskis 1½, W. Ward Hicks 1½; R. Wynn Williams 1, Major J. Patron 1½; S. M. Crockett 1, R. R. Grant Sutherland 0; A. E. Lack 0, J. Samuels 1; J. Mason 1, P. S. Harding 0; F. Leonard 0, G. K. Nuttall 1; G. Wilmot 0, the Hon. F. G. Hamilton-Russell 1; P. Layrell 1, C. T. A. Judd 0; R. N. Coke 1, C. C. Herd 0; H. Newman 1, Dr. A. T. Masterman 0; G. Clover 1, Jerrold Robertshaw 0; A. Walters ½, A. Rolls ½. TOTAL—Insurance, 7½; R.A.C., 4½.

The Queen's Club played the Ladies' Lyceum Club in the Second Division of the Hamilton-Russell Cup last Wednesday evening, and won with the following score:—

F. V. Tabbush 1, Miss Hooke 0; G. Greville 1, Mrs. Wheelwright 0; C. M. Thomas 0, Miss Andrews 1; C. J. Meads 1, Mrs. Latham 0; O. V. Forbes 1, Miss Eveling 0. TOTAL—Queen's 4, Ladies' Lyceum 1.

Another match in the same division of the competition was played at 3, Cambridge-gate, N.W., on Friday evening, when the Athenaeum Club defeated the Queen's Club with the following score:—

Sir Arthur Whitelegge 1½, P. V. Tabbush 1½; Sir Asbeton Pownall 1, C. J. Meads 0; F. W. Hirst 0, G. Greville 1; the Hon. F. G. Hamilton-Russell 1½, O. V. Forbes 1½; Leonard Huxley 1, F. B. Belfield 0. TOTAL—Athenaeum 5, Queen's 2.

The Governors of the St. Dunstan's Educational Foundation, who are the Governors of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, have appointed Mr. John Frederick Usherwood, late Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Oxford, and Headmaster of Brockley County School, as Headmaster of St. Dunstan's College, in place of the late Rev. F. G. Forder.

CHRISTMAS APPEALS

HOSPITALS, HOMES AND CHARITIES

WHERE HELP IS NEEDED

The following are among the Christmas appeals which we have received from charitable organizations for financial and other assistance:—

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—Every year the corporation gets to know of a great number of clerical families where the stipend is barely sufficient to meet absolute needs and nothing can be spared for even the cheapest presents for children. Last year the corporation sent cheques amounting to over £1,000, in addition to many bales of clothing, groceries, toys, &c. Mr. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, the secretary, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.2, writes: "Already our list for this year has commenced, and I fear that it will be a longer one than usual. I plead for help in raising this special 'Christmas Cheer' fund, for unless a very generous response is forthcoming, we shall have to turn down many of the cases. Cheques and postal orders shoud be made payable to me."

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AND BRITISH RED CROSS.—As in other years, these societies have arranged, through the Ministry of Pensions, to provide additional comforts, such as cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate, and games, for the men actually in Ministry hospitals on Christmas Day. There are, however, ex-Service pensioners who will be patients in other hospitals as a result of their War disabilities, and the joint council of the two societies is getting into touch with these hospitals, so that eligible cases in hospital on Christmas Day may also receive gifts. Cheques, &c., to be made payable to "Joint Council Finance Committee" and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Not Negotiable."

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—During the present year the hospital has treated 1,580 in-patients and 16,000 out-patients, who have made over 60,000 attendances. The secretary writes: "The increasing demands on the hospital's resources in recent years have necessitated a further expansion of its facilities, and work is now in progress on an enlargement of the Pathological Department, the building and equipment of an additional admission ward for children, and other improvements, which it is estimated will cost £10,000. Undeterred by the deficit of £7,000 on the extension of the Nurses' Home to 100 beds which had just been completed, the board of management is pressing forward with its plans to ensure that the hospital shall maintain unrestricted its work of national importance." Donations should be sent to Lord Donoughmore, hon. treasurer, London Homeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

ST. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Every Christmas since 1850 special provision has been made by the mission for distribution of dinners, coal, and parcels of grocery. Arrangements have been made this year by which hundreds of families will be benefited and thousands will be given some measure of Christmas cheer. The work of the mission reaches not only those who are poor in pocket, but those who are poor in opportunity. Eleven thousand boys in danger of drifting into lives of crime have been admitted into the various homes since the first home was opened in 1887. Most of them have done well in after life and have become good citizens. The poor in moral stamina have, also, been the care of the mission. Its work among discharged prisoners has been the means of opening a door of hope and securing employment for many thousands who, when released from gaol, saw no prospect of earning an honest living. The poor in health are ministered to at the convalescent homes at Maldon. The offices of the St. Giles' Christian Mission and Wheatley's Homes are at 15, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1.

WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMEN.—The women workers of this mission spend their lives in seeking to help girls who have strayed and to strengthen the weak. M F. James, secretary, Victoria House, 117, Victoria-street, S.E.1, writes: "One of the most hopeful features of the mission's work is the hostel for homeless and husbandless mothers, where they can live with their babies, and yet go out to work daily and help to support themselves. The mission urgently needs funds, for expenses, in spite of rigid economy, have exceeded income by nearly £2,000."

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—An important development in this hospital is the reorganization of the Pathological

Christmas Charities

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
has said:—

"Great Britain is a country in which voluntary causes have always flourished and it is very desirable to foster the spirit of public service on which they are based, because that spirit is one of our best assets as a nation."

Will you light a Candle?

The bitter winds of adversity have left many children in the darkness and the cold. During the year **725** such little ones have been received in the Children's Home, and there is still a

WAITING LIST

for whom we mean to find a home.

YOUR GIFT OF FIVE GUINEAS

will light a candle in a dark place by securing the immediate admission of one of these little ones.

'All ye who Christians be,
Oh, light my tiny candle here for me.
It has gone out; I am not very old,
And as I travelled in the cold
A bitter wind with all his might
Blew, and put out my little light.

All ye who Christians be,
Will ye not list to me,
Who have so often prayed
I might not be afraid?
I am a little frightened—can't you see?
Oh, light my little candle here for me.'

EDNA NORMAN (*By permission*)

MY CHRISTMAS CANDLE

Please Light a Candle for me by taking a child from the Waiting List into the Children's Home. I enclose Five Guineas, and should be glad to have some particulars of the child received.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Principal: Rev. W. HODSON SMITH
General Treasurers: (The Rt. Hon. Lord Wakefield of Hythe, C.B.E., LL.D.
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (Founded by Dr. Stephenson)
30 Branches 1000 Children
Chief Offices: **HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5**

Remittances may be forwarded through any branch of the Midland Bank Ltd.

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

There are 8,291 children in the Barnardo Family.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THIS CHRISTMASTIDE PLEASE HELP

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL

HOLLOWAY
N.7.

405 BEDS 405 BEDS

THE LARGEST GENERAL HOSPITAL IN NORTH LONDON

£19,000 is desperately needed before the end of the year for maintenance only

A Christmas gift to help the necessitous sick in the Hospital's huge area will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Gilbert G. Panter, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, London, N.7

All Thoughtful Minds

deplore the fact that a certain hidden plague is tainting our National life—a plague that claims its innocent victims in new-born children. The facts cannot be denied: must not be ignored.

Since 1746 this Hospital has used its utmost efforts to meet the clamant needs of the case. No fewer than 798 babies born in the Hospital have entered the world free of disease, through the special ante-natal treatment there provided.

It will be recognized that the work of the Hospital, from its very nature, is not only

DIFFICULT TO CONDUCT
but also
DIFFICULT TO WRITE ABOUT

That being so, please read between the lines and, realizing that which cannot be here expressed, send **a much needed Christmas Gift** to

The London Lock Hospital

HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.9.

Hon. Treasurers:
I. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., and
The LORD KINNAIRD.

IS THAT MY PARCEL?

£5 will provide a happy Christmas for TEN FAMILIES in poor circumstances. Bought in large quantities, the Church Army's parcel costs 10/- The retail value is about 14/-

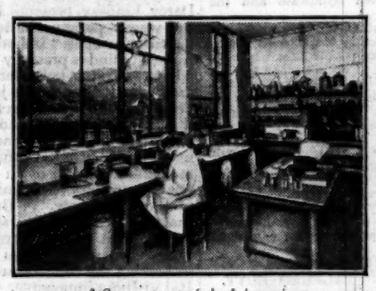
£10 will give 120 old folk or young children a real Christmas Dinner and Party.

Please send any gift to-day to Preb. Carlile, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Sec.,

THE CHURCH ARMY
55, BRYANSTON STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

THE TWO-FOLD WORK FOR CANCER

Calls for Further Extensions



A Corner of one of the Laboratories.

The Cancer Hospital (Free) is the first special hospital in London devoted to Cancer Treatment and Research. It is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases who may remain for life. Numbers of cases from all parts of the world attend the Radiological Department, where the latest approved methods of treatment are applied.

An Urgent Appeal is made for £150,000 for a new Radiological block and other extensions which will add eighty beds to the hospital; and also for radium.

Please send cheques, crossed Coutts & Co., to the Secretary,

The Cancer Hospital (FREE)

(Incorporated under Royal Charter)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

Bankers: Coutts & Co., 440, Strand. **Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E.**

"A Fairbridge child brightens any page"

There are 600 like him in Western Australia.

More than 99% are successful.

But there is a black background; this work is at a standstill for need of your help.

There is a steady flow of applications on behalf of children.

Your gift will help a slum child to self-respecting citizenship, through
"This exemplar of what other institutions might be."
(*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*)

Cheques, etc., payable "Fairbridge Farm Schools" and crossed, to the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2.

British and Foreign Bible Society

THIS venerable Society is mainly responsible for the circulation of Holy Scriptures throughout the British Empire and beyond.

It has published the Bible, or some part of it, in 640 languages, and sends out each year about 12,000,000 volumes. There is no slackening of the demand—indeed, opportunities for spreading the Word of God crowd upon the Society in many lands.

It is now engaged in planning fresh developments in India and Equatorial Africa to meet the needs of those areas at this critical juncture. In China, the enormous circulation of over 5,000,000 could considerably be increased were funds forthcoming.

The world needs the Gospel of Peace. Will you help the Society in its efforts?

146, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Christmas—Yes! but "Mummy's gone."

THE WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

HAS NEARLY 4,800 SUCH LITTLE ONES IN ITS CARE.

PLEASE SEND THEM A CHRISTMAS GIFT

to the Secretary, REV. A. J. WESTCOTT, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11.

Cheques, etc., crossed "Barclays" and payable "Waifs and Strays."

Letters to the Editor

A TRADE REVIVAL?

TAXATION THE GREAT OBSTACLE

LEGACIES OF THE 1910 BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been asked so often recently for my views on the future prospects of British trade that I venture to write to you.

Another comical wave of fictitious forecasts is floating about, that improvement in trade is observed in the offing. That amounts to nothing more than vague balderdash. A revival of trade does not come back by the same methods that have destroyed it. The colossal crime of overloading the commercial life of the country with obligations it cannot stand has sinned against the law that governs finance. This can only be stopped and remedied by reversing the policy that has imperilled, and continues to imperil, our financial stability.

In 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who, whatever may be thought of him in other respects, can never be outrivalled as a wise and sound Chancellor of the Exchequer, pledged himself to repeal the income-tax, and, in spite of this transcendent opportunity of encouraging trade and national thrift, he was defeated at the polls.

The gallant Harcourt, with ponderous philanthropy and no expert knowledge of national finance, or the evil he was about to do, later on became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and bellowed the destructive death duties on the nation, which have ruined hundreds of worthy landowners and commercial firms of importance. In consequence of these duties there were thrown out of employment thousands of poor creatures who sought for work and refused charity.

In order to keep the new science of destruction and suffering going, the community (especially the trading portion) is being blood-sucked dry, and every employer's death adds batches of men and women to the unemployment list. Dropping bombs on private property has been, and in some quarters still is, a fascinating party pursuit. But the real picturesque modern star-turn of bandit financial debauch, which was to put Paradise to the blush, came like a whirlwind in the 1910 Budget. It bequeathed ravaging consequences on legitimate trade. Cities of expensively staffed departments were established. Income-tax was increased, supertax was introduced, and other trade-draining oddities, expensive to run and less than worthless. Of course, the tap was again and again turned on to death duties. The champion of existing "abuses" was proclaimed a deity, and prayed for diligently by his followers, who imagined their burdens were to be taken from them and put on the shoulders of people who were carrying on the trade of the country. The latter were providing employment for those who would not allow themselves to be pauperized by the modern orthodoxy of plundering the life out of national industries.

These destroying forces have crept into every weak place, until the country is overwhelmed with the burden of debt and unprecedented unemployment goes on increasing. It is a singularly unpleasant subject to deal with, but I have been asked to express my views as to the prospect of a revival of trade, and my definite answer is: There can be no permanent improvement until the burden of taxation is in every form reduced to a limit when trading can be carried on at a profit, and pauperism not only stopped, but poor creatures who are yearning for it given employment.

The task of undoing the mischief which has sunk so deeply for long years into our national life by unsound, ill-informed, slovenly administrative judgment will call for men of pre-eminent skill and courage. It may not be, in competent hands, entirely insoluble. The Labour Party are not the original authors of the *débâcle*. It was there gaping at them when they took office.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER RUNCIMAN.

Shoreston Hall, Seahouses, Northumberland, Dec. 17.

PERSIAN ART IN TURKEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article on the generosity of the Turkish Government in making loans to the Persian Exhibition, you refer to the treasures of the Evkaf Museum in Stambul.

This museum, which compares in its intimate charm with the Musée de Cluny in Paris, can, by itself, make a visit to Stambul well worth while. In addition to the masterpieces of Persian illumination, to which you refer, the treasures of the Evkaf include a number of Persian and Turkish rugs dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, which, so far as I know, are of unique interest, and which have been very little studied. A number of Korans of very early date in the Evkaf should also be of great interest to students of calligraphy.

The influence of the Turks, and particularly of the Seljuqs, on the development of Islamic art has probably been underestimated. The Seljuq Sultans, particularly, were great patrons of architecture, illumination, metal-work, and weaving. The débris of their splendour in Anatolian towns such as Konia, Sivas, and Kaisariah remain to indicate the magnificence of their patronage of the arts.

In connexion with your reference to the influence of the Turks on the extension of Persian decorative styles westward, it may be of interest to recall the so-called Adrianople School of furniture painting. The few relics of this school which remain indicate an interesting syncretism of Persian and Italian *motifs* in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Yours, &c.,
W. E. D. ALLEN.

23, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, Dec. 11.

A VOTER'S RESPONSIBILITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it too much to hope that the promised Electoral Reform Bill that is now being given prominence will include some such provision as the following?

At a time when the franchise has been extended to 29,000,000 it becomes more important to explore every possible means of securing the realization by voters of their responsibility. Representative government is the only practicable substitute for the ideal of government by the people, but I am convinced that the electors of this country do not properly appreciate that the vote given them at Parliamentary elections is their only opportunity of governing this country.

I venture to suggest that the best method of creating interest and ensuring that votes are exercised with more care and discretion is by a new form of the old "Poll" Tax—namely, a small tax on each vote polled at Parliamentary elections. One of the unhealthiest features of our present economic troubles is the fact that the majority of the present electorate have an insufficient, if any, stake in the country, and the suggestion made above would tend to eliminate voting by those who have no interest or keenness in finding the best Government for the country as a whole. Even if it were only 2s. 6d. a vote, I feel it would be effective, besides providing a million or two pounds for the Exchequer, which would be welcome in present circumstances. The figure, of course, must not be fixed so high as to cause hardship to any section of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
G. LE MARE.

Sudborough, near Kettering, Northants, Dec. 13.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article to-day states that the report of the substantially depleted Select Committee appointed to report on the advisability or not of retaining capital punishment in this country has particular regard for the citations of "lawyers, statesmen, metaphysicians, saints, and poets." May I, who cannot claim to be included in any of these categories, but who belongs to that vast and humble majority commonly known as "the man in the street," be permitted to state a point of view? There is no indication that our vote on this matter has ever been canvassed.

Many of us took an active part in the War, when human life was perhaps held more cheaply than at any other time in the world's history. We can hardly, therefore, be accused of being sentimentalists; nor, having miraculously escaped with our lives, are we likely to underrate the value of human life, as such. Many of us have thought this matter out for ourselves. I have, and am in favour of the retention of capital punishment. In coming to that decision these are the arguments for and against it uppermost in my mind.

For abolition.—(1) The administration of justice is not infallible, and death may therefore sometimes be inflicted on the innocent. (2) The death penalty leads possibly to many groundless pleas of insanity, which, if accepted by a jury, reluctant, as all juries must be, to convict, will help many real criminals to escape from justice. (3) Human life is sacred and should not be destroyed.

Against abolition.—(1) Where there is a vestige of moral or legal doubt of actual guilt the death sentence nowadays is never inflicted. (2) It is actually inflicted only in the most aggravated cases of murder. (3) It is the greatest deterrent to premeditated murder. (4) Without the fear of capital punishment many minor offences, such as burglary, housebreaking, assaults, &c., would more likely lead to murders. I do not think that for the real criminal the prospect of penal servitude for life would be as effective a deterrent as hanging; nor would there be any greater punishment in store for him if he made repeated attempts to murder his gaoler during imprisonment.

There are, of course, other arguments, but these seem to me to be the chief for and against. I earnestly contend, Sir, that the decision for the retention or abolition of capital punishment should not be left to a party vote of the House of Commons, certainly under existing conditions, but that it is one which should be submitted to a free vote of the whole House, at which every member of Parliament should be present at all costs.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. G. GRIFFIN.

Union Club, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1, Dec. 16.

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When asking a question in the House of Commons it is not permissible to make a speech; yet there are a number of points in connexion with the proposed subsidy for grand opera which I should like to make, and which in the public interest I think should be made, in the hearing of the public.

I dislike the proposal for three main reasons. The first is that, if there might ever be good grounds for such a subsidy, this is not the time for it. We are not at the moment a very rich nation with a chest full of spare cash to spend on the ornaments of life. We are still a great nation, yes! but we are a great nation struggling with trade adversity, and to my mind it would be criminal at this moment of financial and industrial crisis to spend the money of the over-burdened taxpayer on such an ornament as music, or drama, when even £17,000 per annum might keep many hundreds from starvation, or if spent on radium relieve and cure many additional cancer cases.

Secondly, if this were the moment to spend money on the subsidy of grand opera, I contend that all the responsible British opinion on the subject should be consulted. It is monstrous that the subsidy should be made a family affair of the Covent Garden Syndicate and the B.B.C. To name only two other authorities, not without weight, there are the Imperial League of Opera, with Sir Thomas Beecham at its head and a fund of its own of £30,000 per annum subscribed by opera enthusiasts all over the country, and the Carl Rosa Company. They have done much for English opera while the Covent Garden Syndicate in the main were exploiting foreign stars, and the B.B.C.—but has the B.B.C. done anything vital for English opera? Therefore, even if the granting of the subsidy to opera at this moment could be justified, there can be no justification of the State endowment of the Covent Garden Syndicate and the B.B.C.

Finally, I hold that at no time would the subsidy of grand opera in England be justifiable. For the English people as a whole do not like grand opera. I do not mean that no English people like it; those that do can surely afford to pay for it. But opera is not a national pastime, much less a national passion, like football, crossword puzzles, racing, and musical comedy. The English find it absurd that a stage character should chant "Good morning," "Did you sleep well?" or "Please pass the mustard" in recitative. But I do not therefore, for example, suggest that musical comedy should be subsidized. As a matter of fact it does not need a subsidy, for it is a national pastime—yes, a national passion.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED BUTT.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, W.C.2, Dec. 17.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have several times protested in your columns against the policy adopted by many of the Public Assistance Committees and Guardians' Committees in this country of excluding the Press from their meetings. Those committees took the place of and are doing precisely the same work as the old Boards of Guardians. The boards freely admitted the Press, but a large number of the committees which succeeded them are keeping the Press out of their meetings. It was prophesied months ago that one of the results of the exclusion would be to transfer the discussion of matters relating to the administration of the Poor Law from the committees to the political platform. I should like to point out that that is exactly what is happening. One of the authorities which excluded the Press from the Public Assistance Committee was the London County Council. Now it is complaining because at the annual conference of one of the London political parties accusations of administrative harshness were made and a resolution condemning the majority on the County Council in regard to public assistance was passed. It is stated that the complaints are unjust and exaggerated. Precisely! If the London County Council shrouds the deliberations of the Public Assistance Committee in darkness it serves the Council right if, in the absence of proper Press reports, inaccurate and exaggerated accounts are spread abroad, and it deserves no sympathy. If the County Council does not want the proceedings of the Public Assistance Committee distorted and exaggerated let it drop its reactionary policy and give the Press access to those proceedings.

I am, &c.,
J. A. LOVAT-FRASER.

House of Commons, Dec. 16.

CHRISTMAS IN PRISON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Someone, somewhere, has said that:—

"All the Blessed Souls in Heaven
Are both Forgivers and Forgiven."

O, gentle reader, forget our sins at Christmas time. Take heed only to angels' songs of peace and good will: let their lovely messengers bring kind thoughts even to us. No bolts or bars will keep them out. And if some crumbs, overflowing from your rejoicings, fall from your table, send them here. They will bring cheer to some 800 lonely souls in prison cells. They will not be lost in the vast ocean of His love Who came into the world on Christmas Day.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MALCOLM MACNAUGHTAN, Hon. Treasurer.

The Aid Society, H.M. Prison, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

THE JAMESON RAID

GENERAL WHITE'S DISPATCH BOX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the notice which appeared in your columns on December 12 of my book on the Jameson Raid the reviewer takes me to task for "following the legend" that Major (now Brigadier-General) the Hon. Robert White took with him into the Transvaal his dispatch-box containing compromising documents which fell into the hands of the Boers after the surrender of Dr. Jameson's force at Doornkop.

In doing so I was relying on statements made by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick in his "Transvaal from Within," by the late Edmund Garrett in his "Story of an African Crisis," and by several other writers who have dealt with the subject during the past 35 years—statements which have never, to my knowledge, been contradicted, and which I incautiously accepted as accurate. Since reading the review, however, I have been making further inquiries in well-informed quarters, and am now convinced that, so far as General White is concerned, the story is a myth. The dispatch-box, which had his name painted on it and contained his diary and other personal papers, was left at Pitsani, while he himself was engaged at Mafeking, from which point he eventually started, with the Bechuanaland portion of the force, to join Dr. Jameson's main column. In his absence code-books, confidential letters, and telegrams were placed in it by somebody else for convenience, and the box was inadvertently, and most unfortunately, taken with the baggage which accompanied the column. It is true that many of the documents, together with extracts from the diary, were afterwards published by the official committees on the Raid in the Transvaal and Cape Colony; were used at the trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers in London; and supplied an important part of the evidence on which the Reformers were convicted at Pretoria; but, in fairness to General White, it must be stated that he was not responsible for the box being brought, and, apart from his private papers, had no suspicion of its contents.

I am grateful to your reviewer for his suggestion, which has enabled me to clear up a misunderstanding and to do justice to a distinguished British officer, and I take the first opportunity of making this *amende* to General White himself.

Your obedient servant,
H. MARSHALL HOLE.

Emsworth, Dec. 16.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am loth to set up my own opinion against the long Indian experience of Sir Alexander Cardew, but if he will favour me by reading my "Dawn in India" he will find therein set forth the historical and spiritual grounds for my belief that the present spirit of nationality is no "jerry-built foundation" on which to construct the India of the future.

The spirit of Indian nationality is spreading with amazing rapidity. It is part of a great world movement. It is flaming within the women even more brightly than in the men. And the India of the future for which we are planning will be ablaze with it. Let the British people then respond to the appeal the Maharajah of Bikaner made to them a few days ago—

To cast away all doubts and fears, to recognize the strength of the righteous forces they have themselves created, and in the spirit of courage, bold imagination and liberality worthy of a great nation place themselves at the head of a New India.

The tide in the affairs of India is at the flood. We must take it there. And take it at this moment. For the moment will not linger.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Dec. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of December 2 Sir Darcy Lindsay presents to your readers his views—perhaps better described as his visions—upon "Indian realities." His frame of mind is precisely that into which advanced Indian politicians, whether they are in, or for the nonce just outside, the Congress fold, are endeavouring to push the British nation. And it is just that frame of mind which has enabled a demand which a short while ago was the maximum demand of an extremist to be put forward now as the minimum demand of the "moderate." The suggestion is that the British nation should go to the utmost limit to meet "reasonable aspirations," lest the Congress should succeed in making the continuance of the British Raj in India impossible.

But the crux of the matter is, What are "reasonable aspirations"? Sir Darcy Lindsay seems to think that full responsible government, with a few safeguards for minorities, is embraced in that term. After all, the Simon Commission spent two years and a half in interpreting reasonable aspirations, and Lord Irwin's Government has supplied much additional comment. Lastly, the Round-Table Conference are examining the question of a Federal system. Parliament will, therefore, have ample material before it when the time comes for decision, and it will have to look at the interests of all classes before it decides. To judge from Sir Darcy Lindsay's letter the British might have no rights whatever in India, but only obligations. And these obligations are limited to gratifying the ambitions of some three per cent. of the vast population of India and cynically disregarding the interests of 97 per cent. —a vast army of pawns—while the politicians are to be protected in place and power by the strong arm of British troops. At the present moment thousands among the *intelligentsia* in India are gravely apprehensive of the consequences to themselves of wide surrender of power by the British, while the masses are wondering who is really king. The Congress is to be defeated, not by cringing to it, but by fighting it. Its policy is purely destructive, and its influence depends upon blackmail and criminal intimidation.

When the Congress is out of the way, then we may meet, so far as is compatible with the interests of the whole country, the "reasonable aspirations" of "moderate" men. We cannot restore peace to India by running away from our responsibilities under the pretence of being very bold and generous. India will not be deceived, and we shall earn not her gratitude, but her contempt.

I am yours, &c.,
REGINALD CRADDOCK.

84, Whitehall-court, S.W.1.

CHURCH AND STATE

Could not the Church of England in England, without being disestablished, be granted a constitution similar to that enjoyed by the Church of Scotland in Scotland? In this case, while the Church would not require the consent of Parliament for any revision of the Prayer-book which might be thought desirable, Parliament would still retain the power to disestablish the Church should there appear at any time to be a serious divergence between the teaching of the Church and public opinion as represented in Parliament.—Mr. ARTHUR A. PEARSON, Hillsborough, The Heath, Petersfield.

Points from Letters

THE HIGHWAY CODE

Provision might have been made in the draft Highway Code against two practices which are prevalent at the present time—(1) against cyclists passing cars on the near side, i.e., between the car and the curb; (2) against motorists pulling into the near side curb and then getting out of the cars on the off side into the middle of the traffic.—Mr. W. N. BUCKMASTER, 1, Widmore-road, Bromley, Kent.

It is expressly stated that a driver is only to overtake when he sees the road clear. This nullifies the further provision for the driver overtaken to wave the other man on. The onus of control of any vehicle lies solely with its own driver. Unnecessary signals can very easily be misunderstood. Pedestrians are to give signals when about to cross the road. I presume some definite signal will be laid down. As it is, pedestrians give a great many unnecessary and confusing signals to motorists with the best of intentions, as at turnings and cross-roads. Unless these individuals are on authorized point duty, action is best left to the driver's discretion. I speak with 19 years' motoring experience.—Mr. W. J. MACANDREW, Reigate.

HUMANE KILLING

In the discussion in the House of Commons on Colonel Moore's Bill a member stated that in the case of pigs and sheep "frequently several shots had to be fired before the animal was killed." With regard to pigs, the report of a very thorough investigation, lasting over several months, carried out by the Public Health Department of the Corporation of London, states that it was found that 455 pigs required 457 shots (in one case no explosion resulted when the trigger was pulled). The investigation was confined to bulls, steers, boars, sows, and pigs. As I have slaughtered some of my own pigs with the bullet form of the mechanical killer, I can state that the animal shows no fear whatever of the instrument, and that it is quite unnecessary for the head to be held, as was also asserted.—Mr. NORMAN GRAHAM, the Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, 42, Old Bond-street, W.1.

SLAVE LABOUR IN RUSSIA

The sworn declaration published in *The Times* of December 16, describing Soviet slave labour, affords material for a national protest, subscribed to by the leaders of all denominations and of all parties. Such a national protest might well be organized by the British Anti-Slavery Society, with its noble history of liberation. If England remains inert in the face of a horror of such magnitude she will be false to her finest traditions.—Miss G. M. GODDEN, St. Wilfrids, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DESIGN OF CLOSED CARS

Many of your readers will appreciate Mr. Simmons's letter on the design of closed cars. In many places, where people go for the express purpose of seeing the views, tops of mountains are invisible owing to the lowness of the windows of present-day cars. And the very low roofs require, of people over the average height, a crouching shuffle when getting into, and out of, a car which is tiring and annoying. By all means let us have speed and stability, but let us have reasonable space, and see something also.—Mr. HENRY F. LONGFIELD, Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.

MEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

I can confirm what your correspondent Canon Williamson says with regard to the services of a male housekeeper. I have a housekeeper and her husband living with me. Recently the latter has given up outdoor work and stayed at home to assist his wife. Ten weeks ago my housekeeper was taken ill and had to take to her bed, where she is likely to remain for some time yet. Her husband has taken on the full housework, even to plain cooking; everything goes on just as usual. I do not notice any difference in the domestic arrangements. From my personal experience I can testify that the suggestion of your correspondent is worth a trial.—Mr. H. LANSDELL, Harrow.

CINCHONA PLANT IN INDIA

It was stated recently in *The Times* that Sir Clements Markham was responsible for introducing the cinchona plant into India. Dr. Thomas Anderson, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, was sent by Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, to Java in 1861 to study the methods of the Dutch there in the cultivation of cinchona. He brought many plants and seeds from Java to Madras and also started the Government plantations near Darjeeling, of which he became superintendent. In the planting of the cinchona plants in Sikkim, he fell a victim to disease contracted in the fever-haunted valleys near Darjeeling, and died at the age of 37. To Dr. Anderson is due the honour of introducing the quinine-producing plants from Java, and I submit his name should be mentioned with that of Sir Clements Markham as an introducer of cinchona into India, especially as he fell an early victim to his zealous labours.—Mr. F. T. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S.Ed., Cheltenham.

A CORPS OF TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

It is stated that more police are now required for the protection of property, not emphatically because property is in any more serious danger than it was a year or so ago, but because so many police officers are employed in the regulation of traffic. Now, Sir, a policeman is a specialist, like a cavalryman; and it is as absurd to employ specialists on point duty as it was to employ cavalrymen in laying cables in France in the War. The remedy is very simple—i.e., to form a corps of traffic controllers, particularly for big cities, who would naturally be less highly trained men than policemen, and less well paid. In the country and outlying districts the A.A. already perform a similar service as part of their work.—Mr. OLIVER WARNER, 113, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

DINING-CAR FARE

I am sorry to read that some people do not appreciate the fare on the English trains. I can speak for that between Malvern and Oxford and that between Oxford and Dover, which my family and myself from time to time sample at luncheon. For 2s. 6d. one gets hot or cold joint with two vegetables, and the choice of either excellent sweets or cheese, with its usual concomitants of salad, butter, and biscuits; as regards meat and vegetables, one is offered a second helping. The thing is generously done. The coffee—an extra—is hot and fragrant, and the Guinness is in good condition. It is the sort of "ordinary" which for 1s. 6d. one got at the Savile in my young days. I never can understand how it is done for the money. As for the attendance, to speak of it as courtesy is a meiosis; it "nurses" one! I am glad to read that Captain Hall speaks up for our much-abused railways in their time of great difficulty.—The REV. WATKIN WILLIAMS.

THE DAILY COURTESIES

We grumble copiously about door-slammers and gate-crashers, but seldom trouble to thank, by word or look, those who perform the act courteous. After four years' ministrations of a gate-slamming milkman there arrived in his stead a youth of quiet manners. Quite early in his career I thanked him for his careful manipulation of the gates in the immediate neighbourhood. He glanced up sharply, colouring. "Do you mean it?" he queried. On receiving my assurance that such was the case a smile spread over his face as he remarked: "Oh, all right then, but I thought at first you were kidding me!" That was three years ago, and still the 5.30 a.m. milk enters quietly. Boxing Day is ahead, fit season for acknowledging by word as well as deed the little courtesies performed daily, fair weather and foul, year in and year out, by those whose ministrations mean so much to our daily comfort.—GRACE A. LOMAX, Woodford Green, Essex.

ADVERTISING BY COUPON

Your correspondent who suggested that "free" gift coupons from cigarettes, chocolates, and so on might be collected for the benefit of the hospitals was in point of fact encouraging a practice which the majority of British business men universally condemn. The coupon is banned in several States of the United States (which means it is impracticable as far as the other States are concerned). Australia banned it at the beginning of the century; Switzerland has just done so. The coupon has been proved to be, in the long run, inimical to the best interests of business and trade, and has proved a spurious and, in the end, a vicious form of advertising.—Mr. L. M. HAVENS, 18, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

At the risk of becoming a recurring writer, I have just learned of another remarkable coincidence in connexion with University College School. Not only is the Chief Magistrate of the City of London, Sir William Phené Neal, an old boy of the school, but the Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, and the Chief Commoner, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, are also old boys of the same school.—Mr. H. P. ARNHOLZ, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

EROS

Is it too late to plead for the correct and beautiful pronunciation of the now familiar word *Erôs*? B.B.C. announcers talk about erŏs, and even Mr. John Gielgud spoils the magic of one of the most lovely lines in *Antony and Cleopatra* by saying:—

Unarm, Erŏs: the long day's task is done.
And we must sleep.

—CANON W. J. HOUSE.

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The only cruise enabling passengers to witness the impressive Easter Festivals in the Holy Land.
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Simply insert name and address and send 2d. in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing to PALMOLIVE, Dept. S.C., 44, Ranelagh Road, Grosvenor Road, S.W.1.
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THE RAILWAYS AT CHRISTMAS

CHEAP HOLIDAY TICKETS

EXCURSION PROGRAMME

Full particulars of the excursion arrangements for the Christmas and New Year holidays have now been published by the railway companies. The cheap holiday tickets issued by the Southern Railway Company on December 23 and 24 will be available by any train after noon, and on December 25 by any train. The period excursions issued by the other companies will be available only on the special excursion trains which will be run.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY are offering tickets at 33 1-3 per cent. below the ordinary return fare to 600 stations in England, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. These tickets will be issued on December 23 and December 24, and where train service permits, on December 25, and will be available for varying periods. On Christmas Eve special late trains will leave Paddington after 10 p.m. covering most parts of the system, and there will be connecting road services from many stations to outlying districts in the West of England. During the holiday period 180 relief trains to ordinary passenger services and 220 special parcels and mail trains will be run.

The L.N.E.R. announce that, in addition to the full ordinary service, 200 special express trains will arrive at and depart from King's Cross, Liverpool-street, and Marylebone stations during the two days before Christmas. Cheap excursion tickets will be issued to 700 stations in England and Scotland at fares varying from 3s. to 109s. 3d.

Period excursion tickets will be issued to and from London and between provincial towns at single fare and one-third on Tuesday, December 23, Wednesday, 24, and Christmas Day, available for return on Friday, December 26, Saturday, 27, Sunday, 28, Monday, 29, Friday, January 2, Saturday, 3, and Monday, 5. Similar tickets will be issued to and from Scotland on Tuesday, December 23, Wednesday, 24, and Christmas Day for return on December 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, January 1, 2, and 5. Tickets issued to and from Scotland for the New Year holiday on Tuesday, December 30, and Wednesday, 31, will be available for return on January 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9.

LONG NON-STOP RUNS

Excursion trains will be run at express train speeds and make such long non-stop runs as King's Cross to Doncaster (156 miles) and Marylebone to Leicester (103 miles). From King's Cross, Wakefield (176 miles) will be reached in 3hr. 34min., and Leeds (186 miles) in 4hr. 3min. Fast runs from Marylebone include Leicester (103 miles) in 1hr. 57min., Nottingham (126 miles) in 2hr. 27min., and Sheffield (165 miles) in 3hr. 19min. Included in the fast non-stop specials to King's Cross are trains from Leeds (44hr. 15min.) and Wakefield (3hr. 20min.).

Tickets available for any period from six to 15 days will be issued daily from London and Harwich to Flushing, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Amsterdam. Tickets obtained in Christmas week will be available for return any day after Christmas up to the fifteenth day.

The first L.M.S. excursion leaves Euston on December 20 for Cork and Londonderry. From the 23rd right up to the early hours of Christmas morning excursions will leave at frequent intervals for the 700 places to which cheap bookings have been arranged. The longest excursion is to Wick, 730 miles, for 109s. 3d. On Christmas Eve alone 99 trains, of which 13 are excursion, will leave Euston, and the same number from St. Pancras.

"Last minute" excursion trains will leave Euston at 12.40 a.m. on Christmas morning for Glasgow, &c., 12.45 a.m. for Liverpool, &c., and 12.55 a.m. for Manchester. Bookings for return on December 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 will be given to certain towns, enabling those unable to get away on Christmas Eve to partake in the cheap fare facilities.

Both the London and North Eastern and London Midland and Scottish Railways are running excursion trains containing third-class sleeping berths.

SEASIDE RESORTS

The Christmas programmes issued by the SOUTHERN RAILWAY give details of cheap holiday tickets from various London terminal and suburban stations to nearly 300 seaside resorts and inland centres in the South and South-West of England, including the Isle of Wight. The Continental programme contains information in relation to cheap tickets from London to Paris, Brussels, Ostend, Cologne, and other Continental resorts, as well as to the Channel Islands.

For resorts in the South and South-West of England excursion tickets, available for varying periods, will be issued on Tuesday, December 23, and Wednesday, December 24, by any train at or after 12 noon, and on Christmas Day (service permitting) by any train from London and suburban stations.

A special series of cheap tickets (available for varying periods up to 15 days) will be issued from Sunday, December 21, to Wednesday, December 24, and Sunday, December 28, to Wednesday, December 31, for places on the Continent.

CHRISTMAS PRICES AT SMITHFIELD

ACTIVITY IN THE MARKET

The central markets at Smithfield begin their busiest period of the year to-day with the holding of the Christmas show in the markets' annexe. Between December 18 and December 23 last year more than 11,000 tons of meat, poultry and other produce arrived at Smithfield, and while this season's figures can at present be only a matter of conjecture it is expected that they will be at least up to the level of 1924, when Christmas Day last fell on a Thursday.

It is the opinion of the market salesmen that this will be a "poor man's Christmas." Retailers have been taking orders for English turkeys at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. a pound, but foreign birds can be had at much lower rates. Wholesale prices for practically all turkeys from the Continent this week have been under 1s. a pound, and ruling quotations for Irish birds are 11d. to 1s. 1d. a pound. English geese in the shops should not cost more than 1s. 3d. a pound. Meat prices remain firm, but in view of the abundant supplies of poultry which are anticipated there may be moderate declines next week. For best Scotch sirloin of beef 1s. 10d. a pound must be paid at present, and the same price is asked for wing ribs. In the vicinity of Smithfield, however, very reasonable rates prevailed on Tuesday for English beef and a good leg of English mutton could be obtained for 1s. 3d. a pound. Average prices for English pork run from 1s. 4d. to 2s. a pound according to the cut.

It may not be generally known that Smithfield is the largest dead meat and poultry market in the world. The hanging or display capacity is over 9,000 tons, the shops contain over 15 miles of display rails and the shop frontages aggregate nearly two miles. The delivery of goods is expedited by 30 entrance gates: 400 four-ton lorries can be backed in for unloading at one time, and they can all be unloaded within one hour by the 1,600 market porters. Before the breakfast hour of the ordinary man 75 per cent. of the day's outgoings have been sold, loaded into the buyers' vehicles and delivered at the shops of the retailers. Electric band-saws are used in cutting meat. Hydraulic lifts connect with the railway system and cold stores under the market.

From to-day until Christmas Eve, with the exception of Sunday, the Central Markets will be opened each day at 1 a.m. To-morrow, Monday, and Tuesday they will be open until 5 p.m. and on Saturday until 6 p.m.

NORWICH CLUB RAIDED

As a sequel to a raid by the Norwich police on the Druids' Club there were proceedings at the Norwich Police Court yesterday, when WILFRED HENRY WEEKS, dentist, of Prince of Wales's-road, Norwich, was fined in the aggregate £232. GEORGE WILLIAM WEEKS was fined £50 and 32 other defendants smaller sums. The Deputy Town Clerk (Mr. G. H. Banwell), for the prosecution, stated that the club had been improperly conducted. Drink was sold illegally and consumed on the premises. Whist drives were held, for which money prizes were given, and "fruit" gambling machines were used. On the occasion of the raid these machines were carried away by the police.

FASTER AIR MAILS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND POST OFFICE

The suggestions of the London Chamber of Commerce for improvements in the air mail services were laid before the Postmaster-General by a delegation on Tuesday. Mr. Lees-Smith afterwards indicated the view of the Department on these subjects, and, while making no promises, undertook to re-examine the arguments put forward. Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary of State for Air, and Mr. Bertram, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, were also present.

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, in introducing the deputation, said that the Chamber had been very much disturbed to find that in the matter of initiating night flying transport services other countries had been first in the field. There was no doubt that the countries which had the enterprise to start night flying services would incidentally give an immense impetus to their aircraft industry, and gain prestige for it among other nations of the world.

COLONEL the MASTER of SEMPILL said that it was felt that purely mail-carrying air services were essentially matters which concerned the efficient discharge of the monopoly which the Post Office had for the carriage of mails, and that, as in the United States, the Postmaster-General should be empowered to arrange for services, make contracts, and, generally speaking, take all the necessary steps that would lead to the modernization of British mail services. The Chamber believed, he said, that satisfactory progress would not be made until the Post Office accepted financial responsibility for the provision of rapid air mail services. He pointed out the vital necessity of placing air mail services on a par with all other mail services, which had a 24-hours schedule. In the United States there were already 14,000 miles of lighted airways, primarily provided for the use of air mails. He suggested that a portion of the huge surplus paid by the public to the Post Office for efficient mail services might be utilized to provide this modern facility which other nations enjoyed.

Sir ROBERT MCLEAN referred to the fact that at present it took 6½ days in summer and 7½ days in winter for the air mail to reach Karachi from London, a distance of a little over 5,000 miles, which meant that in summer the average distance covered was about 28 miles an hour. The time saved over the surface route was only seven days. The cruising speed of the machines now in use was about 85 miles an hour, and the low average speed over the route was due to the fact that passengers were carried as well as mails. Passengers could not yet travel by air at night, and therefore, as it was essential to adopt a 24 hours schedule, if full advantage were to be taken of the speed which the air could offer, it was suggested that over long routes passenger and mail carrying could not be combined with advantage.

Sir GRAHAM CLARKE said that the Chamber desired to urge the introduction of ½oz. as the unit of weight for air mail letters instead of ¼oz. as at present, with a corresponding reduction in charge. The Chamber was satisfied that the present high initial charge of 6½d. was seriously curtailing the use of the service, and that even with an initial charge of 4d., which should be inclusive of postage and air fee, more than double the present quantity of mail would be carried by air. In fact, if the quantity were only doubled the Post Office would stand to gain 1½d. in every ½oz. Imperial Airways, who were paid on the basis of so much per lb., would be in exactly the same position as at present, and the public would be given a very much cheaper service. He referred to the serious handicap under which people suffered in this country as compared with their business rivals on the Continent in the case of correspondence with South America. The initial weight on that service was five grammes costing 1s. 6d. and this was used by our Continental competitors. Owing to the action of the British Post Office in refusing to accept letters for air mail at a lower initial rate than ½oz., the minimum price at which an Englishman could use this service was 4s. 2d. The urgency of introducing this ½oz. weight in time to be of use for the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires in 1931 could not be overstated, especially when it was realized that the air mail saved 13 days in transit for letters from London to Buenos Aires.

The Postmaster-General said that he wished to make it clear that this was a deputation to the Postmaster-General alone, and that the Under-Secretary of State for Air was present, not to assist him in receiving it, but purely because the subject was one in which he was interested. A number of the points raised were matters for the decision of the Air Council, with which the Postmaster-General had no concern. So far as the reduction of the minimum weight to ½oz. was concerned, while he would consider the proposal again, he felt it difficult to be enthusiastic about a suggestion which, in his view, was only of importance in the case of one service, and that not an Imperial service. It had been suggested to him that there should be a faster service to India. This was primarily a matter for the Air Council, but, so far as the Post Office was interested, he could say definitely that reliability was of much more importance than speed, so far as the posting public was concerned.

On the subject of night flying, he doubted whether the development of civil aviation was such as to offer, at any rate for some time to come, the standard of reliability on which the Post Office must insist in the interests of its clients. Indeed, the information to hand indicated that, in winter at any rate, even a 50 per cent. regularity was not to be looked for. Also, the matter was clearly one for international cooperation, and not for any one country to deal with. Accordingly it had been considered by an international conference which sat recently in Brussels. That conference had called for certain data which would be considered by another conference comprising all European countries, which was to meet in the autumn of 1931. It was estimated that the network of services proposed would cost roughly £1,000,000 a year, which it was suggested should be paid by the Post Office.

He wished to stress the fact that aviation was not being developed solely for the carriage of mails, and it was for that reason that the function of subsidizing it had been laid by Parliament, not on the Post Office but on the Air Ministry. He, personally, had no intention of seeking the transfer of this duty to himself, and he proposed to maintain the view that the Post Office was, and must be, an ordinary customer of the air companies. It would be appreciated that the subsidies must be controlled by one authority. He further remarked that, while offering no comment on the policy adopted by the U.S.A. in requiring the Post Office to subsidize air mails, whereas the British Post Office made a record profit of £9,000,000 last year, the American Post Office had a deficit of £13,000,000; and the most recent figures available showed a loss of £1,400,000 on air mails alone. He understood that the London Chamber was in favour of rigid economy in the Government service, and he could not quite reconcile their resolutions on the subject with their present proposals.

SOLICITOR FINED

HERBERT RALPH BRIANT, a solicitor, of Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C., was fined £7 7s., and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs, by Mr. GRAHAM CAMPBELL at Bow-street Police Court yesterday for practising as a solicitor without having renewed his annual certificate. Mr. Wodehouse Isaac prosecuted for the Law Society. Mr. Norman Parkes, who defended, said that Mr. Briant practised for many years in Australia, where no solicitor's certificate was required. He later became associated with a well-known London firm, who had always arranged for his certificate to be taken out. In 1928 he set up in practice for himself, and it was through inadvertence that he did not renew his certificate. He made application for renewal on December 5 last, more than a week before the summons was issued.

CRUELTY TO A DOG

WILLIAM GREEN, 75, of Stevenage, Herts, was fined £3 and ordered to pay costs at Penarth, Glamorgan, yesterday for cruelly ill-treating a dog, the magistrates declaring that it was one of the most abominable cases of cruelty they had ever had before them. Mr. F. J. Gribble, prosecuting for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said that a Penarth woman bought a Welsh terrier puppy, which arrived in a box far too small. There were no air holes, and tacks holding the label in place protruded through the wood so that whenever the dog attempted to stand it was cut on the head. The dog's condition was so bad that it had to be destroyed.

ATLANTIC FLEET CRUISE

SPRING VISITS TO WEST INDIES

The programme is now issued of the spring cruise of the Atlantic Fleet, which begins with the departure of the ships from their home ports on January 7 and 8, and concludes with their return to those ports from Gibraltar on March 31 and April 1.

The feature of the cruise, as already announced, is to be a series of visits to ports and islands in the West Indies, this being the first time a section of the Battle Fleet has been sent to these parts for many years. Two out of the five battleships, four out of the five cruisers (including the three newest 8in.-gun ships), and the minelayer Adventure will cross the Atlantic, under the command of Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, the Commander-in-Chief. In his flagship, the Nelson, Sir Michael will visit the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet at Colon. Meantime the other vessels of the Fleet, with the destroyers and submarines, will proceed to Gibraltar, under the second-in-command, Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, whose flag flies in the Renown. All the vessels of the Fleet will be in company in the vicinity of Gibraltar between March 14 and 18, when it is expected that the usual combined exercises with the Mediterranean Fleet will be carried out.

There are 13 British Possessions in the West Indies at which the ships will touch, and eight of these places will be visited by the battleships. The Nelson will be at Barbados from January 22 to 31, Dominica from February 1 to 5, St. Kitts from February 6 to 10, and Jamaica from February 13 to 21. After the visit to the United States Fleet in the Panama Canal zone from February 23 to 28, the Nelson will return to Barbados, meeting there the Hawkins, York, and Norfolk, and joining up a little later with the other ships for passage to Gibraltar. The Rodney is to visit Trinidad from January 23 to February 4, accompanied by the cruisers Hawkins and York. She will then part company to visit Tobago, St. Vincent, and Antigua, spending about eight days at each, while they go to Grenada, St. Lucia, and Barbados. The Dorsetshire and Norfolk will accompany the Nelson to Barbados, and remain there until February 4. Then they will be at St. Lucia for 10 days, and will be joined on February 13 by the Hawkins and York. Leaving on the 14th, they will, separate for independent visits, the Dorsetshire proceeding to Montserrat and St. Kitts, and the Norfolk to Dominica and Nevis, eight days being spent at each. The minelayer Adventure goes first to Georgetown, Demerara, from January 23 to February 1; and then to Trinidad from February 3 to 12, spending the first day there in company with the Hawkins and York. From February 13 to 21 she will join the Rodney at St. Vincent, and from February 21 to March 4 the Hawkins and York at Barbados. The last named is most fortunate in that all seven ships going to the West Indies, with the single exception of the Rodney, will visit there. Trinidad will see four of the ships, including the Rodney; and St. Lucia will see the four cruisers.

MEDITERRANEAN CALLS

On leaving England the battleships Warspite, Malaya, and Valiant, the battle-cruisers Renown, Repulse, and Tiger, the aircraft-carrier Courageous and her attached destroyers Sesame and Tetrarch, with the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, are to proceed direct to Gibraltar. From that base the ships will visit ports in the neighbourhood until March 14. The cruiser Centaur, flagship of the destroyer flotillas, accompanied by the Sixth Flotilla, will arrive at Gibraltar on January 21, and will be there at intervals up to March 14. The Second Submarine Flotilla from Devonport, which is joining the Atlantic Fleet for this cruise, will make its base at Gibraltar from January 21 to March 13.

After the combined Fleet exercises the whole of the Atlantic Fleet will be at Gibraltar from March 18 to 26, a total of over 40 units. This is in accordance with custom, whereas the cruise to the West Indies of a large part of the Fleet is unusual; in fact, unique. It has often been suggested that the Atlantic Fleet should enlarge the scope of its normal cruising, and now that the principle has been adopted it may be that other parts of the globe will be visited. So far as South America is concerned, since the Seventh Cruiser Squadron was withdrawn in 1921 the visits of ships from the Eighth Cruiser Squadron, based on Bermuda, have been annual, but only in isolated instances have other units visited there. On one occasion the two new destroyers Amazon and Ambuscade made a circuit of the South American Continent; and the new cruiser Cornwall, on her way to China in 1928, proceeded *via* the Falklands and Straits of Magellan. But no battleship or heavy cruiser has been seen in those parts since the War.

THE POLICE

HOME SECRETARY'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, in the course of a Christmas message of good wishes to the police forces of England and Wales, published in the *Police Chronicle*, says:—"This year has seen important changes in the laws which affect the work of the police, and several important problems of organization and administration have come under consideration. Some are still before us and await solution. Much has been achieved, and a high position in the public regard has been won by the police forces of England and Wales; but do not be content with past achievement. Let the keynote of the New Year's work be fidelity and progress."

Mr. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, has addressed a message to the police forces of Scotland.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

SIR W. MORRIS'S CRITICISM

Sir William Morris, chairman of the National Council of Industry and Commerce, in a statement to the Press, said:—

"Three recent political events stand indelibly in the forefront of my mind—a mind harassed day and night by the plight into which this England of ours is rapidly plunging. These events are the utter failure of the Imperial Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers; the recently issued manifesto of that courageous young man of the Labour Party, Sir Oswald Mosley; and, thirdly, the amazing behaviour of the majority of our members of Parliament who, by absenting themselves from the House on the night of last week when, from a private Bill, a debate on national finance should have developed, allowed to pass the golden opportunity of discussing what is to-day the most vital need of a nation in sore distress. Where, I can only ask, are we heading when the so-called leaders of this country—the Motherland of an Empire that is inter-dependent on its Colonies—can allow the accredited and selected representatives of those Colonies to leave with the feeling of baffled dissatisfaction and futility?

"But there is one bright spot on the gloomy horizon—the forceful gesture of a young and virile section of the Labour Party. Following the pronouncements of the bankers on Empire trade and protection in July, and the resolution of leading industrialists—the National Council of Industry and Commerce—in September, the manifesto of Sir Oswald Mosley's Young Socialists gives concrete evidence of the possibility of the foundation of a vigorous Industrial Party, which, freed from the shibboleths of old political practices, can lead the country on a businesslike basis out of its present Slough of Despond.

"Show me a successful business, anywhere in the world, that is operating on the principles utilized a century ago. You cannot. Then what hope is there of a Parliamentary system that has remained unchanged for so long being able to free our land and our unemployed from their shackles to-day? Industry and agriculture are the keystones of our prosperity. They are very serious commercial undertakings, not the playthings of conventionalized debaters. Conjointly they are the life-blood of the country. . . . Political principles in this country to-day are passing through a fiery period of purification; the dross of old procedures, misplaced loyalties, and conventions are being consumed in the white-hot need for drastic revision of leadership. Out of the smoking furnace I visualize a flow of the essence of good of all parties—a homogeneous alloy of young men of clear vision and unclouded ideas, men of modern metal, who, rid of the baseness of old party politics and led by a mature brain, will combine to form a new element that will lead this country to security and then to prosperity."

SULPHUR IN THE AIR

WIDESPREAD DECAY OF BUILDINGS

SIR F. BAINES'S WARNING

The inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was continued yesterday at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment. The Commissioners are Sir John Brooke (chairman), Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

Mr. J. H. Ryder, consulting engineer to the Fulham Borough Council, continued his evidence in support of the application. He submitted diagrams of the apparatus now in operation at Fulham for the elimination of sulphur fumes by the treatment of gases with water, and explained that it was based on the Modave system for the removal of dust. The flue gases had to find their way through a series of obstacles formed by tubes. These tubes were what was described as "staggered" and thus caused the gases to be in a turbulent condition. The Modave plant was designed to deal with dust, but it was claimed to be efficient for removing oxides of sulphur. If the gases required any substance such as lime or chalk for the purpose of assisting the extraction of the sulphur, such substance would be put into the reservoir, so that treated water was presented to the on-coming gases. For ordinary dust extraction water only would be used. A full-sized plant had been installed at Fulham, and was working in connexion with one boiler. On the results obtained by this apparatus the actual design of the plant to be installed would depend.

EXPERIMENTS

The placing of this plant at Fulham was not so much to extract sulphur as to get constructive data as to the exact velocity, the exact number of tubes required, and the quantity of water needed so as to enable the remainder of the plant at the big station to be arranged accordingly. The only difference between the method which was being tried at Fulham and that with which experiments were being made at Battersea was that at Fulham the gas was put through tubes in a turbulent condition, and came in contact with a surface of water, while at Battersea a spray method was in operation. The principle in both cases was the same.

At Fulham they were not tied to any plant, and if it were proved that the spray method of washing was more efficacious than the Fulham method, the spray method could be installed at Fulham just as easily as the other method. From the mechanical point of view, he believed the plant would be satisfactory. The Fulham station would form one of the base load stations for the grid.

In the estimates of operating costs, the cost of the process of washing the gases had been included. If the station were to be placed elsewhere the expenses would have to be incurred just the same. In the old days power stations had created trouble by noise, vibration, dust, and grit, and some did so to-day. He had no reason to apprehend that nuisance from any of those causes would result from the working of the new station.

SIR F. BAINES'S EVIDENCE

Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C. (for the London County Council), was permitted to interpose the evidence of Sir Frank Baines, F.R.I.B.A., who stated that the damage due to smoke pollution of the atmosphere had been increasing in the past few years. He submitted photographs which showed that new Portland stone in Whitehall had definitely decayed ¼in. in 14 years, and that the lettering on a country War memorial near Stafford had been entirely obliterated in certain parts during the period between 1921 and 1927. The damage was the definite result of the deposit of sulphuric acid on the stone. The problem of the danger to the Houses of Parliament was complicated by the geological condition of the stone, which was a magnesia limestone. He could submit photographs of damage to the Houses of Parliament which he hoped would horrify even the optimistic members concerned with the inquiry. His estimate over a period of years had been that it would cost a million sterling to put the Houses of Parliament in a reasonable state of repair.

Counsel.—Was that damage due to this particular defect in the stone resulting from sulphuric acid?—Yes.

Dealing with the ravages of atmospheric impurities on buildings all over the country, Sir Frank Baines said that he had found evidence of the action of sulphur far removed from industrial centres. In the valleys of Yorkshire there were ancient buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Those buildings had survived, apparently, without decay or destruction for a long period, and now they were really perishing at a fast rate. One could take hold of ornaments around the windows and snap them off in the hand. This decay was entirely due to the sulphur impurities in the atmosphere.

A LOSS OF £55,000,000

Questioned as to the monetary value of the damage to buildings in general in this country over a period of years, he said that, taking a quarter of a century, the excess cost to the nation as a whole was from £55,000,000 to £60,000,000 as the result of atmospheric impurities.

Asked what was the source of damage to the Houses of Parliament, the witness said it was difficult to say what was the specific, actual source of damage, but a good deal of it was due to the proximity of the Lots-road power station. The damage was not limited to Portland stone. It extended to other kinds of stone. On buildings erected partly of Portland stone damage was done by calcium sulphate being carried down by rain from the Portland stone to other portions of the buildings. So far as he knew there was no preservative which would inhibit the effect of atmospheric pollution of buildings.

In answer to Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C. (for the Fulham Borough Council), the witness said the buildings in the valleys of Yorkshire to which he had referred were Byland and Rievaulx Abbeys.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—How far is the nearest generating station to those abbeys?—I cannot tell.

How far is the nearest industrial centre?—The city of York is 22 miles away.

And the damage found there and elsewhere is due to sulphur in the atmosphere?—Yes.

You would welcome any steps which would bring about less emission of sulphur into the atmosphere?—Certainly.

The witness, replying to further questions, said there was a large chimney in the centre of the Houses of Parliament, and he agreed that the consumption of coal there would be something substantial. He had made a recommendation with regard to the emission of smoke from the Houses of Parliament, and had suggested that science could evolve a process to deal with the problem.

ELIMINATION OF SULPHUR

Mr. Ryder was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Singleton said that he believed it was possible to eliminate sulphur from the gases at Fulham.

Mr. Singleton.—Do you know of any generating station in the world where they are eliminating sulphur from the gases?—If you mean total elimination, I do not. The degree of elimination, he said, must depend on the size of the plant.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

SUNDAY BOXING AT LEYTON

At the Stratford Police Court yesterday Mrs. IVY HARDINGTON, secretary of the Midland Sports and Social Club, was summoned to show cause why the club should not be struck off the register, and ARTHUR GILL, of Beaumont-road, Leyton, and ARTHUR TUNICLIFFE, of Byfield-road, Walthamstow, were summoned for illegally selling intoxicating liquor. There were also summonses against Gill in respect of the non-payment of entertainment tax.

Mr. W. Daybell, solicitor, for the defendants, denied all allegations. Mr. W. L. Sanders prosecuted for the Police Commissioner and said that the club was situated under the railway arches at Leyton Station (L.M.S.). On Sunday, November 9, two police officers went to the premises, where a boxing competition took place, charges of 1s. 2d. and 2s. 4d. being made. There was a large number of persons present and at half-past 12 the bar was opened and intoxicating liquor was served to all and sundry. November 16—also a Sunday—another boxing competition took place and four police officers who attended were given admission tickets which were not properly "tax stamped." The Bench ordered the club to be struck off the register and pay £5 costs. Fines amounting to £40 were imposed in reference to the entertainment tax. For serving intoxicants to non-members Gill was fined £50 and Tunicliffe £25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

SIR W. FISHER ON "TEAM SENSE"

Sir Warren Fisher, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, at the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Tomlin presiding, said that until relatively recent years the expression "Civil Service" did not correspond either to the spirit or to the facts of the organization so described.

"Such departmentalism," Sir Warren Fisher said, "is the antithesis of a 'service,' and for the efficient conduct of the country's business, an isolationist and capriciously-disposed set of entities could not compare with a service inspired by a larger *esprit de corps*. The evolution of a service conception in contrast merely to a departmental one has of late years progressed some distance. There is an ever-growing team sense in all ranks. It pervades the whole conduct of public business, though it happens that the simple evidence of it is to be found in the realm of sport owing to the recent introduction of a sports council for the Service, and a new custom of Service sides entering for matches with the three other Crown Services. For the principal posts in the departments the field of selection is now the Service and not the individual department; and cooperation between the permanent heads is continuous, understanding, and informal.

"The Civil Service," he continued, "is, of course, not perfect, but it really did not during the War constitute one huge 'funk-hole,' swarming with 'Cuthberts.' Approximately two-thirds or, excluding the industrial establishments, three-fourths of the fit men of military age in regular service joined the armed forces of the Crown, and that at a time when the expansion of public business vital to the prosecution of the War made the release of experienced men particularly difficult. And again, since the War it really has not consisted of 'a swarm of rapacious drones' coming together to settle 'how much of the public revenues they shall appropriate for themselves.'

"Nor, again, is it really engaged in a bureaucratic conspiracy for its own aggrandisement against the rest of the community. Its share of the activities of government is confined to the execution of policies which originate with political parties and are endorsed by the electorate and Parliament. These may involve the extension of the machine of government in order to carry them out; they may be a source of irritation to the individual citizen, but surely it is very unreasonable, not to say unfair, to put the blame, if blame there is to be, on the shoulders of the Civil Service."

Referring to the question of remuneration, Sir Warren Fisher said that if a general reduction of wage standards was adopted as a cure for the country's economic ills the Civil Service could not claim to be exempted. On the other hand, there would be no justification for singling out the Crown service for such reductions. Nothing more disastrous could happen than that the general public should get it in their heads that the Service was a privileged class.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir Warren Fisher for his view on the employment of women in the Service. He replied: "My opinion is tinged with prejudice, which is based on fear. It is quite premature for anybody to try to put any limit on what women may do in the future. Men have training and experience which women lack. When they get that experience in a generation or so they will give the men a jolly good run for their money." He could see no objection, for instance, to the appointment of women diplomatists in countries where women were treated with courtesy and civility.

Comparing the relative efficiency of the sexes in Civil Service work, he said that the average man was better than the average woman. In the future the position might be reversed.

Mr. W. Ewart Llewellyn, chairman of the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council, said that the Staff Side proposed that a separate department should be set up with a Ministerial head responsible for Civil Service questions such as grading, remuneration, &c. They also recommended the extension of the powers of the Civil Service Commission to cover all questions of transfer, promotion, and the like now dealt with by the Treasury.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

Major-General Sir William Thomson has purchased the estate of Muckairn, Argyllshire.

HOTEL AND CATERING TRADES

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OPENED

A new employment exchange for the hotel and catering trades was opened yesterday by Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labour. The exchange is in Denmark-street, W.C., and the opening ceremony took place at Frascati's Restaurant. LORD LYTTON, chairman of the Catering Trades Advisory Committee, who presided, said the exchange had been in operation for a month and was working successfully.

Miss BONDFIELD said there was a similar exchange for the building trades in Tavistock-square, but the present exchange was dealing with a very difficult and wide-ranged industry. It had been established very largely as the result of a demand from the trade itself. It would be a kind of clearing house for every exchange in the country where people belonging to the trade were registered. The numbers already registered were 3,350. Notifications of 588 vacancies had been received, and 351 of these had already been filled.

This year they had, up to December 8, filled vacancies to the number of 1,629,067 through the exchanges. That was an increase of 160,390 over the figures of last year, and that despite the fact that we were going through one of the severest depressions we had ever seen. They had a registration of practically all the regular jobs in the staple industries. Only in that way could they get a real picture of the fluidity or lack of fluidity of labour. They felt that this exchange, with its specialized departments, would enable them to have a much more sensitive barometer of the ebb and flow of labour. At any time the Advisory Committee was able to satisfy itself that there was a real shortage in any branch of this trade, they would do their best to try to meet it by training people.

Sir FRANCIS TOWLE, moving a vote of thanks to Miss Bondfield, referred to the importance of the domestic side of hotel and restaurant work, and said the industry would be improved by bringing into it well-educated, capable women. Hotels could not be run by men alone.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Miss E. BIDDLE, president of the Residential Hotels and Caterers' Association. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Sir FRANCIS FLOUD, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. Among those present were:—

Sir Richard Allison, Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, Mr. J. Compton, M.P., chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons, Lady Trustram Eve, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Mr. B. J. Saunders, and Mr. C. J. Balsam, Divisional Controller, South-Eastern Division, Ministry of Labour.

CITY POLICE SIGNALS

EXPERIMENTS WITH SYSTEM OF WARNING LIGHTS

A system of warning lights will be adopted by the City Police if experiments now being tried are successful. Though primarily intended as a precaution against motor bandit raids, it will be used whenever officers at Old Jewry desire concerted action by men on street and traffic duty.

Lights will also be fixed to existing ambulance alarm posts, and when they are switched on from the central office at Old Jewry police-constables will know that they must ring up headquarters at once. Where necessary telephone kiosks are to be established near the ambulance posts. The object of the new scheme is to quicken communications between the head office and the men on duty throughout the City.

ROADS OF REMEMBRANCE

The Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Green Cross Society held a dinner on Tuesday at the Japanese Club, Cavendish-square. Among those present were the Japanese Consul-General and Lord Edward Gleichen, a vice-president of the society. MAJOR RICHARD RIGG, chairman of the executive committee, who presided, said that the Roads of Remembrance Committee sought to get individuals, families, and societies to dedicate trees to record events of a historic or national character or to commemorate in that way those events that had a direct and personal interest for them. The society was also concerned with protecting trees and shrubs from damage and with preventing the desecration of the countryside by litter. The REV. WALTER WESTON, a member of the council of the Japan Society and lately British Chaplain at Yokohama, said that the whole of the Japanese nation shared an intelligent appreciation of natural beauty. Mr. GONOSKE KOMAI also spoke.

News in Brief

In a written reply to Mr. Graham White the Postmaster-General states that it is thought probable that the deficit on the telegraph services for the current year will be somewhat in excess of £800,000.

The South Shields magistrates have granted a certificate on which the Home Secretary can deport 40 Arab seamen on the ground that they had received relief as aliens during the past three months.

The model railway which was installed at Charing Cross Underground Station last year, and was visited by 186,000 persons, has been installed again with various improvements. It will be opened to the public to-morrow.

Seventy-eight motorists, summoned by the Middlesex County Council at Brentford Police Court yesterday for not having their Excise licences in force, were fined 20s. each and ordered to pay the amount of unpaid duty.

A Woolwich Borough Council election on Tuesday to fill a vacancy in the River Ward resulted as follows:—Captain W. T. Cusheon (Lab.), 847; Mr. Sydney Gavin Tufner (M.R.), 727; Labour majority, 120. No change.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A competitive examination for two or more appointments as engineer and ship surveyor will be held in London in March, 1931. (p. 3)

A reward of £7 is offered for the recovery of a lost gold and diamond vanity case. (p. 1)

The appointment of male assistant county medical officer of health for East Suffolk is advertised. (p. 3)

A lady wishes to sell an old stained-glass window and a richly-carved Gothic reredos. (p. 1)

A reward of £25 is offered for the return of a lost old oil painting of a "rocky waterfall." (p. 1)

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

AIR ROUTES TO CANADA

The Times Weekly Edition, published to-day, contains a full summary of the work of the Indian Round-Table Conference and of Mr. Churchill's speech on India and the replies it has evoked. In the political news, Mr. Baldwin's Glasgow speech, with its challenge to the Government to go to the country on their record on unemployment, and the differences between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon on the alternative Vote and the advisability of keeping the Labour Government in office are described.

A journey from London to Winnipeg, in the heart of Canada, now takes 12 days. Major-General J. H. MacBrien, President of the Aviation League of Canada, in an article "Air Routes to Canada," looks to the time when it will take only 2½ days. An aeronautical correspondent describes the arrangements made between Imperial Airways and French and American companies for the development of a Transatlantic service of flying-boats through Portugal, the Azores, and Bermuda to the American coast. A description is also given of the use of aeroplanes for mineral surveys in Northern Rhodesia. In foreign affairs an account of the Spanish outbreak is fully illustrated; Soviet brutality to prisoners in timber camps is the subject of an article; and French political developments lend special interest to estimates of the "Mind of France" by French and German authors respectively.

This issue contains a special article on the British motor industry, written with a view to oversea requirements. A bridge article, a crossword puzzle, and chess news and problems are regular features.

The frontispiece to the eight-page illustrated section is a seasonable snow scene on a Warwickshire country road. Among sporting events are the Inter-University Rugby match and cross-country race, and the Meet of the Oakley at Thurleigh, in Bedfordshire.

A reader in Queensland, Australia, writes:—"*The Times Weekly Edition* is just splendid, even down to the crossword puzzles."

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 10s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Chilly days ahead!

Yet you can sit by the window the Winter through if you have 'Unity' Tubular Electric Heaters fitted to the skirting boards.

HALF PRICE

In the past year demand has trebled and 'UNITY' prices are now halved.

HALF CURRENT COST

Ask

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

VALUE WITH AN "IF" IN IT

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us have been in restaurants where the excellent value of the *table d'hôte* ends not in satisfaction but dissatisfaction. The head waiter has welcomed us courteously. We have been shown to a good table. The waiter has shown eagerness to serve us. The menu has promised a pleasant dinner.

Then has come the question of wine. "No wine, thank you. Some water, please." At once there comes a change. The waiter apparently experiences a disappointment which, instead of hiding, he makes plain by his expression and his manner. The smile goes out of the service and we are made to feel that the sooner we go and make room for a customer who will buy wine the better the restaurant will be pleased.

This is only one example of value with an "if" in it—of courtesy with a proviso. The shopping experience of most of us will supply us with a dozen other examples—the fishmonger who is prompt in delivery of ice—if you buy some fish as well, and so on.

Value with an "if" in it is not real value, for there is a withholding of service, sometimes subtle but sometimes flagrant. Courtesy with a proviso is not real courtesy, for it is marred by a calculating insincerity.

We are able to say of all the myriads of articles in this House that not one has an "if" attached to its value, that no proviso is attached to the courtesy of any one of the innumerable transactions which constitute the day's business.

The value of every article in this House stands by itself. If a girl buys a yard of ribbon the value is given independently of whether or not she buys anything else in the Store. She may be going to buy a trousseau or she may be going to buy a post-card. It makes no difference. Every separate article in this House is good value, unconditionally, for our purpose is to give satisfaction to the customer—not to make her spend more than she wishes.

So we strive to have it with our courtesy. The question asked by the visitor who has not spent one penny with us is answered with the same fullness and cheerfulness as one asked by a customer with a big account. There is no bargaining about our courtesy. We give it to all not as a *quid pro quo* but because we regard it as an essential part of our duty, our profession, and our pride in our work.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

The Pleasure in choosing correctly

Cigars — the tasteful Xmas Gift — should be bought with care —look for the brand name LA CORONA on the band when you buy them. *His* eulogy on your discriminating good taste will come later.

THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER CIGARS ARE JUDGED

LA CORONA CORONA

Always correct as a Xmas Gift

T.S. "WARSPITE"
(Founded 1756)

Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, CLARK'S-PLACE, E.C.2.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d 1/- 2/- & 4/-

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AWARDS

The following awards have been made by the Royal Academy of Music:—

The Westmorland Scholarship (male vocalists), Henry P. Cummings (Dublin)—adjudicator, Mr. Roy Henderson; the Potter Exhibition (female pianists), Doris Boulter (Clifton), Kathleen Fenton highly commended, Kathleen Murray and Barbara Cumming commended—adjudicator, Miss Kathleen Long; the Battison Haynes Prize (composition), Geoffrey Robbins (London), Joyce Clapham commended—adjudicator, Miss Katharine Eggar; the Philip Leslie Agnew Prize (piano), Ycland Richards (Leighton Buzzard), Harold Jaeger highly commended, Cyril Gell commended—adjudicators, Miss Katharine Goodson and Mr. Philip Leslie Agnew.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 26

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

Next week will see the production in London of more than 20 plays and pantomimes. One of the first of the Christmas entertainments to be shown will be a new dramatic adaptation of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," which will be staged for *matinées* only at the Savoy Theatre, beginning on Monday. Mr. Hugh Marlyne, who has made the adaptation, has followed the original as closely as possible, besides composing an entirely new musical setting which should add greatly to the charm of what has always been one of the most popular of children's stories. Another Christmas play to be staged on Monday will be *Peter Pan*, which will be produced under the personal supervision of Sir James Barrie at the London Palladium for *matinées* only. The dual part of Mr. Darling and Captain Hook will this year be played by Mr. George Curzon, and Peter Pan will again be played by Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Wendy by Miss Mary Casson.

For the twentieth year *Where the Rainbow Ends*, the Christmas fairy story by Mr. Clifford Mills and Mr. John Ramsey, with dances and incidental music by Mr. Roger Quilter, will, as usual, be presented by Miss Italia Conti at the Holborn Empire every afternoon during the holiday season, beginning on Monday. The beginning of next week will also see the production of *Charley's Aunt*, at the New Theatre; *The Private Secretary*, at the Apollo; a new edition of *Follow a Star*, at the Winter Garden Theatre; *This Magic Stuff*, at Maskelyne's Theatre; and the opening at Olympia of Mr. Bertram Mills's Annual Circus and Fun Fair.

Miss Alice Delysia will be seen at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday, when she will appear in a new play by Mr. Frederick Jackson, entitled *A Pair of Trousers*. Others in the cast will be Mr. Ian Hunter, Miss Cicely Byrne, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Grizelda Harvey, and Mr. Hayden Coffin. From the same day the Children's Theatre will present daily two entirely different programmes. In the afternoon there will be staged *Jack and the Beanstalk*, a pantomime by Miss Margaret Carter, and in the evening, beginning at 5.45 p.m., a variety programme will be seen. Tuesday will also see the production at the Everyman Theatre of a new Christmas play entitled *Land of the Christmas Stocking*.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

The pantomime at the Lyceum this year will be *Robinson Crusoe*, which will be staged there on Boxing Day, with Miss Kitty Reidy as Robinson and Miss Constance Carpenter as the Principal Girl. They will be supported by Messrs. Naughton and Gold, Mr. George Jackley, and Mr. Archie McCaig. There will be 16 scenes, and the "book" will faithfully adhere to the original story. Although there will be no pantomime at Drury Lane, Mr. Julian Wylie, who produced *The Sleeping Beauty* there last year, has arranged to stage *Aladdin* at the Dominion Theatre, with Miss Ella Retford as the Principal Boy, Miss Nellie Wallace as Widow Twankey, Mr. Lupino Lane as Pekoe, the Grand Vizier's wicked son, Miss Stella Browne as the Princess, Mr. Albert Darnley as Abanazer, and Mr. Wallace Lupino as the Vizier. *Aladdin* will open at the Dominion on Christmas Eve, and on Boxing Day there will be a revival of *Treasure Island*.

Another "hardy annual" will be *The Windmill Man*, which, owing to the altered policy of the Victoria Palace, where the original production and all the revivals have so far been given, will be staged this year at the Scala Theatre. It will open on Boxing Day, when two performances will be given, and it will be played twice daily till January 3, after which *matinées* only will be given till January 24. Mr. Bert Coote will himself again play the Mad Gardener, and many of the original cast will appear in their old parts, supported by several of Miss Italia Conti's clever pupils. Boxing Day will also see the production of *Cinderella* at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, and of *Aladdin* at the Wimbledon Theatre.

The Christmas attractions to be produced by the People's Theatre will be Dickens's *Christmas Carol* and *A Pantomime Rehearsal*, both of which will be staged at the Fortune Theatre, on December 29, in succession to *The Man from Blankley's*, which will be withdrawn on Saturday week.

A new play described as "an improbability in three acts" and called *A Business Marriage* will be presented on Boxing Day at the Court Theatre, with Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Mr. A. Bromley Davenport, Miss Athene Seyler, and Dame May Whitty in the principal parts. On the same day Mr. Leon M. Lion will revive at the Royalty Theatre Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's "joyous melodrama" *No. 17*.

ITALIAN MARIONETTES

The Arts Theatre will be open to the general public from Monday, December 29, to January 10, when Signor Gorno's marionettes will perform Bottesini's pantomime *Ali Baba*, which was first performed at Drury Lane in 1872.

The Cathedral, the successful adaptation of Mr. Hugh Walpole's novel, will be withdrawn from the Players' Theatre on Sunday.

A Christmas season of *ballet* by Mme. Karsavina and the Marie Rambert Dancers will be given for three weeks at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, beginning on Saturday.

The Crystal Palace Grand Continental Circus will open on Boxing Day, and performances will be given at 2.30 and 7.30 daily until January 17.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

To-night.—*Maid of the Mountains*, London Hippodrome.

Saturday.—*The Toymaker of Nuremburg*, Kingsway; *Cinderella*, Grafton; Sterling Mackinlay *matinées*, Rudolf Steiner Hall; *Carnaval*, Lyric, Hammersmith.

Monday.—*Peter Pan*, London Palladium; *Alice in Wonderland*, Savoy; *Where the Rainbow Ends*, Holborn Empire; Bertram Mills's Circus, Olympia; *The Private Secretary*, Apollo; *Charley's Aunt*, New; *This Magic Stuff*, Maskelyne's.

December 23.—*A Pair of Trousers*, Criterion; *Jack and the Beanstalk*, Children's; *Land of the Christmas Stocking*, Everyman.

December 24.—*Aladdin*, Dominion; *Carpet Slippers*, Embassy.

December 26.—*Treasure Island*, Prince of Wales; *The Windmill Man*, Scala; *Robinson Crusoe*, Lyceum; *A Business Marriage*, Court; *No. 17*, Royalty; *Gamble, A.Q.*, *Cinderella*, King's, Hammersmith; *Aladdin*, Wimbledon; Continental Circus, Crystal Palace; *Petticoat Influence*, St. Martin's (transferred).

DUCHESS THEATRE

"JANE'S LEGACY"

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS

There is a land that Mr. Eden Phillpotts whimsically calls Devon, where the gaffers are philosophers and rural simplicity is merely a masque for all the rugged virtues. If you take the Chagford omnibus from Exeter you may possibly catch glimpses of it. But the real route is known only by Mr. Aylift and Mr. Shelving. The setting at the Duchess Theatre is just the same, but time has stood still for about a century. It does not make any odds. Miss Viola Lyel's sprigged muslin and Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston's smock defy all fashion changes. Mr. Phillpotts's first costume play? Surely not. It must be his fourth.

All the world liked *The Farmer's Wife*, and Mr. Phillpotts agreed with it so well that he preserved her features in *Yellow Sands*; and they are still very recognizable in *Jane's Legacy*. Few will protest. The storm that troubles this village of Godbold's Leigh is caused by a stupid trick played by Fate on Jane Mortimore. She is left a legacy. In the end Miss Dorothy Hall as a *dea ex machina* (the *machina* is left in the charge of her husband at the village inn) brings peace once more, shortly after the bells have stopped pealing for the most eventful Mattins in the history of Godbold's Leigh.

It is too gentle a piece to count for much, perhaps, to those who do not already highly relish the gendre. To those who do, it will give the same relish as did its predecessors, and that means, doubtless, that the admirable acting and production will receive their reward. Miss Barbara Gott, Miss Hall, Mr. Frank Pettingell, Mr. Frank Moore, and Mr. Henry Caine are among those on whom most of the work falls. Miss Viola Lyel and Mr. Keith-Johnston, by now very familiar with the Phillpotts company, are at their best. Miss Louise Hampton brings to the part of Jane Mortimore a delicacy of speech and movement for which it is hard to find sufficient praise. In two small moments all her art is perfectly displayed—her reception of the dazzling sergeant's proposal and the manipulation of her shawl in Act III. This is the season of parties, and none could be more welcome than Mr. Phillpotts's latest, dire failure though it seemed to Godbold's Leigh.

CONCERT OF B.B.C. ORCHESTRA

BEETHOVEN'S MASS IN D

The last of the B.B.C. Orchestra's concerts for this year consisted of a performance with the National Chorus of Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in D conducted by Herr Scherchen at Queen's Hall last night. The solo quartet was made up of Miss May Busby, Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Parry Jones, and Mr. Horace Stevens. From such a combination of forces in what is probably the most intimate *ensemble* of soli, chorus, and orchestra ever written one expected the greatest things, but did not get them, in spite of fine moments.

Most of the best moments were due to the chorus, who had brilliance and decisiveness where it was needed, and also was able to drop completely into the background in those passages where Beethoven has set the choral voices as accompaniment to the soloists. We do not remember ever to have heard that curious passage where repetitions of the word "Credo" are set against the hurried recitation of doctrinal clauses sung with such clear articulation in all the choral parts. Nevertheless, the balance between instruments and voices left a good deal to be desired. The playing of the opening bars of the Kyrie was sufficient to show that we were not to expect any very subtle expression through individual phrasing, and as time went on the playing became more and more ragged till the scale passages near the end of the "Agnus" were quite remarkable for their dispersedness. Probably Herr Scherchen's preference for conducting without a stick accounted partially for this, but if that was so he should have found it out at rehearsal and taken a stick in hand.

The foggy weather may have had some ill effect on the voices. There were painful moments in the reiterated soprano B flats of the "Et Vitam Venturi" fugue, but the solo soprano was the most adversely affected. Miss Busby was strained and ill at ease and once she lost her place badly in the "In Gloria Dei Patris" fugue. It was chiefly due to her that the solo quartet sounded so unbalanced, but no one of them except Mr. Horace Stevens in the "Agnus Dei" seemed really to have got inside the music or to realize their work as part of the whole.

Herr Scherchen was careful to produce fortes and pianos where marked, and the performance brought out the peculiarities of Beethoven's markings, but a deeper understanding of the work would have made the hearers forget the peculiarities and realize more of the majesty of the design. The Mass was preceded by the orchestral introduction to Haydn's *The Creation*, a beautiful piece of writing rarely heard apart from the oratorio.

LYRIC THEATRE

"TOAD OF TOAD HALL"

By A. A. MILNE

From KENNETH GRAHAME'S book "The Wind in the Willows"

Marigold	WENDY TOYE
Nurse	MONA JENKINS
Mole	RICHARD GOOLDEN
Water Rat	IVOR BARNARD
Mr. Badger	ERIC STANLEY
Toad	FREDERICK BURTWELL
Alfred	PETER MATHER
Policeman	ALBAN BLAKELOCK
Gaoler	ALRED FAIRBURST
Usher	HUMPHREY MORTON
Judge	ALFRED CLARK
Phoebe	JOAN HARKER
The White Rabbit	MARIAN WILSON
Mama Rabbit	PHYLLIS COULTHARD
Lucy Rabbit	DAPHNE ALLEN
Harold Rabbit	MARCUS HAIG
Fox	JIM SOLOMAN
Barge-woman	FRANCES WARING

Strict guard is kept on the portals of the permanent Christmas stage, and not once in a decade does anyone make good his claim to a place there. All that enchanting company within—even the comparatively recent arrivals—Alice, Peter Pan, Long John Silver, and the rest—are leagued together by a tacit treaty against the vagabonds who are always coming and going along the road that leads nowhere. Here is a newcomer turning aside to knock with grotesque assurance on the sacred gates—Mr. Toad. He is enormously puffed out with conceit of himself and of his splendid new motor-car, he is the hero of half a dozen dreadful collisions and of a trial that sent him to languish in a horrid dungeon. He has broken out of the strongest prison in England and has gone about the country on his horse humbugging everybody. "Mr. Toad the handsome," so he speaks of himself, "the popular, the successful Mr. Toad." Attending him is a merry swarm of the hitherto despised animals, rats and badgers, moles and field mice just as they might appear in the mind of a dreaming child, each with a reason why the gates should be flung wide open and another fantasy be added to those the public expects to see at Christmas.

Can the gatekeepers possibly exclude a personage so amusing as Mr. Toad? If they do, Alice and Peter Pan, we believe, will intercede on his behalf. Their hearts will warm helplessly towards anyone who perceives so clearly as this semi-human what a delicate miracle of contrivance a motor-car really is. They will not refuse to know one who, after tearing his way through traffic at hundreds of miles an hour, can salute the just sentence of the Court with a conceited song. At any rate, Mr. Toad has our vote, for what it is worth. We cannot resist his merry spirit, his noble urbanity, his Micawberish way with life which all his braggadocio, and his innocent rather suburban vanities fail to conceal. Nor can we hold out against that whimsical charm which endues the timorous Mole, the brisk Rat, the sententious Badger, and the rest of the animals that Mr. Milne has skilfully recreated for the theatre from the pages of "The Wind in the Willows." Let the gatekeepers point out that the fun, smoothly and swiftly as it may run, has no undercurrent of significance, that the whole affair is no more than an amusing frolic with a child's notion of animals. Still, we may urge that the frolic is touched with the lightest of hands and that the music appropriate to it has been found by Mr. Fraser-Simson. As for the plot, it is of the very essence of the thing to flout common sense and to ignore continuity. It is already familiar outside the theatre, but it may be not unfairly represented by brief references to those scenes which seemed to give most pleasure last night. One was the scene on the river bank in which the Wild Wooders cast their spell upon the complacent Toad and set him thunderbolting through the countryside in motor-cars. Another was the trial scene, which was a delightful farrago of absurdity. And in the later scenes, which showed Toad and his allies creeping through the secret passage and evicting the Wild Wooders from Toad's ancestral home after a glorious scrimmage in the banqueting hall there were heaps of fun and excitement.

The piece is lucky in its players. For Mr. Frederick Burtwell knows well how to blend fantasy with humour, and Mr. Richard Goolden is the most amiable of moles, and Mr. Barnard the most friendly of rats, and Mr. Clark the most ridiculous of Judges. Some of the dances of ferrets, weasels, stoats, and so forth are a little ragged, and the scenery, designed by Miss Staling, is unpretentious and satisfying. All the animals are admirably made up, a tail, a pair of ears, a touch of fur or feathers conveying the precise degree of humanity that is missing in each, and Mr. Toad's tall, curly brimmed hat and jade-green tail coat are an inspiration.

Norwegian State Railways Headquarters have issued a statement that they have decided to reduce all fares by 50 per cent. during January and February, 1931, in the case of winter sports tourists from abroad travelling over NORWEGIAN railway sections of 120 miles or more, and staying at winter resorts for at least six days.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ALPINE PAINTINGS

The present exhibition of 205 Alpine paintings in oil and water-colour at the Alpine Club rooms, 23, Savile-row, seems to have more variety than former ones of the series, and we are persuaded that, without disloyalty to the general subject, it might have more variety still. Frontal attacks upon mountains are futile in art; they must be taken in flank, somehow; and it is surprising what a lot of mountain atmosphere you can get into such Alpine flower studies as "Glockenblumen" and "Gentian," by Miss Cate de Latour. After all, if you consider the cases of mountain music and poetry, in which the effect bears no relation to the amount of representation, this is only what might be expected. We might say, in fact, that in dealing artistically with mountains a wink is as good as a nod.

Most of the exhibitors, one supposes, are mountaineers first and artists second, which will explain the general disposition to take large eyefuls of mountain scenery. Two or three, however, are well known as artists, and it is professional judgment rather than technical facility that makes their work superior. "Distant View of Everest," by Mr. Charles M. Geve, was actually painted from a photograph by the late Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, but, by means of a slight emphasis in a decorative direction and upon quality of workmanship, all traces of a photographic origin are avoided, and the miracle of getting Everest upon a small piece of paper is more or less accomplished. The two water-colours of "Dent du Midi from Villars," by Mr. Ronald Gray, again, achieve more by wisely attempting less—the respective qualities of winter and summer sunlight, in this case. In "An Alpine Pass," by Mr. Sydney Lee, R.A., something like a frontal attack is attempted. It is a good piece of literalism, but—except by reference to the facts—it cannot be said to be conspicuously Alpine. It is less Alpine in feeling than "From Mürren," by Miss J. E. Pawsey. Other pictures which manage to convey a good deal of mountain by flanking methods are "Adelboden," by Mrs. Evelyn Green; "At Wengen Station," by Miss Emily M. Paterson; "The Wooden Bedroom," by Miss Florence Anderson; "The 'Krocker's Llyn,' Snowdon," by Miss Hilda Hechle; "Interior of Chalet, Lerchi," by Mr. Sydney Spencer; "Mont Blanc," by Miss Dorothy Rimmer; "Snowstorm, N.W. Iceland," by Mr. Kristian Magnusson; "Spring Ski-ing on a Glacier," by Mr. E. W. Powell; "Flowering Meadows, Tyrol," by Miss Rosa Wallis; "A Tin Mug from Savoy," by Miss Helen M. Topham; and the serial studies of "Sunrise over the Rotthal Hut," by Miss Florence Anderson.

FLOWER PAINTINGS

It is as a painter, in the special sense of the word, that Mr. Hamish Paterson, who is now exhibiting 21 paintings of flowers at the Paterson Gallery, 5, Old Bond-street, is best appreciated. He does not produce arrangements of form and colour that are thrilling in themselves, nor, on the other hand, does he merely copy what is in front of him, but appears to find his chief enjoyment in translating what he sees into terms of pigment. In doing so, however, he recognizes the differences in texture and surface quality between one thing and another, securing pictorial unity by making them rather less in the representation than they are in fact. "Madame Butterfly," in which the textures of pink roses, glazed pot, and white drapery, though distinct, are, so to speak, compared in pigment, is a good illustration of this way of making natural objects look at home in painting. In looking at Mr. Paterson's pictures, though they are, in a sense, realistic, you are not bothered by an over-consciousness of the objects themselves—which is the defect of "imitative" art. Though he is not primarily a designer, Mr. Paterson's arrangements are generally well balanced, and he has a good sense of proportion in colour.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB

Pictures, furniture, sculpture, and smaller works of art make a delightfully miscellaneous exhibition, to which admission is by invitation, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The chief masterpiece is certainly Lord Allendale's Rembrandt, "The Tribute Money." It is not often that one sees one of Rembrandt's more elaborate compositions in such condition, with the colours fresh and glowing. The white wall to the left of the figures is a miracle of painting, with so much substance implied behind the exquisite and subtly varied surface. Vermeer's celebrated white walls would scarcely hold beside this. It is one of Rembrandt's most assured compositions, without any strain or apparent effort, as if the figures had been grouped merely to give the artist's penetrating psychological interpretation of the scene and only happened to form a great design. There are several other interesting works of this period, but they can scarcely compete with the Rembrandt. Poussin might do so, but the "Bacchanal in front of a Temple," one of several variants, is not one of his grandest conceptions. Nor is Greco's head of St. Paul more than an interesting specimen of the manner rather than the genius of this artist. To return to the Dutch, there is a drawing attributed to Pieter de Hooch, either for or from a lost picture. There are no certain drawings by de Hooch with which to compare it, but something in the figures of the woman and child, an inherent grace of the forms showing through rather slack drawing, suggests the possibility that it really is by de Hooghe. There is a very unusual large Cuyp, of a family sitting with their pets by the seashore. It is obviously a picture very much done to order, with everything that the family could think of put in by the obliging but bored artist. Yet even so, though the picture is not much as a whole, Cuyp, for all his self-effacing modesty, could not help introducing passages in the landscape and some of the figures which show how sensitive he could be even behind the mask of an old convention. Here, even more than elsewhere, Cuyp was in the movement unawares. An "Old Woman lighting a pipe" is attributed to Nicolas Maes, but surely it is too good. The quality of paint in the still life and the head is as luxurious and as unpretentious as in a Chardin.

There are a few primitives, of which the most important is a Sassetta, one of a set of the life of St. Anthony Abbot, and, as we might expect, a strange and very individual piece of illustration, though in its present condition the work is dingy. For really pretty pictures we must go to Lord Sandwich's well-known portrait of the Hon. Edward Montagu as a boy, by Hogarth, Reynolds's amusing caricature of four connoisseurs, with its lovely paint, and a head of a girl attributed to the Venetian school. The colouring of this suggests rather the Brescian school and especially Moretto. A little Corot of the right kind, "Looking towards the Villa Madama, Rome," is a more important work. It would be impossible to give here any idea of the minor objects of art, but every one will notice the magnificent furniture, and we may pick out among the small objects a little Greco-Alexandrian male head, two terra-cotta dancers of the Wei dynasty, and two exquisite bronze mirrors of the T'ang dynasty.

BIRD LIFE

Under the attractive general title of "Bird Life" there is at Messrs. Ackermann's gallery, 187, New Bond-street, an exhibition of 48 water-colour drawings and nine drypoints by Mr. Roland Green. The title is well chosen, because these pictures show a wider range of circumstances and conditions than the purely "sporting" subject allows. Success in this kind of work depends a good deal on the nature of the compromise that is made between pictorial and natural history requirements, and Mr. Green sets a good example by adapting his birds so far as possible to landscape effect.

VICTORIA PALACE

"CHELSEA FOLLIES"

The title of the R. H. Gillespie and Archibald de Bear *revue* at the Victoria Palace has a very definite meaning. Chelsea is, indeed, something more than a local habitation and a name; it is the spirit of the entire *revue*. Captain Reginald Berkeley, for instance, has written the book of the "Pageant of Chelsea," and, if the first episode, "Ye Bunne-Shoppe," is rather over-drawn out, there is an abundance of satire in the comparatively few lines of "The Bonnie Banks of Stamford Bridge." The directors agree that the greatest crime a footballer who wants to play for Chelsea can commit is to be born in Chelsea, and it only needed Sir Harry Lauder to complete a thoroughly efficient board. The technique, at once knockabout and sophisticated, of Messrs. Nervo and Knox is a moderately fair reflection of the spirit of the *Chelsea Follies*, and, if their big fight errs towards the knockabout, it can at least be said that they keep the knockabout on the right side of crudity. It was a nice idea to set the pleasantries of *The Mikado* against the melodramatic background of Chicago, and Mr. Eddie Gray, Miss Pearl Greene, and Miss Maisie Darrell, as in other sketches, adapted themselves admirably to what was, in the last analysis, a professional charade. Mr. Naunton Wayne lived up to the high spirits of the entertainment in his introductions to the various turns, and Mr. Brian Buchel and Miss Greene scored one of the major hits of the evening with Mr. Alastair Thomson's song, "You've Made up my Mind."

CAROLS AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

There was a large gathering in the Royal Exchange yesterday to listen to the carol singing by Lloyd's Choir, under the direction of Mr. Gordon H. Ingram. The choir, which was assisted by a section of the London Fire Brigade band, sang some of the old carols with delightful spirit, and the audience joined freely in the singing of "O Come, All Ye Faithful," which concluded the performance. The carols chosen were "Good King Wenceslas," "Sleep, Holy Babe," "The First Nowell," "The Rose of Bethlehem," "God Rest You Merrie, Gentlemen," "Angels from the Realms of Glory," and "When the Crimson Sun had Set." The choir will sing again to-day at 1.30 p.m.

We are asked to state that although Sir Alfred Butt announced at the last annual general meeting of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Limited, that he might be retiring from the position of managing director at the end of his present contract, no one has been appointed to occupy that office.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
ILSE BOIS, The International Revue Star; NONI & HORACE; GERTIE GITANA; G. H. ELLIOTT; Noni & His GOLDEN SERENADERS JAZZ BAND; WILL COLLINSON & ALFRED DEAN; GENE SHELDON; CHARLES JONES & VICTOR THOMAS; JOE BOGANNY; Silly Symphony—"Frolicking Fish"; Movietone News.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Holborn 5367. 6.30, 9.
"PARIS & PICCADILLY," with Fred Miller, Jack Stanford; Charles Miller & Dave Wilson; ALL STAR CAST. THIS YEAR'S BEST REVUE.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. "A really jolly show of Magical Variety." OSWALD WILLIAMS, YOGA, EDWARD VICTOR, LA FLEUR, ANARTO BROS., MITZUKO.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. FAREWELL APPEARANCE of TALLULAH BANKHEAD in a new Sketch; Don Lee & Louise; Nina Doris; Jimmy James; Dorrie Dene; Caits Bros.; Leslie Weston; Lime Trio; Haynes & Beck.

ENTERTAINMENTS

In Aid National Children Adoption Association. SPECIAL MATINEE, TUESDAY, JAN. 6th, 2.30. METROPOLITAN POLICE MINSTRELS.
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., from The Lady Bertha Dawkins, 19, Sloane-street, S.W., or usual Agencies.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

COTSWOLD GALLERY.
SELWYN IMAGE MEMORIAL EXHIBITION. DRAWINGS and DESIGNS.
59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sats. till 1.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Contemporary Art, also Japanese Water-Colours, Etchings, Colour Prints, &c., for Gifts. 121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Free.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S PICTURES of "VENICE."
"A new aspect of her inexhaustible charms."—*Observer.* Also Colour Drawings illustrating "Red Magic," &c., by KAY NIELSEN.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.
1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. STATUETTES in POTTERY by distinguished artists; ARMYNE FABIAN WARE; Paintings and Water-colours; EARLY MAPS of the XVIIth Century (hand-coloured).

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by Robin Wallace, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1. Closing Saturday.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd.
Drawings by
CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTINGS.
2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND by W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 174th EXHIBITION. Admission 1s. Last days, Mondays, 10-1; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10-5.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS. ETHEL WALKER. ROBERT MEDLEY. ERIC KENNINGTON. ANNA DENHOF. H. E. DU PLESSIS. ELIZABETH MUNTZ. R. O. DUNLOP. ROSALIE EMSLIE. FLORENCE M. ASHER. HOOPER ROWE. H. S. WILLIAMSON. WATER-COLOURS by NAN WEST, also Model of Thomas Hardy Memorial by ERIC KENNINGTON.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL.
HAND-PAINTED POTTERY. (Admission Free.)
BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES.
14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1 (daily 10-6).

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.
10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme. "MYSTERY OF LIFE." also "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" ("Under the Roofs of Paris"), and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5328. Continuous, 1-11. Edmund Lowe and Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART."; 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also "Clothes and the Woman." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN"; 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Xmas Laugh Show! ANIMAL CRACKERS with 4 Marx Bros. "Funniest Thing Chaplin ever did."—*Daily Mail.* The Pantomime of the Screen! All Tkts. Day, 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. Suns., 6.0, 8.45. "A Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. "WAR NURSE." Now it is told for the first time—woman's side of the War, with ROBERT MONTGOMERY and ANITA PAGE. 11.30-1, any seat (ex. loges), 1s. 6d. To-morrow, WILLIAM HAINES in "REMOTE CONTROL."—Crookdom ruled by Radio!

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking—RICHARD ARLEN in "BURNING UP." MORAN and MACK in "WHY BRING THAT UP?"

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. OPENING TO-MORROW, 8.30. Subs. Div., 12-11. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: BALLIOL & MERTON. Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Marlene Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE," 2.55, 6.5, 7.30, 9.30. Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ellis in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World" British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 d'c. Frank Lawton & Madeleine Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY" 1.0, 4.0, 6.40, 9.40. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO.

PLAZA. Last Day! GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Mightiest Outdoor Romance "THE SPOILERS," by Rex Beach. All Tkts. Stage: "Enchanted Staircase." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. To-morrow: Nancy Carroll, Chas. Rogers, in Broadway's Greatest Comedy Romance!

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON
Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAN."
A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.35, and 7.55. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Pic.-cir. (Reg. 2588.) Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., & Anita Page in "LITTLE ACCIDENT." All Talking & Laughter piece. 12.20, 2.40, 5.2, 7.24, 9.42.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE. Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. WILL ROGERS and IRENE RICH in "SO THIS IS LONDON"; & CONRAD NAGEL in "Second Wife."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-aven

Imperial and Foreign News

THE UKRAINIAN CONFLICT

II.—RECONSTRUCTION

In an article published on Friday, our Warsaw Correspondent analysed the recent disorders in Polish Ukraine. His further dispatch describes the administrative needs in the Province.

(FROM OUR WARSAW CORRESPONDENT)

It must be made plain that the object of the recent repressions, whatever their faults, was not the destruction of Ukrainian culture. Having spent a fortnight in motoring through Eastern Galicia on routes selected by myself, I can only report that in practically every town and most of the larger villages I noticed a branch of the Ukrainian cultural society or a Ukrainian cooperative without going out of my way to find it.

The cooperatives appeared to be doing a vigorous trade, and the signboards over many of them were painted in the Ukrainian national colours of blue and yellow. I also noticed that the number of signs in the Ukrainian alphabet on private houses and shops was much greater than when I made my last visit.

Economically, the Ukrainians have been free to consolidate themselves very rapidly, and more at the expense of the Poles than the Jews. If they have not got more schools and institutions, it is primarily because they have let so many become hives of sedition. It is difficult to understand the inert tolerance of the Polish administration which permitted the Ukrainian gymnasia in towns like Rohatyn and Tarnopol to develop into the centres of a terrorist campaign. Ukrainians hold a fair proportion of judicial posts, in some districts over 40 per cent., but not all the judges and prosecutors have proved dependable. Intimidation or the threat of boycott by their own countrymen has prevented Ukrainians from entering the administrative services in any number.

THE AUSTRIAN EXAMPLE

The first condition of any lasting improvement in the relations of the two communities is that order should be guaranteed by a stronger administration and police force. One of the main sources of weakness has been the survival of officials trained in the Austrian school, who have found themselves unable to cope with altered conditions. Men of the type that has been producing good results in the eastern marches from Vilna to Volhynia are now being appointed to responsible posts in Eastern Galicia, where their broader vision is sorely needed. The difference between the two types of administrator is this: Those of the older Austrian school resign themselves to the prospect of perpetual strife; they have not the mental equipment to combat the Ukrainian refusal to cooperate with constructive ideas, and their inheritance of Austrian methods of *laisser aller*, combined with the fact that they are out of contact with the central government, makes them weak and hesitant when they are called upon to perform the elementary task of suppressing lawlessness and crime. These men are steadily being pensioned off.

The administrators of the new type understand that their first duty is to keep order and that inertia only makes a bad situation worse. But, instead of despairing of ever inducing the Ukrainians to become useful and loyal citizens, they set out to fight the boycott by protecting Ukrainians who might be willing to cooperate with them from the intimidation of their fellow-countrymen, by showing themselves just, benevolent, and constructive administrators in their personal intercourse with such people, and by improving the economic condition of the peasantry. These methods have had some success in the mountainous districts of the South, where political agitation has always been weaker. It is too early to say whether they are ever likely to succeed in Eastern Galicia as a whole, an over-populated agricultural country, in which both over-population and the poverty attendant on it have been much increased since the War by restriction of emigration overseas. The field for constructive work will certainly be widened by the expected passage in the new Seym of a law to introduce in the former Austrian provinces the more representative forms of district and communal self-government which have proved a very helpful asset in the eastern marches. To sum up, new men and new methods are being given trial.

TOWARDS COOPERATION

If terrorism and conspiracy, which are at the root of all ills, cannot be eliminated or at least controlled in any other way, it may be found desirable to recognize frankly that Eastern Galicia is in an unhealthy state and furnish it with a *gendarmerie* somewhat on the lines of the frontier guard. When law and order have been established it may be possible to induce the two races gradually to cooperate by the methods indicated, which means starting from the bottom of the scale in the lowest units of administration and self-government.

At the same time it is necessary to face the fact that most Ukrainians regard the Poles as foreigners in their midst and themselves as forced to live in a foreign State against their will. Whether in the long run they will be content to reserve for a more distant future their ambitions of joining the Great Ukraine or forming a buffer State between Poland and Rumania, conceived as the Piedmont of the Ukrainian race, and accept temporary allegiance to the Polish State, depends to a large extent on the play of external factors. Those ambitions can only be realized in the nearer future by war, and if the Ukrainians ever became convinced that Europe as a whole was not heading for war but for peace they might moderate their hostility towards Poland. At present there are no signs of such a change.

The obvious requirement is that there should be full inquiry into the allegations against soldiers and police and punishment of those who are found guilty. I understand that this is being done. It is also hoped that in time members of the Government's party will be able to discuss the situation with some of the Ukrainian Deputies.

It would be unfair not to add that I believe there to be a firm determination in Warsaw and Lwow to make the recent restrictions the end, not the beginning, of a chapter.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, DEC. 17

The Duke of Gloucester will arrive at Suez in a P. and O. liner on Sunday morning after his shooting trip in Somaliland, and will be met by Mr. Hoyer Millar, representing the Residency. He will go by motor-car across the desert to Cairo and in the evening he will rejoin the liner at Port Said.

DUTCH AND BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA

DOUBTS AS TO GENERAL HERTZOG'S POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, DEC. 17

There is no doubt that the Cabinet is now with General Hertzog, and that any possibility of a Nationalist revolt is ended. The question is what General Hertzog's speeches against Republicanism and in favour of racial cooperation really amount to.

The British Press throughout South Africa accepted the speeches when they were made at their face value, refraining from pointing out that General Hertzog had made similar speeches when he came back from the 1926 Imperial Conference, though he then speedily returned to his former purely party outlook. Doubts are beginning to creep in whether the same process is not now operating in General Hertzog's mind. For one thing the Nationalist newspapers have been very careful to explain to their readers that, though General Hertzog has denounced a Republican secession as being impracticable and calculated to produce racial bitterness, he is still "Republican at heart," an assertion which General Hertzog has left undenied.

Another significant sign is his attitude on the Boy Scout controversy. The Nationalists have been trying to insist on a separate organization for Afrikaans-speaking Boy Scouts which would fly the South African flag instead of the Union Jack and would not take the oath to "God and King," but to "God and Country." General Hertzog on his return declared that the Boy Scouts were an excellent organization and deprecated the controversy. But he has now declared that the Afrikaans-speaking Boy Scouts should not be expected to tolerate the Union Jack and that they are entitled to object to taking the usual Scout oath to "God and King," and should be allowed to take an oath to "God and Country."

General Hertzog has repudiated any notion of party realignment, and the signs at the moment are that the old party quarrel will break out again in all its mischievousness and wantonness. A very large minority of white South Africans are sick to death of this quarrel, and grasped at the hope that General Hertzog really meant to deal it a deathblow. But they are not prepared to abandon their ideas of fair play for both white sections and go over to a Republican Nationalism camouflaged by periodic speeches on its present impracticability.

ATTACK ON GENERAL SMUTS

BITTER STATEMENT BY GENERAL HERTZOG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, DEC. 17

General Hertzog has somewhat spoiled the effect of his recent speeches by a virulent attack on General Smuts in the Nationalist newspaper *Ons Vaderland*, in which, answering General Smuts's speech at the South African Party Congress at Bloemfontein, he says that he never asked General Smuts for a reply to his appeal for national unity and that General Smuts's attitude, so far as he is concerned, has no value at all.

General Hertzog declares that he never asked the South African Party to support him and that his appeal was to persons, not parties. As in 1912—the year General Hertzog was dropped from the Union Cabinet by General Botha—General Smuts (says General Hertzog) was to-day prepared to sacrifice all that was Dutch-speaking on the altar of national unity. General Smuts had always pleaded for national unity, but it was for unity obtained by allowing the British lion to devour the Afrikander lamb. That was General Smuts's reason for his harsh hostility to the "Two Streams Policy." General Smuts had always been an enemy to national unity conceived in a South African national spirit. "His mocking comment on the appeal by me to a national South Africa is a proof, if his patronizing charlatanism be accepted as the reply of English-speaking Afrikanders, that we shall have to come to the conclusion that English-speaking South Africa is not prepared to contribute anything but ridicule to the task of achieving real unity. I refuse to believe this to be the attitude of our English-speaking fellow-South Africans. It is in direct conflict with the assurances already received from the English newspapers really competent to speak on behalf of the English-speaking people."

ITALIAN FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

FOUR MACHINES DELAYED BY STORM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, DEC. 17

After having been detained by bad weather for 48 hours, the group formation of Italian seaplanes under the command of General Balbo, the Air Minister, left Orbetello at 7.45 this morning on the first stage of the flight to Brazil.

The formation consists of four squadrons of three machines, each distinguished respectively by markings on the wings in black, white, red, and green. Two additional machines with spare parts are flying with the formation as far as Bolama, in the Portuguese Guinea, from which point the Atlantic flight proper will begin. As each machine carries four men there are 56 in all, who, for upwards of a year have been undergoing a special course of training, on both the practical and the theoretical side of flying, by day and night. The first seaplane to take off was a "black" machine, piloted by General Balbo himself, and the remainder followed in rapid succession.

MILAN, DEC. 17

The latest message from General Balbo says that the machines, after five hours' flying, ran into a storm near the Balearic Islands. Eight machines reached Cartagena according to programme, while the other four, as well as the two machines carrying spare parts, were compelled to alight on the water near Majorca, whence to-morrow they will rejoin the remainder of the flight.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SNOWSTORM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 17

At 3 o'clock this morning the express train from Asturias to Madrid, while travelling at full speed, came into collision with a goods train near Cuadros, a little way north of León.

It is reported that 10 persons were killed and 18 injured, three of the injured being in a serious condition. The accident was due to a violent snowstorm, which prevented the engine-driver from distinguishing a signal against him.

MEUSE VALLEY DEATHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 17

As a result of the deaths during the recent fog in the Meuse Valley the Government has decided to appoint a Commission to examine the practical force of existing legislation concerning the prevention of danger to the public health arising from the vitiation of surrounding air and water by industrial undertakings. The Commission will submit all its findings to the Government and will make any suggestions it considers pertinent.

NEW POLISH SEYM

TREATMENT OF DEPUTIES IN PRISON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, DEC. 17

The new Seym held its first and last ordinary sitting before the Christmas holidays yesterday and disposed normally and quietly of some important business in accordance with the wishes of the Government majority.

In the first place new standing orders, which had been drawn up by the Government Party, were adopted against the protests of the Opposition. The number of signatures which must be affixed to a motion or interpellation was increased from 15 to 30; amendments were introduced to facilitate the closure and prevent the artificial prolongation of debates; the Marshal of the Seym was accorded the right of deleting from the records speeches which transgress the Deputy's oath of loyalty; and the time allowed to the Committee of Procedure to consider a motion for the surrender of a Deputy to a court of law was limited to 14 days.

The Budget for 1931-32 was then introduced by M. Matuszewski, the acting Minister of Finance. He dwelt on the world crisis, which could no longer be ascribed to temporary causes, and said that it had been necessary to make small reductions in the next year's estimates of revenue and expenditure. In the preliminary debate which followed the Opposition attacked a new article in the Treasury Law which empowers the Government to make expenditures not foreseen by the Budget whenever there is need for an immediate allotment of Treasury funds. This article, which will be passed in due course with the rest of the Budget, satisfies one of Marshal Pilsudski's most emphatic demands. After the Budget had been sent to Committee the House considered the motions of the Opposition protesting against the imprisonment and alleged maltreatment of the 20 former Deputies who were confined in the fortress of Brzesc during the election campaign. A Nationalist motion denouncing the arrest of the Deputies and their incarceration in a military prison as illegal; condemning their complete isolation from the outer world; alleging that some of them had been beaten and tormented, and that the prison routine was inhuman; and demanding the punishment of the officers who were in charge, was refused urgency by the Government majority and sent to the Legal Committee. A motion of the Left demanding the release of seven re-elected or newly-elected Deputies who are still in civil prisons was likewise refused urgency and sent to the Committee on Procedure.

Finally the Socialists handed in a long interpellation giving the alleged details of maltreatment at Brzesc, which the Marshal of the Seym has transmitted to the Prime Minister in the ordinary manner. Particulars of humiliations to which the prisoners are said to have been subjected are given, and it is stated that mock executions were one of the means used for breaking their spirit. One definite instance is quoted.

The Government spokesman in the Seym said that the campaign of the Radical Opposition last summer had exceeded the bounds of tolerance, and made it absolutely necessary to arrest the most prominent agitators. As for the allegations of malcreatment, they were a matter not for the Seym, but for the courts, which would examine them and meet the demands of justice.

Our Geneva Correspondent telegraphs that Marshal Pilsudski passed through Geneva yesterday on his way to Bordeaux and Madeira.

DUPLICATE SOVIET NOTES

DISCOVERY BY BERLIN POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 17

A police statement published in Berlin to-day, says that the German Central Office for the Combating of Note Forgeries has had placed before it 200 five-rouble notes which to all appearances form two series of one hundred bearing precisely the same numbers and marks. Each note is indistinguishable even to experts from its fellow in the other series, and all "bear every indication of genuine origin." All are dated 1925.

The statement adds that the possibility of forgery cannot be entirely excluded. In German Press comments it is stated that this reservation is less due to conviction, than to the need for courtesy towards Soviet Russia. The necessary steps have been taken to "identify the notes," but until these inquiries are ended, caution is recommended in handling notes of this denomination, especially as the import and export of Russian notes is forbidden by the Soviet Government. The statement invites information and inquiries from the public.

The German Press suggests that this is not the first occurrence of the kind. The *Vossische Zeitung* states that it has accidentally become known simultaneously with the result of the expert examination of these notes that in Soviet Russia itself during the autumn the sum of 15,000 roubles reached a certain firm in fresh bundles of three and five rouble notes which also bore duplicate numbers and marks. The newspaper says that the German Embassy in Moscow, on bringing the fact to the attention of the Soviet authorities, was told that it was a case of a "non-recurrent printing error."

FOOD SCARCITY IN RUSSIA

GERMAN WORKMEN'S EXPERIENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 17

The Socialist *Vorwärts* reproduces a circular letter addressed to its 2,500 member firms and associations by the Federation of German Engineering Works, which represents an industry employing over 600,000 persons.

The letter deals with living and working conditions in Russia and recommends affiliated German firms to raise their quotations for assembling plant there in order to allow for higher pay to the German fitters in charge of the work. It estimates that an hourly wage of 2s. 9d., with a weekly food allowance of £2, is the lowest on which existence can be maintained at anything approaching German standards, and thinks that German fitters should not in future be induced to go to Russia unless payment on this scale were offered. In support of its recommendation the letter gives the experiences in Russia, as reported by member firms, of five German fitters.

The first fitter is reported by his employer to have returned "completely worn out and unfit for work." He never reported any trouble about food while he was in Russia, but now says he was afraid to do so. He is a powerful man in his best years and was in perfect health when he left for Russia. He reports that the food was insufficient. Such meat as he had was usually bad, the bread was almost uneatable, and he was unable to buy provisions. He broke down through under-nourishment, was sent to hospital, was soon discharged, and arrived in Germany scarcely able to stand.

The second fitter, just returned, reports to his employers that Russian conditions have in the last six months changed seriously for the worse. The people, and such foreigners as are in the country, are suffering the greatest misery. He worked in a factory where several hundred hands were employed. No food was to be had in the canteen, and the one meal consisted of potatoes, soup, and dried fish. The man thus under-nourished could no longer sustain even a few hours' work. A fitter still in Russia is quoted by his employers as complaining that he has had no meat since he reached Russia and cannot buy any. A parcel of food sent to him was never delivered. This firm says it will be unable to find fitters to go to Russia in future.

The fourth fitter who had been previously employed in Russia by his firm complains of "gigantic increases in food prices," and says the firm must find somebody else for future work in Russia; he has had enough of starvation. For weeks he has had "nothing but bread, gherkins, and tomatoes."

The fifth man makes the same complaint:—"I did not have a warm meal up to the end of the month, and could buy no food. Almost uneatable black bread, tea, and a little butter formed my only nourishment during the whole of the time."

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

WHEAT CROP FINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 17

It is officially announced that the Conversion Loan was closed to-day, "owing to the full amount being in sight." Of the total of £28,000,000, £15,000,000 is represented in cash and the rest in conversion.

The Wheat Advance Bill, requesting the Commonwealth Bank to make advances to growers up to 3s. a bushel, f.o.b., passed its third reading in the House of Representatives to-day. Mr. Latham's amendment for a relief grant outright of £4,000,000 was rejected, as also was Dr. Page's proposal for a tax on flour sales. Mr. Gullett, Deputy-Leader of the Opposition, charged the Government with "bludgeoning" the Commonwealth Bank. He said that the Bill was the first round in the war against the banks and meant the hoisting of the inflation flag. State interests prevailed in the divisions, in which many Nationalists supported the Government because they approved of the principle of the Bill, though not necessarily of its methods. The Senate amended the Bill by substituting "any prescribed authority" for the Commonwealth Bank, but the amendment was later withdrawn and the Bill read a third time.

It was learned to-night that the Commonwealth Bank had offered to advance growers 2s. 6d., f.o.b., whereas it had formerly refused to go higher than 2s. But although the Ministry has advised that this offer should be accepted as a "desirable compromise," the Federal Labour caucus insists on a 3s. advance under Commonwealth guarantee.

Mr. Forde's remark in the House of Representatives yesterday that the Ministry thought that the exchange rate on London should be allowed to go higher has revived the agitation for the unpegging of the present rate of 9 per cent., and increasing it to 20 per cent. Mr. Fenton said to-day that he agreed with the higher rate, but pointed out that the banks controlled the position. Mr. Latham thought that the position should be reviewed, and Senator Sir Hal Colebatch considered that the arbitrary pegging of the exchange was contrary to the best interests of Australia because it deprived exporters of their legitimate return and facilitated the flight of capital.

Mr. Fenton announced to-day that the Federal Government was making a grant of £500,000 to the States for unemployment relief.

A further announcement by Mr. Fenton of an export duty of ¼d. a lb. on sheepskins in the wool in the interests of the fellmongering industry caused scenes of the wildest disorder in the House, Opposition members alleging bribery and corruption.

Both Houses have adjourned indefinitely. The Labour caucus decided that the party should meet late in January and Parliament immediately afterwards. It is certain that Parliament will not resume before Mr. Scullin's return.

N.S.W. WAGE TAX

RAILWAYMEN'S OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, DEC. 17

The opposition of the N.S.W. trade unions to the Government's proposal for a tax of a shilling in the pound on wages has been mostly overcome. The State Council of Australian Railways Union, however, unanimously resolved to-day to take legal action if necessary to prevent the imposition of tax.

A member of this union initiated legal proceedings to test the validity of the late Government's wage tax of 3d. in the pound, and the Council decided that "what is sauce for the Nationalist goose is sauce for the Labour gander." To-day's resolution of the Council described the proposed tax as iniquitous and a repudiation of the promises made by Mr. Lang, the Labour Premier, before the election.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

TO-DAY'S DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 17

In preparation for the debate in the Chamber to-morrow, the Cabinet held a meeting this evening at which the Government's declaration was read and approved.

It is not likely that the declaration will contain anything controversial. It is expected to be short and colourless in accordance with the spirit of conciliation which is evidently guiding M. Steeg, the new Prime Minister, and his colleagues in their relations with other parties. After the declaration has been read the Government will be questioned on its general policy, and efforts will be made to force a decisive division as soon as possible.

Although several groups have met to discuss their attitude towards the Government nothing very definite appears to have been done in any quarter. The Socialists have postponed their decision till the last moment before the debate. Their action will to some extent decide that of the Centre group, who have declared themselves unwilling to support a Government that relies on those who voted against the military credits. There has been much negotiation for the support of the more moderate groups, and the Government's supporters to-day said that a majority might still be achieved without Socialist support, though not a very large one. The groups of the Right and Right-Centre, the bulk of M. Tardieu's majority, were to-day still undecided whether to vote against the Government or abstain from voting.

BOLIVAR CENTENARY

CEREMONIES IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, DEC. 17

The special ties binding Italy with the South American Republics, as well as the personal associations of Simon Bolivar with Rome itself, were recalled during the celebration to-day of the centenary of Bolivar's death.

A tablet was unveiled this morning on the Monte Sacro recalling that "on the sacred soil of the city" Bolivar made solemn oaths to "restore their liberties to his generous brothers of America." The Government was represented by Signor Fani, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon the first stone was laid of the equestrian monument which the States freed by Bolivar are presenting to the city. It stands in the square facing the new stadium. In the evening a commemorative address was delivered by Professor Volpe before the members of the Italian Academy and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. In the course of the day a special mass was sung at the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, and a wreath laid at the Pantheon on behalf of the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela.

PARIS, DEC. 17

A requiem Mass for Simon Bolivar was sung in the Church of St. Louis des Invalides this morning. The President of the Republic was represented by a member of his military household.

TAXES ON TRADE IN CHINA

ABOLITION OF "LIKIN"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 17

The Ministry of Finance announces the permanent abolition of *likin* [provincial Customs duties] and all miscellaneous taxes on goods in transit as from January 1. The necessary steps to give effect to this important decision have already been taken.

Of the taxes which have long hampered foreign and domestic trade the following, in addition to *likin*, will disappear:—Taxes on goods carried by rail, water, and parcel post; native Customs duties outside 50-*li* areas; transit dues, and coast trade duties. It is practically impossible to estimate the loss of revenue which will result from the abolition of these taxes, but it is intended to establish a system of provincial Excise revenue, from which it is expected that sufficient will be raised to cover the deficiency.

Generally speaking, the abolition of the above taxes should do a great deal to simplify and facilitate the movement of commodities, and stimulate trade, provided the new system is properly organized and maintained. Instead of hosts of tax-collecting stations, mostly under provincial control, there will be only a few, directly controlled by the Central Government. What is being attempted is a measure of financial centralization whereby revenue, much of which has hitherto been retained by the Provinces, shall hereafter flow to Nanking. It is not to be expected that the Provinces will welcome changes calculated to restrict their independence and reduce their income, and it will be a visible sign of the increased authority of the Government if it succeeds in securing the cooperation of the Provinces in the whole of its policy of reorganizing taxation on trade.

It is now understood that the new tariff will come into force on February 1. Apparently ordinary imports will hardly be affected, but on so-called luxuries there will be increases up to 10 per cent. above the present duties. It is stated that the duty on motor-lorries will be increased 2½ per cent., on motor-cars 5 per cent., on wines and tobacco 10 per cent., and a trifling increase on higher grades of cotton goods. Importers of luxuries are believed to be placing large orders for delivery before the new tariff comes into operation.

INCOME TAX BILL IN CEYLON

MEASURE REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, DEC. 17

After suffering a reverse by the Legislative Council's decision to leave the date of the operation of the Income Tax Bill to the new Council of State, the Government was decisively defeated this evening, when the total rejection of the Bill was carried on the third reading by 24 votes to 20. Only eight non-official members voted with the Government.

The Colonial Secretary recently announced at a meeting of planters that the Government would not certify the Bill, and to-day he stated, in reply to a question on the possibility of certification, that the date of operation of the Bill had not so far been authorized.

*** The Income Tax Bill has met with strong opposition in Ceylon, mainly on the ground that the Government ought to reduce expenditure and not seek to finance its programme by means of new taxation.

U.S. AND WORLD COURT

CONSIDERATION OF ROOT FORMULA POSTPONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 17

By 10 votes to nine the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate this morning decided to postpone until December, 1931, its consideration of the protocols of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is of course within the power of the Senate at any time to discharge the Committee from further concern with the question and to call the matter up for general debate at this session of Congress, but it is unlikely either that a motion to this effect will be made or that, if made, it could pass.

The resolution of postponement was introduced this morning by Senator David Reed, of Pennsylvania, who voted for the original reservations by the Senate to the protocols, but is understood to be "open minded" as to the acceptability from the American point of view of the new formula of adherence to the Court negotiated by Mr. Elihu Root. Senator Reed and others with him are more interested in the completion of the necessary legislative business by March 4 next and in relieving the President and the country from the turmoil and political uncertainties of a special session of the new Congress than they are in the tribunal generally known in this country as "the World Court."

There was therefore no honest test of the Committee's attitude toward the protocols this morning, and there will be no test of Senate feeling at this session. Once again, as Grover Cleveland remarked, "party honesty is party expediency." The question at issue, for whose favourable settlement there is a comfortable Legislative majority and an enormous volume of newspaper support, must lie untouched for another year for reasons which have not, and never will have, any remote connexion with it. The United States will not adhere to the Permanent Court until this can be done without endangering the provision by Congress before the end of this fiscal year of the funds necessary for the conduct of government.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Meanwhile the debate on the sums to be appropriated for public works to be undertaken to reduce unemployment and for relief in the area stricken by last summer's drought is proceding in both Houses under conditions of extraordinary muddle and indecision. Some attempt is being made to convict the Administration of withholding from Congress and the public facts established and conclusions reached by the President's Commission on Unemployment Relief headed by Colonel Arthur Woods. Mr. Hoover has told Congress that he has not yet received anything describable as a report from Colonel Woods, but, nevertheless, the Senate has decided to summon that gentleman before one of its committees for questioning, and some Senators—on the basis of information whose source is undisclosed—believe that if proper inquiries are addressed to him the result might be sensational. If private charity should demonstrably be inadequate to meet the needs of hundreds of thousands of Americans neither this nor any Congress would hesitate to give "doles," and indeed, say some legislators, what was the pension legislation of last session but the dole under another name—money paid out by the State to relieve a group of unemployed who happened to be veterans of the World War?

Telegrams in Brief

Northern IRAQ is suffering from a plague of sand-grouse.

Three inches of snow fell in BERLIN yesterday, this being the first snowfall there this winter.

Yesterday morning the Queen of EGYPT gave birth to her fourth daughter, who is to be called Fathia.

Mr. George H. Sedgewick, a well-known Toronto lawyer, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of ONTARIO.

Mrs. Bruce resumed her flight round the world yesterday, leaving VANCOUVER for Seattle *via* Victoria, where she took luncheon with the Lieutenant-Governor.

In CALCUTTA yesterday, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, unveiled a bust of the late Sir Rash Behary Ghose, whom his Excellency described as the greatest jurist that India had produced.

Steps are being taken in the PALATINATE to break up two Communist organizations which are considered by the Bavarian Government to have been carrying on the work of the proscribed Red Fighting Front.

The contract with the Blackburn Aircraft Company for exploiting the Phaleron aircraft factory was initialled by the GREEK Government yesterday. The contract is for seven years but the Government retains the right to cancel it after five.

Reuter's correspondent at DURBAN says that 20 communists were arrested there yesterday, charged with being connected with the native riot on Dingaan's Day. One of the natives injured in the rioting has died, making the casualties, two dead and 17 injured. It is stated that no shots were fired, and the situation is now quiet.

Dr. Marinkovitch, the YUGOSLAV Minister for Foreign Affairs, on his return to Belgrade from Athens informed the Press that he had received formal assurances from M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, and M. Michalakopoulos, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, that they had no thought of entering any sort of *bloc* or combination of States whatever.

UNLAWFUL BODIES IN INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 17

The trial of Mr. Vallabhai Patel began to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Public Prosecutor stated that Mr. Patel was charged on three counts under the Criminal Law Amendment Act—namely, that he was president of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which had been declared an unlawful body; that he assisted in the operations of the Bombay "War Council," which was also an unlawful body; and that he had been managing or assisting in the management of the Congress Working Committee.

After the examination of four witnesses for the prosecution the case was adjourned to December 26 for the production of further witnesses. Mr. Patel declined to take part in the proceedings.

A NEVADA GOLD RUSH

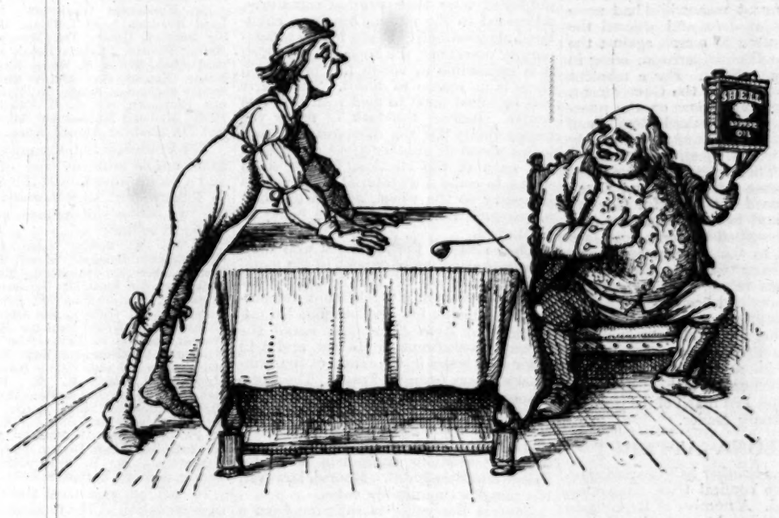
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 16

In spite of warnings and dissuasions, reports of gold discovered in Nevada have brought crowds of desperate unemployed—some of them labourers, some city clerks, from Reno and the cities of California—into the district where the brothers Charles and James Scotti, who have spent their lives looking for gold, claim to have found high assay gold.

The discovery became known on Friday. Since then "the Scotti camp" has become a village of tents sprawling over miles of country with a population of more than 1,000. Thousands more are reported to be coming in over the Sierras. Among them are many seasoned prospectors and the usual horde of camp followers. So far the chief business is being done by the local saloon, which is able to operate as freely as in the older gold rush days, since prohibition is not enforced in the State of Nevada.

Other Foreign News on following page



OLD FATHER WILLIAM

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"Yet you've motored so long and so far!
"Other cars of its age would long since have been dead.
"Tell me, what puts such life in your car?"

"From its Youth," Father William replied to his son,
"I have kept it as sound as a bell
"By the use of an oil that is second to none—
"Need I say I'm referring to SHELL!"

SHELL OIL

has the right body for modern engines

DOUBLE SHELL OIL
Among the manufacturers who officially recommend its use in all models during Winter are HILLMAN, HUMBER, LAGONDA, MORRIS, etc.

TRIPLE SHELL OIL
is officially recommended for all BENTLEY and M.G. and FIAT models in Winter. Among other manufacturers who approve its use are AUSTIN (for all models), ISOTTA FRASCHINI, etc.

SHELLUBRICATE!

THE SPANISH RISING

A REPUBLICAN FAILURE

PLANS UPSET

ARMY LOYAL TO THE THRONE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

BARCELONA, DEC. 17

As far as a strict censorship and the suspension until to-day of all telephonic communication from one town to another will allow an isolated observer to judge, the present insurrectionary movement in Spain, which began with the mutiny of the Jaca garrison, seems to have met with at least a temporary check. Indeed, in the opinion of one of the leaders of the movement with whom I have been in touch it is already doomed to failure. The leader in question is one of the Catalan Republicans who were destined to assume positions of control in that province if the movement should succeed. He based his hopes on the success of the movement in the Army, which began at Jaca, and he now confesses that with the failure of that movement he does not believe that the Republicans can be successful.

The mutiny at Jaca was one more case of the premature beginning of a general movement which had been prepared in advance, for the "revolution" was intended to begin only on December 18. There was then to be a revolt in the Army, to be supported in turn by strikes and disorders in the chief industrial centres, of which Barcelona is the most important.

The plan was this. The Republican elements in the garrisons at Jaca and Huesca had promised each other mutual support. They agreed that the signal should be given by a mutiny in one of these towns and that the garrison of the other should then march in support of the rebels. When the two garrisons had joined forces and seized the necessary means of transport they were to move together by rail and road towards Barcelona. The first important centre of their line of advance was Leridia, where they expected to be joined by the large garrison of that place. The combined forces were then to move on Barcelona, and with the help of a general strike organized by the labour unions to proclaim a Republican Government in the great seaport and make it the headquarters of a revolution on a national scale, involving the fall of the present Government and the abdication of the King. Actually the mutiny at Jaca broke out several days too soon and gave the Government time to take action against potential revolts elsewhere.

THE JACA FAILURE

The Republicans at Jaca gained possession of that place, and a body, according to plan, set off for Huesca, expecting the Huesca garrison to join them. Two employees of the local post office, however, had escaped in a motor-van, and at Ayerbe, a few miles short of Huesca, came upon a detachment of the Civil Guard and told their story. The detachment promptly pulled up the railway track along which the mutineers would have to come and organized resistance to them.

The Government meanwhile had news of the mutiny at Jaca and ordered the garrison at Huesca to march against the rebels, but the Huesca garrison, being in the conspiracy, refused. For a moment things looked black for the Government. Everything depended now on the question whether the organized Republican movement in the Army was general or only local. Other troops were hastily ordered to Huesca. They obeyed orders, and when the Huesca garrison found themselves threatened by powerful Government forces and learned that the civil guard had intercepted the force from Jaca they returned to the Government ranks. An overwhelming force moved out to attack the Jaca rebels, who surrendered after a few shots had been fired.

In the meantime sporadic military outbreaks were beginning elsewhere. Near Madrid Major Franco made his demonstration from the aerodrome and escaped to Portugal, where he is now detained, and by his flight lost much of his prestige as a revolutionary leader.

BARCELONA ATTEMPT

At Barcelona another half-hearted *coup de main*, more comical than dangerous, was attempted. A number of Republican flying officers planned to seize the military aerodrome. They met at 1 a.m. on Monday in a café in the town, where they were to be joined by about 80 armed civilian insurgents supplied by the labour organizations. About half of these had arrived when the police raided the café and arrested the "troops" but allowed the officers whose military passes were in order to go free. The officers collected the remnant of their force—about 40—at another café, and the whole band embarked in a dozen taxicabs and made for the aerodrome, the officers leading the way. When the column arrived at the aerodrome the officers ordered the single sentry to open the gate. He refused, and after a long argument the sentry had his way. The taxicab army went back the way they had come, but they in their turn fell in with the Civil Guard, and, after exchanging a few hasty shots, were captured or dispersed.

Enough has been said to show that the military side of the movement is somewhat lacking in conviction. But though the chiefs of the Army have confidence in their senior officers their trouble is the younger officers, most of whom have Republican sympathies. The ranks also are divided. The Spanish Army is recruited by conscription. The ordinary conscript serves for six months, and he is probably neither more nor less reliable when the Riot Act is read than conscript soldiers in any country.

But there is a special class of troops known as "paying soldiers," who are conscripted like the others, but in return for a premium of 1,000 pesetas, which they pay to the Government, they have privilege of choosing where they will be stationed. The result is to create a sort of yeomanry with many privileges and a high average of education, who are interested in politics and exert strong influence on the Army as a whole. A great many of this class are now said to have Republican sympathies, and on their attitude a good deal depends.

If the military movement hangs fire, the civilian movement, which was timed to coincide with it, continues. A general strike was proclaimed at Barcelona on Monday morning, and is now in full swing; but the transport workers did not come out, and this goes far to prevent disorder. The Catalonians have not a reputation for stolidity, but the "revolutionary masses" of Barcelona so far have conducted their general strike with an appearance of calm good humour which the British strikers of 1926 did not surpass. Indeed, there was in the streets of Barcelona yesterday and to-day no more evidence of abnormal happenings than there is every year in Paris on May Day.

Such little news as can be had from the rest of Spain suggests that the Government up till now has succeeded in forestalling the action of the rebels. It is reported that the general strike at Saragossa ended yesterday. Barcelona remains the key to the situation. If grave trouble occurs it is more likely to be there than elsewhere, but there is no sign of it as yet.

If the Government had only material forces to contend with its position might be supposed to be secure. It is the rising tide of Republican feeling which has now spread to the traditionally Royalist classes, like the corps of officers that threatens it. The civil movement is in the main not so much a class movement as one of protest against the disturbing rivalries of the military factions. If the people have a real grievance it lies in their conviction that the coming elections will be "rigged" by the Government.

CALM IN MADRID

STRIKES IN MANY TOWNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 17

Free telephonic communications were re-established to-day between Madrid, the provinces, and abroad, and are the best proof that the Government is confident that it has the situation in hand. The military censorship remains in force for the Press in a very stringent form, and offences are punishable under martial law.

A long *communiqué* on the recent events was issued by the Minister of the Interior last night. Out of 50 Spanish provinces, including the islands, 27 only remain unaffected by agitation, while in 10 there are general strikes in the capital towns. These strikes are in the main pacific, but there has been violence at several places, especially Gijon, where a mob of youths tore down the name-plate of a street called after Marqués de Estella and, breaking into the Jesuit Church, made a bonfire of the benches and statues from the altars. One man was killed. The strikes are purely political, and the workers came out on orders from the union headquarters.

Thus the Socialist leaders, who have always been allied with the Republicans, have fulfilled their share in the general plan for a revolution that may now be regarded as a signal failure, owing, first, to lack of any real enthusiasm for the Republic in the nation or in the Army; second, to faulty organization; and, third, to the energy and coolness shown by General Berenguer. The fact that Madrid and Barcelona did not join in the general strike movement was most fortunate. With martial law proclaimed the workers' leaders will probably think twice before trying to lead the unions out now.

ARRESTED REPUBLICANS

The directorate of the Republican movement was composed of 12 men: Señores Alcala-Zamora, Lerroux, Manuel Azana, Santiago Casares, Indalecio Prieto, Miguel Maura, Alvaro Albornoz, Largo Caballero, Professor Fernando de los Rios, and two provincial delegates, Luis Nicolau d'Olwer (Catalonia) and Diego Martinez Barrios (Andalusia). Of these, Señores Alcala-Zamora, Maura, and Albornoz are in gaol in Madrid and the others are in hiding or possibly arrested in the provinces. A manifesto published over their printed signatures, addressed to the nation, has been circulated clandestinely. It is a highly inflammatory document, the *bona fides* of which it is impossible to vouch for, but which there is no reason to doubt. The courts will be called upon to deal with it in due course. Indeed, the task of fixing the responsibility for the movement already looms ahead as another great obstacle in the path of the election, for for some weeks to come a dictatorial hand will be necessary at the wheel, and all electoral preparation must for the time being be postponed.

The events of the last week also show clearly that an improvement in the moral and organization of the Army is still needed to prevent a repetition of the surprise in which a few resolute men led out a regiment from a fortress, seized the principal aerodrome in Madrid, and held it for four hours in the midst of the principal military camp in Spain. The worst affront King Alfonso has perhaps received in his long reign was to be a spectator of aeroplanes from his army, marked with the red flag, engaged for three hours in dropping seditious pamphlets over his Palace and the capital. Madrid, however, has remained admirably calm.

General Berenguer is suffering from a chill and remained indoors to-day. A national subscription, as homage to the civil guard, has been opened at the Bank of Spain. The object is to collect a fund for the families of the officers and men who lost their lives on duty recently.

King Alfonso attended a solemn requiem service in memory of Simon Bolivar to-day, and later inspected the artillery and engineer barracks at Carabanchel Camp, adjoining Cuatró Vientos aerodrome. His Majesty expressed himself highly satisfied with the state of discipline and bearing of these forces.

SANTANDER STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTANDER, DEC. 17

A general strike has been in progress here since Monday, otherwise all is quiet. The mailboat Orduna arrived yesterday and disembarked passengers by pilot boat, but a consignment of tobacco was carried on to Liverpool. Martial law is in force. All traffic is stopped except on the railways.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN COLLISION

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 17.—H.M. submarines Proteus and Pandora came into collision last night about 80 miles west of the Straits, but appear to have been only slightly damaged. In company with H.M. submarines Perseus and Poseidon they came into harbour here this morning.—*Reuter.*

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

MINORITIES IN INDIA

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED

MOSLEM POLICY

The most important work of the Business Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, was the nomination of the Minorities Sub-Committee. It was constituted as follows:—

The Prime Minister (Chairman), Sir W. A. Jowitt, Lord Peel, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Lord Reading, Mr. Foot, the Aga Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. Chintamani, Nawab of Chhatari, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel Gidney, K. B. Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. Joshi, Sir P. C. Mitter, Dr. Moonje, Rajah Narendra Nath, Rao Bahadur Pannir Selvam, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. Paul, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Shiva Rao, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir M. Shafi, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Mr. Sastri, Sir C. Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sardar Ujjal Singh, and Mr. Zafrullah Khan.

As the State delegation is not directly concerned with the minorities problem this list of 37 names comprises considerably more than half the total from which the panel could be drawn. The absence of the names of Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who have taken such a prominent part in the private discussions, is noticeable. They must have preferred not to serve. The two provinces most crucially affected, Bengal and the Punjab, are fully represented, and all important minorities—Sikhs, Europeans, Non-Brahmins, Depressed Classes, Indian Christians—have due representation.

HINDU AND MOSLEM MEETINGS

Now that the Minorities Sub-Committee is in being the representatives of the two main divisions are considering their respective policies. Meetings for this purpose were held by both the Hindus and the Moslems last evening. It is understood that the Moslems came to the unanimous conclusion that they could not agree to the relinquishment of their separate electorates; that their representation in Bengal and the Punjab should be on the basis of their small numerical majority in both provinces; that "weightage" (seats in the Legislatures in excess of numerical strength) must be maintained in the six provinces where they are in a minority; that Sind should be separated from Bombay and become a separate province; that full reforms should be granted to the North-West Frontier Province; and that the other claims made at the important conference held at Delhi two years ago under the chairmanship of the Aga Khan are to be adhered to.

The Moslems are willing that in Sind and the Frontier Province, where the Hindus (like the Moslems in Madras, the Central Provinces and elsewhere) constitute only a small percentage of the population, they should be granted "weightage" at least on a parity with that obtained by the Moslems in the apportionment of legislative seats in the provinces where they are in a minority.

The North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee—over which Mr. Arthur Henderson, having completed his work on the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee, will preside—and the Franchise Sub-Committee have also been nominated. The selection of the European member for these sub-committees is not finally determined, but it is expected that Mr. Gavin Jones will serve on one and Mr. C. E. Wood on the other. The North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee is as follows:—

Mr. Henderson (chairman), Earl Russell, Lord Reading, Lord Lothian, Lord Zetland, Sir Samuel Hoare, Dr. Moonje, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan, Sir B. N. Mitra, Rajah Narendra Nath, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, one European, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. H. P. Mody, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Sir M. Shafi, and Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan.

The Franchise Sub-Committee is on the same ample scale as that of Minorities, and a good proportion of the names recur. It follows that simultaneous sittings of the two bodies will be inconvenient. The list is as follows:—

Sir W. A. Jowitt (chairman), another Government Delegate, Lord Zetland, Mr. Stanley, Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. Foot, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Basu, Mr. Barooah, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel Gidney, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sir C. Jehangir, Mr. Joshi, Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Sir P. C. Mitter, Rao Bahadur Pannir Selvam, Rajah of Parlakimedi, Mr. K. T. Paul, Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Shiva Rao, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sir C. Setalvad, Rao Bahadur K. B. D. Seth, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Subbarayan, R. B. Srinivasan, Mr. S. B. Tambe, and one European.

It will be seen that the Government representation at the Conference has been increased by the addition of Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General. For some time past he has taken a close interest in the work of the Conference. He was with the Prime Minister in his discussions with some of the principal Hindu and Moslem delegates last week, both in London and, on Saturday, at Chequers.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Both the women members of the Conference (who have not hitherto done committee work) are serving on the Minorities and the Franchise Sub-Committees. This fact will give satisfaction to the signatories of the Memorandum addressed to the Conference on the subject of women's rights, in which it is urged that women members should be appointed to "every committee likely specially to affect the interests of women." This group, of which Sir Philip Hartog is chairman, includes five women members of Parliament—Lady Astor, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Miss Picton-Turbervill, and Miss D. F. Rathbone. Other signatories are Lady Layton, Lady Hartog, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss A R. Caton, the Rev. R. M. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs Hubback, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, and Mr. and Mrs. Richey.

INVALIDS

Mr. Philip Snowden, who has been ill at his house in Surrey, returned to London yesterday, but he will be confined to No. 11, Downing-street for a few days. Last night he was stated to be better.

Sir George Shaw, who is 72 years of age, fell from an omnibus in London yesterday and, after treatment at Charing Cross Hospital for shock, was removed to his home.

Lord Ilkeston, who is lying ill in a London nursing home, was stated last night to be a little better.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Ernest Lapointe, a former Minister of Justice, has been ill in the United States. An operation was performed in Baltimore Hospital, and he is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

COMMONS AND DYESTUFFS

LORDS' REPRIEVE REJECTED

MINISTERS' DILEMMA

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Government yesterday carried through its decision to resist the action of the House of Lords in inserting the Dyestuffs Act in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, but it has been placed in a difficult position by the smallness of the majority—only six votes—by which the House of Commons endorsed its policy. There is no doubt whatever that the Peers will put the Dyestuffs Act back again to-day, and the Government must then decide whether it will accept the verdict of the Peers under protest or seek some compromise by bringing forward a further amendment to prolong the Act for a shorter period than one year.

There seems to be little doubt that the Government has handled the position very clumsily. On Tuesday evening members of the Cabinet received many telegrams from textile manufacturers urging them to stand firm, and this apparently led them to believe that the House of Lords was bluffing. Individual Ministers were quite prepared to continue the Dyestuffs Act for a further period, but Mr. Snowden again won the day at the Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, when he insisted that the Government ought to stand by its guns and to "call the bluff" of the House of Lords. The Ministers did not seem to appreciate the fact that the Peers were in earnest, and they declined to agree even to the suggestion of the Left Wing that the Act should be continued for a further six months at least in order to permit of an impartial inquiry being held. They had apparently overlooked the fact that a new position had arisen, and that, whereas the Opposition had originally proposed a five years' extension, the Peers had only suggested that the measure should be renewed for 12 months.

DISSATISFIED LIBERALS

Ministers had also relied on the support of the Liberals on any issue in which the position of the House of Lords was raised, but they had overlooked one important point. It was obvious yesterday that the Liberals were intensely disappointed with the Government's handling of the unemployment debate on Tuesday. Many Liberals, in fact, felt that Mr. Lloyd George had been insulted by the failure of the Government to make any effort to deal with the points which the Liberal Party had brought forward, and no effort was made to get the Liberals into the division lobby last night. The result was that of the 46 Liberals who were present 18 members voted with the Government and 18 against. Those who supported the Government were:—

Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. Harris, Mr. Mackenzie Wood, Lord Elmley, Mr. Hopkin Morris, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Graham White, Mr. Glassey, Mr. Kingsley Griffith, Mr. Llewellyn Jones, Mr. Frank Owen, Mr. Peters, Mr. Milner Gray, Mr. J. Scott, and Mr. Geoffrey Mander.

The Liberals who voted against the Government on this occasion were:—

Mr. E. D. Simon, Sir William Edge, Major G. Owen, Colonel England, Mr. Clement Davies, Mr. de Rothschild, Sir Robert Hutchison, Mr. Kedward, Major Dudgeon, Mr. Haydn Jones, Sir Robert Aske, Mr. Oliver, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. P. J. Pybus, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Hore-Belisha.

Mr. Lloyd George was among the Liberals who were absent unpaired. Until the complete division list is available today it is impossible to say precisely how many Labour members went into the division lobby. Major Church, who is the Parliamentary Private Secretary of Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, went into the division lobby against the Government, and there are indications that about 30 Labour members who did not take part in the division were absent unpaired, including Mr. Denman, Mr. E. F. Wise, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Miss Lee, Mr. Wallhead, Mr. Horrabin, Mr. Strachey, and Miss Wilkinson. The Conservatives issued a three-lined Whip, and the result was fairly satisfactory, but there seems to be little doubt that there were more Conservative members absent unpaired than were required to defeat the Government.

THREE COURSES OPEN

If, as was expected last night, the House of Lords insists on its amendment, the Government may either (1) accept the position with the best grace possible, in which case the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill will be passed into law with the Dyestuffs Act included; (2) reject the amendment again, in which case the Bill will be lost altogether; or (3) propose a further amendment to include the Dyestuffs Act for a more limited period. It was felt last night that the first course was most likely to be adopted, in spite of Mr. Shaw's boast that he would make the clash between the two Houses a vital issue. If the Bill were lost altogether the Rent Restriction Act, among other measures, would disappear, and the Labour Party organizers realize that no Labour Government could risk the increase of rents during its term of office, whatever the reasons for it might be. There remains the possibility of a further attempt at a compromise, but it is doubtful whether the Government is prepared to face another such humiliating experience as it suffered last night.

MAJORITY OF SIX VOTES

A VIGOROUS DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY.

The Government's decision to resist the Lords' proposal to extend the Dyestuffs Act for another year was announced by MR. GRAHAM, and approved by the Commons after a vigorous debate, which was not wholly on party lines, but only by the very narrow majority of six votes.

MR. GRAHAM, in moving that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, contented himself with a very brief restatement of the reasons which had led the Government to decide that the Act should lapse next month. He dismissed the demand for further inquiry by claiming that full investigation had already taken place into the dyestuffs industry and its repercussions upon other trades, and that the case for ending the special period of protection had the support of a powerful committee representing both dye-makers and dye-users. The intention of Parliament in 1920 that the Act should continue for 10 years "and no longer" ought to be fulfilled because the dye-makers were satisfied that they could meet foreign

(Continued on page 16, column 4)

T.U.C. AND PRIME MINISTER

COMMISSION ON INSURANCE

GROUNDS OF PROTEST

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress decided yesterday that a deputation should lay before the Prime Minister the Council's views with regard to the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. It is not an overstatement to say that the General Council regards the appointment of the Commission with profound distrust. The Council also considered the suggestion from the Labour Party Conference that the subject of family allowances should be reconsidered by the Joint Committee of the Council and the party and sent the reply that the definite expression of opinion by the Nottingham Congress precluded the reopening of the question. On the one subject, therefore, the General Council is at odds with the Government and, on the other, with the Labour Party.

Criticism of the Commission on Unemployment was carried back to its appointment, for the Council did not think further inquiry was needed, but it became concentrated on the terms of reference. Not much exception was taken to the first instruction to the Commission, "to make recommendations with regard to the future scope of the insurance scheme, the provisions it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting," although the General Council looks askance at the phrase "the provisions it should contain." The Council objects strongly to the second instruction to recommend "the arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of, and available for, work." At the bare suggestion of a division of the unemployed into two categories, with a probable difference of treatment, the Council is up in arms. As to the future scope of the scheme the Council would say "make it financially stable by extending it so as to include all classes of workers—domestic servants, railwaymen, and agricultural labourers, along with the rest." But to put "outside the scheme" insured persons who have exhausted their benefit is a method of correcting the insurance fund's finances which the Council, in its present mood, will resist as long as it can. Mr. Hayday, the chairman of the council, has already described any such plan as a branding of the unemployables—putting on them "the mark of Cain."

SUGGESTION OF A BOYCOTT

These views will be given, not less strongly than they have been stated here, to the Prime Minister. After hearing Mr. MacDonald's reply the Council will determine what its attitude to the Commission shall be. If its apprehensions are not allayed the Council may even go to the length of ignoring the Commission. The suggestion of boycott is, however, a measure of the force of the Council's objection to a strict application of the principle of individual insurance rather than a definite forecast of intention. One member of the Council, expressing at its strongest the criticism of the Government, said the Commission had apparently been appointed "to please the Liberals." "We (he added) cannot have a Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act, although the trade unions want it, but we can have this Royal Commission which we do not want because the Liberals desire it. For the same reason we can also have an Electoral Reform Bill." The Council did, in fact, take note of the Government's omission up to now to acquaint it with the detailed provisions of the promised Trade Disputes Bill.

Another deputation was appointed to present to the Prime Minister the resolution of the Congress, which declared it to be "the duty of the Government to take such emergency measures as will enable them to offer employment on trade union rates and conditions to the surplus able-bodied workers which capitalism fails to employ." The conveying of this resolution will provide an opportunity for the Council to show its alarm at the great, and still increasing, amount of unemployment.

The opinions on family allowances of the political and trade union leaders of the Labour movement have been at variance for a long time. Yesterday's resolution said, in effect, that it was no use discussing the matter any more and that the T.U.C.'s decision must be accepted as final.

BRITISH WAR DEBT TO AMERICA

£140,000,000 MORE PAID THAN RECEIVED

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has given a written reply to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, who asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the amount of War Debt repayment this country had made to America to date over and above the amount received from other countries in War Debt repayments and reparations. The answer is as follows:—

"The total sums paid to the United States Government on account of the British War Debt to date, including the payment which is being made to-day, exceed the total sums received in respect of Allied War Debts and reparation by the amount of £140,000,000. The accumulated deficiency is close on £200,000,000 if interest on past payments and receipts is taken into account."

M. POINCARE

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 17

A bulletin recording a further improvement in M. Poincaré's condition was issued this morning after a consultation between Dr. Boidin and Professor Guillain, who are attending him. This stated that M. Poincaré, who had had a vascular spasm on Saturday, was better this morning, and that his condition was sufficiently improved to permit of favourable hopes for the future; his temperature and pulse were normal.

Dr. Boidin explained that his consultation with Professor Guillain, who is a distinguished specialist for diseases of the heart and circulation, need not be taken as indicating any fresh complication, as the visits had been arranged as a precautionary measure as soon as M. Poincaré had fallen ill.

Dr. Boidin again visited his patient shortly after 4 o'clock and a thorough examination took place. At 6 o'clock a fresh bulletin was issued stating that the improvement in M. Poincaré's condition was now very marked, and that the patient was taking food in normal quantities and that he had a good pulse with no fever. The bulletin was signed by Dr. Boidin only.

There were again many callers at the Rue Marbeau, but M. Poincaré was not allowed to receive visitors. The news of his illness has profoundly moved the entire country, and from all quarters messages of sympathy and good wishes for a speedy recovery have been received.

BLACK FOG IN LONDON

"MIDNIGHT" AT NOON

A bank of fog 600ft. above the ground turned day into night over a great part of London yesterday. In the outer districts dawn came late, and at 9 in the morning there was a thin grey curtain of mist which hid the sun.

Those, however, who came to the City and the West End from the suburbs were surprised to find that while there was no fog in the central streets, the overhead pall was so dense that below its level there was only deep brown gloom. Artificial light was essential over a large area. The fog seemed to be moving in patches, and occasionally there was a possibility that it would disperse, but the signs of improvement did not last, and there was little gradation between the murk of early afternoon and the normal darkness which came with the setting of the sun.

As the fog was above the ground there was no interference with traffic, and in such districts as the Strand, Piccadilly, Regent-street, and Oxford-street congestion was, if anything, less noticeable than on an ordinary day, because of a reduction in the number of private cars using the thoroughfares. The gloom was worst in the vicinity of Charing Cross and Victoria where at noon the darkness would have been unrelieved but for the illumination thrown from street lamps and windows.

It was stated at the Air Ministry that there was a very light wind which did not clear the atmosphere. Smoke and particles in the air did not rise more than a few hundred feet, and formed a blanket which was held down by a layer of warmer air above.

The fog interfered very little with railway services. The weather was reported clear at King's Cross, Euston, Liverpool-street, Marylebone, and Paddington, and the Southern Railway Company stated that conditions were normal. Air liners to and from Croydon aerodrome also ran as usual.

SUNSHINE IN COASTAL DISTRICTS

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Winds became light and indefinite over England on Tuesday night after a depression that had been centred over the English Channel early in the afternoon had passed away in a south-south-easterly direction to France.

The direction followed by this depression enabled most of Eastern England to escape the rain that at one time threatened to become general, but only to experience widespread fog that was persistent during the day. The fog developed during the early morning and had already become very dense by 7 o'clock over most of London and farther to the south and west, and also as far north as Harrogate. Unlike most recent fogs this one was rarely attended by temperatures much below the freezing point. In London it was a dry fog of the smoky variety, more prevalent above the level of the streets, and accompanied by the darkness of midnight. Coastal districts for the most part not only escaped the fog, but enjoyed a fair amount of sunshine; this was especially the case along the South Coast and in the West.

A trough of low pressure associated with depressions far to the north-west of Scotland is expected to cause mild and wet weather, with fresh to strong south-westerly winds, in Scotland and Ireland and very soon in Western England. In Eastern England the wind will probably become sufficiently strong from south or south-west for the fog to clear to-day, and there should be a gradual rise of temperature.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 17

The Government of Señor Bautillo Palma, provisional President of Guatemala, who only yesterday was formally recognized by the United States Government, has been violently overthrown by an armed revolt, which broke out late yesterday afternoon. It is reported that General Manuel Crellana, a relative of the former President Crellana, has been appointed provisional President. It was he who, as commander of the fort at Matamoros, led the revolt yesterday.

Furious fighting went on for hours in the streets of Guatemala City. During a particularly fierce encounter in the heart of the city General Mauro de Leon, Minister of War under Señor Palma, was killed, but it is not known on which side he was fighting, as it appears that the revolt was partly caused by discontented partisans of General de Leon, who had hoped to see him appointed provisional President instead of Señor Palma.

Señor Palma was chosen provisional President on December 13 by the Council of Ministers to take the place of General Lazaro Chacon when the latter was stricken with cerebral haemorrhage. General Chacon had been President since 1926, his Administration being marked by prolonged discontent and punctuated by revolts.

The new Government appears to have been set up as a result of cooperation between discontented military men and civilians, leaders of the "Liberal" Opposition. It is announced that all is quiet.

EXPLOSION IN CARBIDE FACTORY

FORTY WORKMEN MISSING

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A terrible explosion took place this evening at a carbide factory at Mancioux, near Toulouse.

About 40 workmen are missing. The Toulouse fire brigade has left for the scene of the disaster.—*Reuter.*

ANGLO-SOVIET DEBTS AND CLAIMS

The Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee held its ninth meeting on Wednesday, December 10, and its tenth meeting on Tuesday, December 16. Agreement has now been reached regarding the functions and procedure of the sub-committees. It was agreed that sub-committees B (bondholders' claims and Soviet counter-claims) and C (miscellaneous private debts, claims and counter-claims on both sides) should start their work early in the New Year.

LONGEVITY

On our front page to-day are announced the deaths of four nonagenarians, two men and two women, and of three octogenarians, two men and one woman.

POLITICAL NOTES

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

LABOUR AND VOTING REFORM

It is expected that the text of the new Trade Disputes Bill will be issued immediately, and that the second reading will be taken soon after the House of Commons reassembles in the New Year. Suggestions have been made by the Government to the Liberals that the Committee stage of the Bill should be taken in Standing Committee, instead of on the floor of the House, but no agreement on this point has been arrived at. Labour members were suggesting yesterday that the Liberals have already agreed to support the second reading of the Bill, but no such decision has been taken. As a matter of fact the Liberals believe that three points which are to be dealt with in the Bill—the restoration of contracting-out in the case of the political levy, the position of employees of municipal bodies, and the right of Civil servants to join political trade unions—will lead to a lively controversy, and they decline to commit themselves to support the second reading until the precise text of the Bill is known.

At a meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party which the Prime Minister attended yesterday the question of electoral reform was discussed. A joint meeting of the National Executive of the party and of the Parliamentary Labour Party will be held to-day, and it was decided to recommend that this meeting should agree that the proposed Electoral Reform Bill should include the alternative vote at Parliamentary elections in addition to the points in the official party programme, including the abolition of plural voting and University representation; the prohibition of the use of motor-cars on polling day except in special circumstances; and the reduction of election expenses. But individual Labour members are still wondering what the Government will do if the House of Lords decides to substitute proportional representation for the alternative vote. The general feeling is that in such an event the Government would drop the Bill altogether.

The Government is faced with further anxiety to-day, when the Report stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill will be taken. One of the earliest amendments proposes that the measure shall not come into operation until a further Act has been passed embodying a concordat on the question of granting money towards the expenses of the managers of non-provided schools in supplying the additional accommodation required. When the matter was discussed on the Committee stage Mr. Scurr stated that, as a Roman Catholic Labour member, he would be prepared to place a similar amendment on the paper on the Report stage and to vote against the Government if a settlement had not been reached as a result of the conversations which were proceeding between Sir Charles Trevelyan and representatives of the religious denominations. Yesterday Mr. Scurr placed his amendment on the paper, and he had the support of no fewer than 40 Labour members, including leading representatives of the Roman Catholic and Anglican groups. Unless therefore the President of the Board of Education is able to make some definite statement to-day his position may be a difficult one.

NAVAL A.D.C. TO THE KING

Captain G. L. Massey has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, from December 12, in succession to Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., promoted to flag rank.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Bovril Australian Estates.
Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining.
Crittall Manufacturing Company.
Dorman, Long and Co.
Hall's Oxford Brewery.
Messina (Transvaal) Development.
Panama Corporation.
Rhodesian Congo Border Concession.
Showell's Brewery Company.
Wenlock Brewery Company.

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Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	9
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	8
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	2.30
	HANSEL AND GRETEL	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MR. BERNARD CONNET	8.30
Queen's Hall	BARCLAYS BANK CONCERT	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Emp

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light west or south-west wind; cloudy, some fog at first, probably largely clearing; becoming somewhat milder.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled in the North-West but mainly dry over the greater part of England; milder than of late. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister, to lay before him the council's views on the Royal Commission on unemployment insurance. (p. 14)

Full particulars of the excursion arrangements for the Christmas and New Year holidays have been published by the railway companies. (p. 11)

A message from the King was read by the Foreign Secretary at the unveiling, at Apsley House yesterday, of a memorial to Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of the Northern Countries of South America. (p. 19)

The Prince of Wales presided yesterday at the annual meeting of presidents of the League of Mercy, held at Chesterfield House, and read a message of congratulation from the King and Queen on the generous contribution made by the League towards the maintenance of the voluntary hospitals of the country. The receipts for the year exceeded £31,000. (p. 19)

The spring cruise of the Atlantic Fleet, which begins on January 7 and 8, is to include a series of visits to places in the West Indies. (p. 11)

Evidence regarding damage to the fabric of the Houses of Parliament and of other buildings as the result of sulphur in the air, was given by Sir Frank Baines yesterday at the inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to their extending their generating station at Townmead-road, Fulham. (p. 11)

A number of degrees were conferred at Oxford yesterday, and scholarship awards were announced at several colleges. (p. 19)

Exceptional interest attaches to three albums of Persian miniatures which the Turkish Government has lent to the coming Exhibition of Persian Art in London. (p. 8)

Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance, yesterday made the half-yearly inspection at the Royal Military College, Camberley. (p. 6)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Unemployment Insurance Bill and the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill were passed through all their remaining stages. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons the Lords' amendments to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill replacing the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act in that measure were rejected by 244 votes to 238, a Government majority of six. (p. 7)

Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons concluded yesterday their consideration of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. (p. 7)

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at the Constitutional Club yesterday, appealed to the Conservative Party to pull together, and declared that if they were united nothing could rob them of victory at the polls. (p. 19)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The military revolt in Spain planned for to-day, and upset by the premature rising at Jaca, appears now to be checked. General strikes are, however, still in progress in many parts of the country, though unattended with violence. (p. 14)

The Minorities, Franchise, and North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committees of the Indian Round-Table Conference were appointed yesterday. Both Hindus and Moslems had meetings last evening to consider their policies. (p. 14)

The lists for the Australian Conversion Loan were closed yesterday, the full amount required being in sight. (p. 13)

General Hertzog, the South African Prime Minister, has made a bitter attack on General Smuts on the question of national unity. There is now speculation as to what General Hertzog meant by his appeals for cooperation between the two white races and a fear that the old rivalry has not been banished from the national life. (p. 13)

The 14 Italian military seaplanes which are making a flight to Brazil left Orbetello yesterday under the command of General Balbo, the Air Minister. Eight of them arrived at Cartagena, while the other six were forced by bad weather to come down at Majorca. (p. 13)

The Chinese Government has decided to abolish, as from January 1, *likin* and all miscellaneous taxes on goods in transit. The necessary steps to give effect to the decision have already been taken. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

A race meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun at Windsor yesterday. (p. 5)

W. Lindrum made his thirtieth break of four figures of the season in his billiard match with McConachy at Thurston's Hall yesterday. (p. 6)

The Public School Old Boys Rackets Competition was begun at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

The Amateurs beat the Professionals in a representative Squash Rackets match at the Bath Club yesterday by five matches to two. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Underwriters and the Liverpool Loan; A Stock Exchange Ruling; Dorman, Long Meeting; the Rhodesian Copper Amalgamation; De Beers New Capital Powers; Passing of Australian Company's Preference Dividend; Aviation Company's Accounts; Life Assurance Commissions and War Risks in Marine Insurance. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was in comfortable supply. Discount rates advanced owing to the lack of demand for bills. The Bank sold £355,000 of bar gold, but received 920,000 sovereigns. The New York exchange advanced slightly, but the Berlin rate moved sharply against sterling. A further recovery occurred in Spanish currency and Argentine pesos appreciated. Silver rose 3-16d. to 14 11-16d. per oz. (p. 21)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and depressed. A further general fall took place in prices, among which South American Bonds and Railway stocks, Oil shares, Mining shares, and Industrials were particularly weak. (p. 20)

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

On Tuesday the House of Commons employed itself in a few hours of superficial gossip about the problem of unemployment, ending with the incoherent rejection by MR. GREENWOOD, the spokesman of the Government, of all suggested remedies except the abolition of the capitalist. That same evening, at the annual dinner of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, the PRINCE OF WALES, from a practical and objective standpoint, was pointing out in a remarkable speech how individual energy alone could produce corporate efficiency, and SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR was analysing the shackles which fetter that individual energy to-day. There could hardly be a better example of the right and the wrong way in which to face a national emergency. The wrong way, which was the way embodied in that scandalous reply of the Government to Tuesday's debate, is so to deprecate as almost to deny the existence of a special emergency; to disclaim, although remaining in office, all responsibility for a situation after promising not to allow it to arise; and to abandon any attempt at a remedy which does not derive directly from the political doctrine of Socialism. The right way is to recognize that the problem of unemployment is a complex economic problem, which may indeed be drastically complicated or simplified by political action, but which can only be treated by a variety of methods dependent upon no preconceived political theory at all. The charge against the Socialist Government and also against their Liberal allies is that, although they are ready to cry "wolf" in a variety of keys, they are only willing to shoot the animal with a type of weapon which proves, whenever they try to fire it, to be antiquated and unloaded. There are three serious deductions to be drawn from the deplorable debate in the Commons. The first is that the Government have confessed their incapacity to deal with unemployment unless they are allowed to inaugurate what they regard as full-blooded Socialism, which of course would make matters incomparably worse. The second is that the policy of relief works is quite unable to stem the rising tide of unemployment. The third is that the Liberal Party is so bigoted in its attachment to free trade that it is prepared indefinitely to condone incapacity and to tolerate an ineffectual policy. If these deductions are correct, then no effective action can be expected from the present Parliament, whether its life be long or short.

Is it not possible to analyse and to confront the problem of unemployment without this combination of hopelessness and prejudice? The national situation to-day is admittedly too dangerous to leave any possible remedy untried. SIR WALTER RUNCIMAN in another column this morning adds his voice to the many who are declaring that a revival in British industry is out of the question so long as it is subjected to specially heavy burdens. No doubt he is right in refusing to attribute those burdens exclusively to political actions of this or of former Governments. No country has escaped the effects of the continued fall in commodity prices, with its consequence of a sudden change from long-distance buying to buying from hand to mouth. Moreover British industry, as SIR ARTHUR SALTER has recently pointed out, feels these world causes of depression more acutely than other countries because it started with a longer record of depression, its equipment is in some cases inferior, its finance is more "frozen," the mobility of its labour is more restricted, and its costs of production less responsive to variations in price. The report just issued by the British Economic Mission to South Africa details other shortcomings in British production and salesmanship. All these facts merely show that industry could do a great deal for itself, and that finance could do a great deal for industry; but they constitute only half the analysis of the causes of unemployment. There are other conditions, special to this country, which actively discourage both industry and finance from taking steps admittedly necessary to restore our competitive power. SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR pointed out on Tuesday that even in industries against which no charge of technical inadequacy could be made the higher costs of production made competitive trade impossible; and that those higher costs resulted from taxation so heavy that the total amount levied exceeded the total value of our export trade. British industry is unsuccessful in maintaining its share of the home market and of world trade because it is taxed more heavily than its rivals, and because taxation is taking from it not only the material resources of money but the moral resources of hope.

In these circumstances it must clearly be the supreme object of public policy to give industry a better chance and more hope. The suggestions put forward are really no longer open to the suspicion that they are designed in the interests of one class. The danger is not that the profits of the capitalist will be reduced, but that the standard of living of the whole people will collapse. Surely this consideration will induce the public to look upon both economy and fiscal changes with a less prejudiced eye; and these are two at least of the contributions which the politicians can make to industrial revival. Economy in public expenditure means more employment in normal industry, and the reduction of taxation means a greater incentive to the individual to take risks. Economy therefore gives the employer the hope that he will profit by efficiency and greater power to pay for efficiency. Protection of the home market is called for just as clearly by the economic condition of the world. As MR. BALDWIN pointed out yesterday, one of the causes of unemployment here is the height of tariffs abroad, and the only effective weapon against tariffs is a tariff. Again, when MR. MAXTON asks how protection will help the wage-earner, it is only necessary to refer him to the report on the convict gangs in Russian timber camps recently sent to the PRIME MINISTER by SIR EDWARD HILTON YOUNG. Some method of protection must clearly be devised to protect the British wage-earner from competition of that kind. These are only examples bearing upon the general argument that the revival of British trade demands both industrial and political action, and that without political encouragement industrial reconstruction cannot proceed far. Finally it is clear that the giving of this political encouragement will demand the highest courage and energy among those politicians who advocate it. If their efforts are to overcome old prejudices and silence resuscitated political cries, they must persuade the people that a national crisis really does exist, and that they are personally capable of leading the nation through it.

In Eastern Galicia

Of all the intricate political problems of Eastern Europe none has been followed with more partisanship than the Ukrainian movement in Eastern Galicia. In Germany anti-Polish sentiment has closed the eyes of many publicists to the abundant evidence that Ukrainian nationalism before the War was to a great extent the invention of German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers and politicians, and that its subsequent growth was sedulously fostered by the German General Staff and by its Republican successors. In this country the character of its present activities and its chequered past have sometimes been obscured by bias against the eccentricities of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI'S dictatorship, and by an uncritical acceptance of German propaganda. Recent events in Eastern Galicia have unfortunately revived interest in the Ukrainian problem. During the past summer and autumn districts in this region were marked out by the illegal Ukrainian organizations for a campaign of incendiarism. The properties of Polish or pro-Polish landlords and peasants were burnt, generally by schoolboys supplied with the appropriate chemicals; and even critics of Polish methods admit that the fires were multiplied by farmers who had first insured the crops which they could not sell at a profit and then set them alight. MARSHAL PILSUDSKI was thus invited to lose his temper, and he certainly responded to the invitation. Two interesting and impartial articles from our Warsaw Correspondent, the second of which is published this morning, throw valuable light on the lawlessness of Ukrainian disaffection in Eastern Galicia and on the methods by which it was repressed. Our Correspondent, who has spent some time in the disturbed districts, has no doubt that the Polish police and cavalrymen, who were sent against the terrorists, committed culpable excesses, though he believes that the number of cases of physical maltreatment has been exaggerated. But he also points out that there is no evidence of any official attempt to suppress Ukrainian institutions as such; that the disaffected elements, so far from being goaded into revolt by the tyranny of local Polish officials, were encouraged by their inertia; and finally that no Government worthy of the name could have overlooked the provocation offered by the Ukrainians, though they might have punished it with more discrimination. The burning of the stacks, barns, and cottages of members of the Polish minority would have provoked a local civil war if the Central Government had neglected it. The discovery of such unusual ecclesiastical furniture as machine-guns and rifles in the houses of priests certainly suggests that the illegal Ukrainian military organization and its foreign supporters were preparing for some such contingency.

There are two great obstacles to any understanding between the Poles and the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia. One is the absolutely uncompromising attitude of the Ukrainian extremists and the silence of the moderates whom they terrorize. Their fundamental grievance is that they have to live in a Polish State at all, and their representatives in the last Seym called upon the Polish Government to evacuate Eastern Galicia bag and baggage. The Poles refuse to hand over 2,000,000 of their fellow-countrymen to the tender mercies of the Ukrainians whose leaders will not cooperate with them; and they may be pardoned for their reluctance to concede autonomy to "intellectuals" whose programme includes the training of the rising generation of secondary schoolboys in the technique of arson. The other obstacle is the manifest belief of many East Galician Ukrainians that they can count upon armed German support in an eventual struggle with Poland, or that they may one day unite with the 30,000,000 Ukrainians of Russia when the Communist yoke has been shaken off. Minorities professing ambitions which can only be realized by international war imperil their claims to consideration, and it is to be hoped that the Secretariat of the League of Nations will make this clear to M. KONOVALETZ, the head of the Ukrainian military organization, who recently migrated to Geneva—of all places—from Berlin, or to any other Ukrainian leader who may lay the grievances of his compatriots before it. That the Polish Government will now do their best to improve relations with the Ukrainians under their rule is probable enough. It is obviously in their interest to do so; Roman Catholic opinion has been disturbed by this quarrel between Poles and Eastern Roman Catholics or Uniats, and many prominent Poles realize the value of friendship with the Ukrainians on both sides of the border. The measure of success attained by Polish policy in the Ukrainian areas in Volhynia, where new men and new methods have been given a trial, shows that there is no inherent incompatibility between the two peoples. If the East Galician organizations prefer cherishing their grievances to constructive cooperation with the authorities, and continue to accept surreptitious aid from abroad against some future war, that is of course their own affair. But in that case they cannot expect to win intelligent and disinterested sympathy at Geneva or elsewhere.

Voluntary Hospitals

The message from the KING, which the PRINCE OF WALES read yesterday at the annual meeting of the presidents of the League of Mercy, will bring encouragement to all those who are working to maintain the voluntary system of hospital finance. The KING took occasion to offer congratulations on the progress made, and this note of satisfaction was echoed by the PRINCE, who declared that he had been assured that, even in these difficult times, the vast majority still held to their faith in voluntary methods. It is a faith that has found complete justification in recent events. The voluntary system has not only proved equal to the task of maintaining the hospitals; it has also actually enabled several of these hospitals to carry out extensive schemes of rebuilding. The case of the Middlesex Hospital, to which reference was made a short time ago in these columns, deserves special attention, for public generosity in that case surpassed the demands made upon it and actually imposed on the Governors of the hospital the duty of adopting a larger scheme of reconstruction. Public generosity has kept the voluntary hospitals in a state of efficiency which is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. It has enabled these hospitals to march in the forefront of progress whether as teaching centres, institutions for medical research, or institutions for the treatment of the sick. DR. GRAHAM LITTLE pointed out recently in these columns that the metropolitan teaching hospitals as a whole have during the period 1920 to 1930 enjoyed a surplus of some £140,000 of income over expenditure, while a sum in excess of £1,064,000 has been added to their permanent endowment fund. "What great business house," he asked, "would talk about 'shutting down' with such a triumphant record behind them for a decade admittedly disastrous beyond any previous experience?"

Pessimism, however ill-founded, puts weapons in the hands of those who are anxious to transfer the hospitals of the country to the control of the State or of the local authorities. That step, it is openly confessed, is the necessary preliminary to the establishment of a State Medical Service. The public would do well to bear this fact in mind. Since the end of the War there have been occasions when the difficulties of the hospitals were very great. On each of these occasions prophets have appeared foretelling the end of the voluntary system. Nor has the speedy falsification of these prophecies served to prevent their repetition. It cannot be urged too strongly that under the voluntary system the public retains control of the hospitals in the sense that these institutions stand or fall according to the quality of the service which they give. If they were to be changed into rate-supported institutions this direct control would be lost. MR. A. P. HERBERT told the Presidents of the League of Mercy yesterday that if the State had to pay for the hospitals the State would manage the hospitals. This is the plain truth. It will scarcely be contended by anybody that such management is likely to prove better from the point of view of the sick than that given by voluntary workers as a free service to their fellows.

Mos Majorum

Once again we give in full the text of the Prologue and Epilogue to the Westminster play which came to an end last night, after what has been by common consent exceptionally vigorous and lively acting. Whether the King's scholars are possessed of unusual histrionic powers this year, or how much of the credit should go to the coaching of their new Master, or to PLAUTUS who instead of TERENCE has provided the drama, need not be asked; but connoisseurs will be glad to think that the Plautine tradition is to be maintained every fourth year in the Dormitory. There are those who prefer him to TERENCE—not that, as the Prologue says, there should be any rivalry between the two; but few playwrights have influenced their audiences more directly than PLAUTUS influenced a generation of the post-war Romans who had become familiar with the Greek stage in their foreign campaigns. A profuse genius, who little thought that his plays would be preserved beyond the day, his effects on the Latin vocabulary, even in modern hands, can be seen from the cluster of long compound words which his latest successors in the Epilogue have found appropriate for describing the "all-talking, all-singing, huge-laughter-making" palaces of cinematography.

That surely is a phrase after PLAUTUS'S own heart, whatever he would think of the Westminster puns. Excellent as many of them are, it is possible that even for ears attuned to Westminster Latinity some of them are a little less obvious this year than they should strictly be. But *unda gradu et* and the golfer's stymie are among others true enough to type, while the double significance of *uva* (where the aspirate has to be supplied) and *vacuum* makes a triumph of ingenuity. The *Serpentini balnea mixta lacus* seems as natural a piece of scenery as there can be; and that the name of MR. LANSBURY can be neatly disentangled from BERENICE'S hair is delightful. Also according to tradition, which none would like to see drop out, there are some clever adaptations from the poets, as when the lady in the long skirt is hailed in familiar lines which hardly need altering, and in this Virgilian year LUCRETIUS supplies concisely all that one poet need say of another. Nor is the political colour of the year wanting from this travesty of its principal events; by long-established licence due toll is taken in this Westminster of the national Westminster next door to it. How it all gets done so successfully year after year is a perennial marvel; but the secret is perhaps not unlike that of the college lawn which has only to be rolled for centuries. Not quite private, since it lets all who will read the Epilogue in print, and not, fortunately, public in the sense that Oberammergau is public, the Westminster stage presents an unvarying face to a world growing apparently more and more irreconcilable to the unique brand of culture, scholarship, wit, and stagecraft which it is its humour to uphold. May it be long before its audience turns, as the Romans did after PLAUTUS and TERENCE, to other and cheaper diversions.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

BRITISH EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AIRES

VALUE OF PERSONAL CONTACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the annual banquet of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, which took place last night at Guildhall and which must have been a source of pride and satisfaction to Sir Francis Goodenough and to his associates, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the course of a carefully thought out and yet eloquent address which stirred all who had the honour of listening to it, made a special plea—that heads of firms exhibiting at the forthcoming British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires should themselves visit that great city during the exhibition.

May I be allowed, in view of my recent experience and knowledge of Argentina and its friendly Government and people, most strongly to endorse that plea? From the exhibition itself much can be hoped, but it would be unreasonable to expect miracles. Everything, to my mind, depends upon the readiness of the leaders of our industries to go out themselves to inquire into Argentine needs or, at any rate, to send their sales managers to study conditions on the spot and to enter into personal contact with a people who are, I know, only too anxious to buy from us who buy so largely from them. If the Heir to the greatest Throne in the world can, with the approval of his august father, the King, find the time to cross many thousands of miles of ocean to open a British Empire Trade Exhibition, can those most nearly concerned fail to follow so inspiring a lead? Surely not.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM A. ROBERTSON.
2, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, Dec. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the Sales Managers' Dinner at Guildhall last night the Prince of Wales expressed the hope that if possible the heads of firms exhibiting should visit the British Empire Exhibition which he will inaugurate in Buenos Aires in March next year. May I, as representing the Grand Council and Executive Committee in London, say that many years of close association with British enterprises in Argentina enables me to endorse every word that his Royal Highness said on this subject? Even with the best representatives on the spot it is very difficult to grasp fully the business atmosphere and to acquire that sixth sense that is so necessary to the successful conduct of all enterprise in a foreign land.

His Royal Highness has given his wholehearted support to the exhibition, which will in effect be a great British shop window filled to overflowing, and in which will be exposed all the products of our manufacturers. Although held in Buenos Aires it is not Argentina alone, great as it is, to which the exhibition will make its appeal, for prominent buyers from Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay will also be there. It is the earnest hope of all connected with the exhibition, both here and in Buenos Aires, that the impetus given to our trade in 1931 will be followed up by first-class salesmanship, and it is to the personal responsibility and initiative of the heads of British firms that we must chiefly look for lasting results.

Your obedient servant,
FOLLETT HOLT,
Chairman of the London Committee, British Empire Trade Exhibition.
River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, Dec. 17.

THE TELEGRAPH IN PERSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with deep regret in *The Times* of the 13th instant that, after an existence of 60 years, the Indo-European Telegraph Department and Company are relinquishing all their telegraphic lines in Persia. I think that few of my fellow-countrymen are aware of the valuable services rendered by their British officials, and perhaps I may be permitted to refer to them.

The construction and maintenance of the great trunk lines across Persia and Baluchistan, which constituted a valuable link between Great Britain and India, called for courage in the face of dangers and difficulties, character, and tact in dealing with all classes of the population. To such a degree were these qualities displayed by our fellow-countrymen that their influence for good was of the greatest benefit to Persia. Accurate information was, time and again, given to the Persian Government which saved many a rising, while the fact that the telegraph offices were *bast* or sanctuary permitted the oppressed to petition the Throne against a tyrannous Governor. Again, it was through these officials, often living alone among the people, that Persians learned something of the order, the rectitude, and the devotion to duty of the British. Indeed, in great part we owe to them the splendid prestige we enjoyed in Persia. During the Great War the services of the telegraph officials were invaluable. They gave me accurate information, they bought and laid out supplies for my troops, while their wives nursed the wounded. Some of the officials joined the fighting line, and the first officer in my force to be killed in action was a member of the Indo-European Telegraph staff.

Looking back after 40 years, I recall to my mind Blackman, who rushed into a dark passage armed only with a small revolver and saved his Persian staff from a mad wolf. I also recall King Wood, who both pioneered for and constructed the first direct land-line across Persia to India. There were many others, who calmed fanatical mobs by their courage, or who headed rescue parties and saved their line-guards, who were overcome by the winter blizzard. To conclude, I may say that no body of men has a finer record, and Persia will be the loser by their departure.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. M. SYKES.

The Athenaeum, Dec. 16.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I suggest that when the draft of the Highway Code is finally settled some reference in it may be made to the desirability of motor-drivers, and especially riders of motor-bicycles, making as little noise as possible when passing hospitals? Many of our hospitals, which were built in the more peaceful days of horse traffic, are situate in towns and with their wards often abutting directly on to main streets, and the noise from motor traffic has a detrimental effect in retarding the recovery of their sick inmates. It may, I think, be reasonably expected that the carrying out of the code will help to relieve hospitals of many accident cases, and if, at the same time, it will tend to assist in the prevention of noise and disturbance of those who are unfortunately sick and ill it will, I think, prove to be a double blessing to hospital authorities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. H. M. LUCKOCK, Chairman, General Committee, Taunton and Somerset Hospital.
Sidbrook House, Taunton, Somerset.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS FLOWER GIRLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with apprehension in to-day's issue of *The Times* that the Westminster City Council are to consider a recommendation that there be no further renewal of licences to trade on the central island in Piccadilly-circus. The reason given for this suggestion is that the space available is insufficient; but I trust that the authorities do appreciate that as the new central island will be larger than the old one, and that as it is not proposed to increase the width of the bronze base of the Shaftesbury Memorial, there will be more room than hitherto for the surrounding steps; and for the flower girls, who, after all, were there before ever the memorial was conceived.

Yours faithfully,
H. BATTISCOMBE.
Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, Dec. 17.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

CROWDED BREAD QUEUES

METHODS OF RELIEF

(From Our New York Correspondent)

It is more than a year since the "new economic era" that was to have culminated in the abolition of poverty in the United States came to its sorry end. Even at the height of that fabulous prosperity unemployment was heavy. It had been increasing ever since 1922.

Within two months after the crash in the autumn of last year factory gates and office doors closed suddenly against millions more who until then had known fairly regular employment and who had been led, in order to stimulate and confirm their demand for the goods that were being poured out by the factories, to believe that they would never know anything else. Not only the large industrialists and merchants but the small shopkeepers were forced to dismiss their employees and wait for better times.

By the end of January the Department of Labour admitted that unemployment during November and December had been as bad as the country had ever known. By April, although the number unemployed remained stationary, or had slightly increased, a survey in various parts of the country showed that the savings of the unemployed were becoming exhausted.

At the beginning of this month the chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment described the position as the most discouraging since 1900. Already men who wait before dawn outside the gates of factories in the northern cities in hope of a job have to wrap their feet in sacking to prevent them from freezing as they stand. Salvation Army investigators in New York report that, with the temperature at 20deg. below freezing-point, stocks of fuel among the families of the unemployed are becoming exhausted and there is no money to buy more. Their lighting is being cut off since they can no longer pay the bills. There are families in New York who keep their children in bed all day because it is the only way to keep them warm. Doctors and officers of public health announce that the condition of the unemployed is reaching a point where a dangerous spread of disease is to be expected. In cities from coast to coast the breadlines are crowded with half-starved people.

THE APPLE HABIT

For miles of streets in the city of New York the unemployed stand at every street-corner beside wooden boxes full of apples which they have been organized to sell at five cents apiece as a temporary relief. Every one who can afford to buy them is eating apples; there are apples for breakfast, apples at 11, and apple charlotte, apple salad, and apple pie at luncheon and dinner. The lift boys and taxi-drivers and newspaper sellers chew apples at their work "to help the unemployed." Some of the apple boxes carry the new slogan put out for the occasion: "You may see America thirst but you can't see America hunger."

On the night of November 28, 1929, the Municipal Lodging House in New York sheltered 544 people. Nobody had to be fed. On November 28 this year the Lodging House sheltered 1,563 and fed 3,916. This in spite of the large number of other free food depots established all over the city this year. In San Francisco and Philadelphia new lodging houses are being hastily completed to give shelter to thousands before Christmas. In Chicago the huge old County Gaol has been thrown open for the same purpose. At Philadelphia the city has decided to abandon the use of a large number of machines used in some departments of municipal work and use manual labour instead. At Reading, Pennsylvania, one of the largest textile centres in the country, all the City Welfare Departments already report heavy deficits in their funds. The Mayor of Evansville, Indiana, a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, describes the unemployment situation there as a nightmare. He had 4,000 applications for 200 vacancies in the city employ. "I have listened," he said, "to more stories of real distress than I thought could possibly exist in America. I have had applications from college men, accountants, school teachers, who are willing to accept the lowest type of employment to earn bread and clothing for their families. Relief is beyond our power to supply."

The trend noticed by the Mayor of Evansville has been remarked on everywhere. The "white collar classes" are being forced to abandon their class and to pose as manual labourers, thinking there is more chance of a job that way. This is true of the "typical unemployed man" constructed on the basis of 11,000 records by the Emergency Employment Bureau. This "typical man" is 40 years old with a wife and two children. Before he lost his job at the end of November, 1929, he was making $37.50 (£7 10s.) a week as a clerk in the accounting department of a middle-sized manufacturing firm. He got two weeks' notice and had $1,413 (£283) in the bank. In the middle of the summer he had to move out of his apartment into two furnished rooms. By the end of September his life's savings were exhausted. He now gets up at 6.30 in the morning in order to be first in line at the employment agencies. In the course of the last month or so he has taken to posing as a common labourer.

CONFLICTING FIGURES

One of the largest employment agencies in New York reported that in January, 1929, the number of men who applied for every 100 jobs on the agency's lists was 299. By January this year it had risen to 657. In October it was 2,861. The number of women applying for every 100 jobs was 167 in January, 1929, 610 in January this year, and 1,602 in October. The most general estimate of the total number of unemployed varies between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000. The Federal Government appears to estimate it at somewhere between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000, but owing to the limitations under which these figures were collected it would be difficult to find anyone who would seriously accept them as a comprehensive statement. Mr. James Walker, Mayor of New York, said recently: "Federal statisticians told the public there were less than 300,000 people idle in this city. Labour organizations report to the State Department of Labour that they estimate the unemployed as between 700,000 and 800,000." The New York State Department of Labour is the most efficient organization of the kind in the country, and the correction it offers of the Federal figures is generally accepted as valid for the country as a whole. The head of the National Unemployment League puts the minimum figure at 6,600,000, and believes the true figure to be nearer 8,000,000, a figure accepted as probable by large numbers of people in close touch with the situation.

Many millions more are partially unemployed, working very short hours for very much reduced wages. The "philosophy of high wages," with which in the days of cheap optimism it was announced that American business would confront and conquer any crisis, has crumbled under its first serious test. In the general perturbation at the prospect of a huge army of unemployed, employers all over the country tried to keep down the rising figures of the totally unemployed by adopting "staggered" shifts and thus providing partial employment to as large a number of employees

as possible. They gave extra vacations without pay, ranging in length from one day a week to one week a month. In many industries, especially building, where no official wage cuts were announced, wage cuts have been in reality widespread, brought about by private negotiation between employers and individual workmen. The Government of the State of Kansas reported recently that in the industries of Kansas "the employers of labour generally have taken advantage of the surplus and dire need of many of those out of work by cutting wages to as low, in some instances, as 20c. (10d.) an hour. In the larger cities there have been more than sufficient men willing to accept these wages." The States and cities, too, in their efforts to provide employment have been forced to adopt the same policy of "staggered" shifts.

Since the middle of the summer the drift towards lower wages seems to have become more pronounced. All these measures have been successful in keeping a large number of men from total unemployment; but it has been done at the cost of a further heavy reduction in the resources of families where those totally unemployed are dependent on the earnings of those still employed, and has thus thrown a still heavier burden on to the hastily improvised and largely inadequate public agencies of relief. To make matters worse, whole armies of men, despairing of employment in their own districts, trek to and fro across the country and pour into the industrial centres, refusing to believe that these places of promise have no longer anything to offer. In Detroit, that legendary El Dorado of the working man, which now has about 100,000 registered unemployed of its own, men have arrived from as far away as Louisiana. Police have had to be stationed at the long-distance omnibus terminals to question arriving travellers and turn back the unemployed.

The rapid rise in total and partial unemployment and the fall in wages have been accompanied by widespread unrest. States are feeling themselves compelled to enforce anew their old laws against syndicalism and other labour activities. In the first 10 months of this year the number of arrests arising out of labour disturbances, rioting, distribution of pamphlets, and other subversive activities jumped suddenly to more than 6,000. This probably surpasses the record reached during the famous "red scare" of 1919.

DOLE SYSTEM OPPOSED

States and municipalities are doing their best to meet an emergency with which they are largely unfitted by their constitution to deal. Many of them have made large emergency bond issues to provide for public works of a temporary character. Huge sums have been spent in replenishing the funds of the various public relief agencies, and in some cases efforts are being made to consolidate these emergency measures into an organized plan which will leave the Governments better able to deal with sudden growths of unemployment in the future. Millions of dollars are being raised by emergency committees of leading citizens, some for the provision of charitable relief, others, as in New York, for the provision of work. The Federal Government is doing its best to provide for the expansion of public works, and hopes to do more still in the immediate future. It is the only governmental agency which is sufficiently unhampered by constitutional and financial restrictions to act with sufficient promptitude. In the first six months of this year there is estimated to have been a rise of $400,000,000 (£80,000,000) in the amount spent by all Federal, State, and municipal governments and by the public utility companies on construction of public works. It is too early to judge the full effect of these measures, but the effects of such programmes are easy to exaggerate. An expansion of no less than 25 per cent. in public construction throughout the country would give direct employment to only 200,000 additional men.

Among the plans for dealing with this and similar emergencies adopted by individual firms, the outstanding examples are those of Proctor and Gamble, soap manufacturers in Cincinnati, and of the General Electric Company. Proctor and Gamble guarantee 48 weeks' work a year to employees who earn less than $2,000 (£400) yearly and have been six months in the company's employment. This is combined with a profit-sharing scheme. The plan seems to have worked extremely well, but it is dependent on the manufacture of a product for which the demand can be exactly calculated a long time in advance. Moreover, the cost of its introduction is estimated by the firm at $2,000,000 (£400,000), a circumstance which does not make it attractive to the average business man. Under the General Electric plan, 1 per cent. of the weekly wage is deducted and paid into a trust fund, into which the company pays an equal sum and on which the company guarantees interest at 5 per cent. In the management of this fund company and employees are equally represented. Relief payments from the fund are at 50 per cent. of the normal wage, and are available for 10 weeks in any consecutive 12 months. In an emergency further contributions on a wider basis are made to the fund. As Mr. Owen D. Young has pointed out, however, the expansion of any such project is limited by the competitive situation in the industry, since if its cost were to prevent efficient competition by other firms it would have to be restricted or abandoned.

Opposition to compulsory unemployment insurance on a State or Federal basis is still violent and widespread.

MALDISTRIBUTION OF GOLD

SIR CHARLES ADDIS ON WORLD CREDIT

SIR CHARLES ADDIS, speaking at a meeting of the Kensington branch of the League of Nations Union last night, at which LORD MERSTON presided, said that it was the considered opinion of the directors of the Bank of International Settlement that the world credit structure was in danger, and that it might break down altogether, unless the central banks put their heads together and devised means of restoring its stability. Nearly three-fifths of the monetary gold supply of the world was locked up in the vaults of the United States and France. This maldistribution was one of the predominant causes of the continuous fall in prices. That it constituted a most serious menace to the stability of the credit structure was no longer doubted by any recognized body of economic opinion.

JEWELRY WORTH OVER £1,000 STOLEN FROM WINDOW

Diamond rings worth over £1,000 were stolen in a smash-and-grab raid made by two men on the jeweller's shop of W. Hinds, Limited, in Lodge-parade, Palmers Green, yesterday afternoon. One man tied the doors with rope and held them shut while the other threw a cotton-covered hammer through the centre window and removed a tray containing between 30 and 40 diamond rings. Rings were scattered over the pavement in the men's dash for their waiting motor-car, and passers-by, on hearing the crash of the window, helped the assistants in collecting them. Two young men boarded the car before it set off, but they were ordered to jump away at the point of a revolver. A police car was soon in pursuit, but the raiders got away.

The death, at the age of 77, is announced of Alice Mary Gilding, who was for 61 years the faithful and beloved friend and servant of Canon Arnott, late rector of Beckenham, and his family.

FUTURE OF INDIA

A MAHARAJAH'S APPEAL

PRIME MINISTER ON THE CONFERENCE

To mark the twenty-seventh anniversary of his accession to the rulership of the State of Alwar, the Maharajah of Alwar entertained at dinner at the Connaught Rooms last night the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and many of the representatives of the Round-Table Conference, including several of the ruling Princes of India.

Proposing the toast of his Majesty's Government, the MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR referred to the work of the Round-Table Conference. Whatever the status of India, he said, the form and measure of self-government to be proposed by Britain at the Conference or later must be designed to go far towards meeting the aspirations of the Indians. The alternative was military and police rule, which could only last a brief day. Dominion status seemed to be a term which with some might have become almost an anathema, but Dominion status as they conceived it, he believed, for India meant nothing more nor less than the right to govern herself with the friendly help of Britain, as a sister partner in the Empire, in order that Britain and India might work out something of which both might be proud. That it might come soon was his earnest hope and endeavour, for the great Indian problem was marching steadily towards that goal, and would soon occupy the minds of men and women, almost to the exclusion of many other topics at the hub of the Empire.

"A LOYAL PARTNER"

He was going to enter into no political arenas; but it had to be remembered that if things moved too slowly, then human nature, in despair, began to seek short cuts. He felt that the present movement in India was the result of the philosophy of despair. If something big was done at the present juncture—not because they had come to beg or ask, but to put forward honestly and frankly the position—it was not because they selfishly sought that India or the States should gain points, but because, as the Prime Minister and the Government knew—in fact England knew—a big action at this psychological moment would enable India to remain for a very long time to come a grateful, contented, and loyal partner of the Empire. He knew that England meant to stand by India. Speaking as an Indian he could firmly assure them that India would stand by England, come what might—storms or strife, peace or progress—as a loyal and well-wishing partner, and as one of the best sister Dominions both for commerce and trade as well as for peace and unity. (Cheers.)

In a personal tribute to the Prime Minister the Maharajah expressed his pleasure at being able to greet Mr. MacDonald as the holder of that office and continued:—Do you know how I should like to meet you next time? Where I should like to meet you next time? I am not going to tell you; but may it be connected closely with your name—MacDonald of Lossiemouth! (Cheers.)

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS

The PRIME MINISTER, in reply, said it was his hope that the Round-Table Conference would be piloted through its troublous waters. The Maharajah of Alwar was a very distinguished ruler of a most prosperous State, who in his actions, government, and policy had fulfilled the injunctions placed upon him by Lord Curzon when he visited that State. The Maharajah had not only enriched its material prosperity but, what was still more important, had led it steadily upon the high road of political progress.

Proceeding, the Prime Minister said:—We are facing, as you have truly said, new times, and I am not going to venture a prophecy as to the form those new times are going to assume. But I say that the British Government, and I believe not only the British Government but the British Parliament, is fully aware of what India wants, and is determined to give to India everything that she can use well for her power and for responsibility which will make the Indian feel that his destiny is in his own hands, which will enable India to look forward to a time when, enlightened by her own inner personality, she will carve a name and reputation in the future as honourable as some of those hitherto recorded in glorious chapters of Indian history. (Cheers). We are trying to devise a constitution for an Indian State, and I do not use the word State in the narrow sense. No body of constitution makers has ever had to face the problems that the Round-Table Conference has had to face. Our task is so great that we have had to use our own imagination and genius. You can talk and write your formulas and you can make your demands, but unless forms of government correspond to the genius and needs of a people those forms of government will never sit comfortably upon their shoulders. Constitutions are not made by philosophers out of ideas drawn from a vacuum. Constitutions are made by the minds and from the experience and history of the people, and only in so far as we are successful in uniting the past with the future will we be successful in helping India to real political liberty. (Cheers.)

Mr. WEDGWOOD BENN, Secretary of State for India, responding, said that the Indian problem had been raised from being a matter of departmental files to a matter of confrontation of peoples. Great Britain owed a debt of gratitude to the Indian statesmen who in the face of criticism had come over to work for their country. The Conference was so vast, the issue so immense, that nothing could stop its progress.

The GAEKWAR of BARODA and Mr. J. H. THOMAS also responded.

Others present included:—

The Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Porbundar, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, the Maharajah of Dharbanga, the Chief Sahib of Sangli, the Yuvarajah of Mysore, Miss MacDonald, Lady Londonderry, Lord and Lady Zetland, Lady Minto, Lady Oxford and Asquith, Lord Lothian, Earl Russell, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lady Parmoor, Lord and Lady Erskine, the Dowager Lady Swaything, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Lord Auckland, Lord Amulree, Major-General and Mrs. Seely, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Sir Mohammed and Lady Shah, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Said Khan of Chhitari, Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quaiyum, Colonel Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar and Lady Mehta, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Sir Ahmed Ahmin Jung, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir C. P. Ramswami, Captain Raja Sher Mohammed Khan, Sir Albion Banerji, Sir Annepu Patro, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Sir Ganendro and Lady Roy, Sir Louis and Lady Kershaw, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Cooke, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, Sir William and Lady Barton, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Sir Basanta and Lady Mullick, Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, Sir Edward MacLagan, Sir Arthur and Lady MacWatters, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Wolseley Haig, Sir Archibald Flower, Sir Warden Chilcott, Sir Provash Mitter, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Sir Robert Hamilton, Colonel Stewart Patterson, Brigadier-General R. L. Ricketts, Colonel Malone, Colonel Gidney, Colonel Gurdon, Colonel Haksar, Mr. U Ba Pe, Mr. Ohne Chine, Mr. Aung Thin, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas E. and Lady Scott.

SHIPBUILDING FIRM'S RECORD

Notwithstanding the general depression in the shipbuilding industry the output on the Tyne this year will exceed that of last year. Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham-Richardson, Limited, with a total of 213,229 tons from their Tyne, Clyde, and Wear yards, have achieved a record in their history, and will probably capture the blue riband of shipbuilding, which they have held seven times in the past 24 years. Their output from the Tyne and Wear yards is 142,049 tons, which includes no fewer than 17 vessels for foreign owners, five for British owners, and five naval vessels. Mr. T. E. Thirlaway, chairman of the company, will retire from the board on December 31, and will be succeeded as chairman by Mr. J. Denham Christie, vice-chairman.

EDINBURGH AND INDIAN DELEGATES

It was recommended yesterday by the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council that the freedom of Edinburgh be conferred on the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal, and Mr. V. S. Sastri, delegates to the Indian Conference. The recommendation will be submitted at the next meeting of the town council, and the proposal is to hold the ceremony in January.

WAREHOUSE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool police are making inquiries into the origin of a fire which caused considerable damage to a warehouse belonging to the Mersey Fibre and Wool Wood Company last night. After three hours the fire brigade averted the danger to adjoining houses. The foreman of the company stated that he saw a boy strike a match and ignite a bale of the fibre.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

AN APPEAL BY CHURCH LEADERS

A manifesto headed "A New Tradition for Sunday" has been issued by the Council of Christian Ministers on Social Questions.

The signatories say that they recognize that this laxity of observance is partially, at least, a reaction against the rigour of Sabbatarianism, which is not an original element of primitive Christianity; but they urge that there is a genuinely Christian alternative, which claims the careful and serious consideration of Christian people. They add:—

"While we abandon the mistaken ground of the claim for Sunday observance based upon the Fourth Commandment, as if that were still binding on Christians in the letter, we none the less press upon the Christian conscience the legitimate claim for its observance—the more so that the reaction against undue rigorism has become excessive and indeed disastrous. The claim that we should dedicate Sunday specially to worship, according to the practice of the Church from the first, should need no justification for Christians save what is derived from apostolic authority and subsequent experience. There is literally nothing so much needed to-day as a renewal of the spirit of worship, both individual and corporate, for the reverent sense of God appears to be gravely weakened among us; and the spirit of worship cannot live without quiet reflection, which again requires a day of rest from our ordinary work. Nothing, too, can be more mistaken than the idea that really recreative rest is to be found in rapid motion or constant excitement. If the reverent sense of God is to be retained, we need not only cessation from weekday work, but deliberate quietness and return to God. That is, we need Sunday as first of all a day of worship and of re-creation of the Spirit.

"We are appealing specially to the Christian conscience. But it is obvious to all men that a weekly day of rest from labour should be secured for all, and that it should be as far as is possible the same day for all. . . . It is also obvious that, from many causes (1) obligatory Sunday work for whole classes of the community is increasing; (2) Sunday is less and less a day of real rest for many who are not obliged to do 'work'; and (3) least of all is it for multitudes of our people a day of return to God. The question is how these dangerous tendencies are to be resisted. Our present and primary appeal is to the conscience and intelligence of the individual. . . .

"It would appear that the primary obligation of a Christian as regards Sunday is fourfold: (1) To participate in public worship and renew the habit of private devotion even at considerable personal cost. The current neglect of this primary spiritual obligation and high privilege must be manifest to every one; and no one can hope to gain or retain or recover the spirit of worship without prolonged effort; (2) to engage, according to opportunity, in Christian service; (3) to learn or relearn the secret of really recreative rest; (4) to strive by all means to secure that his own or his family's 'rest' shall not be secured at the cost of needless work being imposed on others, whether public or private servants. It will be observed that no objection is taken to recreation in the usual sense, if this fourfold obligation is first observed. Granted this, we are content to leave to the Christian's own conscience the decision as to the Sunday recreations which are suitable or unsuitable.

"It is manifest that the organization of public recreations increases the demand upon those who are in some sense public servants; and that Sunday trading is, in one form or another, alarmingly on the increase. It is true that we cannot do without public conveyances or some forms of work, domestic and industrial, on Sunday. The Christian must, however, recognize his citizen responsibilities for the protection of the weekly rest day from commercial exploitation and selfish encroachment. We owe it to God and to man under the present conditions of society to make a firm stand."

The signatories include the Bishop of Lichfield (joint chairman of the Council), the Bishops of Winchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Carlisle, Liverpool, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Rochester, St. Albans, Southwell, Crediton, Kingston, Middleton, and Woolwich; Bishop Gore, the Dean of Chester, Canon Guy Rogers (Birmingham), Canon C. S. Woodward (Westminster), the Master of the Temple, Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (joint chairman), Dr. W. F. Lofthouse, Dr. W. Russell Maltby, the Rev. H. Carter, the Rev. T. Nightingale, Dr. J. C. Carlile, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Dr. S. M. Berry, Dr. A. E. Garvie, Dr. F. W. Norwood, and other leaders of the Anglican and Free Churches.

L.C.C. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST "TEST WORK"

A protest against the principle of forcing able-bodied men to do "test work" before receiving Poor Law relief was made by Labour members at a meeting of the L.C.C. Public Assistance Committee yesterday.

The committee took over from the Boards of Guardians last April the responsibility for administering Poor Law relief in London.

Mr. G. HOUSE said that the Labour members were utterly opposed to "test work." It was dishonourable and degrading to ask men to put in 32 hours' test work before giving them a paltry 8s. for the week.

The REV. A. G. PRICHARD declared that if the committee continued their present policy he could foresee the whole of organized Labour in London rising against them. The policy should be reserved for isolated cases, where men had proved themselves to be thoroughly undesirable.

Mr. R. C. NORMAN (chairman of the General Purposes Sub-Committee) said that the men must be happier at work than idling away their time. It was their interests which the committee were considering when they introduced test work.

Mr. W. H. MARTIN said that it was a "rotten system of slavery from start to finish; and a demoralizing system."

An appeal for the abolition of stone-breaking as an employment for men frequenting casual wards in London was made by the Rev. A. G. Prichard.

SIR FRANCIS MORRIS, vice-chairman of the committee, explained that stone-breaking was not one of the tasks now enforced in casual wards. The whole idea of retaining it as a possible task was for dealing with the type of young man whom it was thought very desirable to prevent from drifting into the habit of frequenting casual wards. It was thought that this might act as a deterrent.

Mr. Prichard said that he was satisfied with the explanation.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended December 6 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	283,900	45,100
Durham	712,400	119,700
Yorkshire	1,015,900	165,700
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	413,200	87,500
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	736,600	116,500
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick. .	367,900	72,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	855,000	159,400
Other English Districts*	127,000	24,200
Scotland	129,600	93,000
Total	4,641,500	883,100

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 5,125,500 tons and the number of wage-earners 883,400.

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during November was 19,820,500 tons, compared with 21,037,200 in October.

LINER COMMAND CHANGES

On the arrival of the United States liner George Washington at Cherbourg to-day, Captain A. B. Randall, the commander of the liner, will be officially notified that he has been appointed to succeed Commodore Cunningham in the Leviathan, which he will take over on January 29. The announcement is made at the same time of the promotion of Captain George Fried from the America to the George Washington. Captain James Kearney, of the White Star liner Adriatic, and Mr. J. A. Mungall, the chief engineer, retire under the company's age-limit at the end of the year.

COMMONS AND DYESTUFFS—

continued from page 14, col. 4

competition, and also because the licensing system should no longer impede the textile trade in its efforts to capture the export trade by free purchase of novelties in colours at the lowest prices.

The claim with which Mr. Graham ended his speech, that the Government's decision was well founded, was forcefully contested by SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER. He was contemptuous of the argument that sufficient inquiry had already taken place, and he interpreted the report of the trade committee upon which Mr. Graham had relied as a recommendation in favour of further investigation before the period of protection was ended. The Government were treating the House unfairly by refusing to disclose the expert advice which had been tendered to them on behalf of the defence services and whether they had availed themselves of the valuable counsel of the independent members of the Licensing Committee. He brushed aside the contention that the textile trades required a free market for dyes by pointing to the low prices at which British dyes can now be bought. Nobody challenged the right of the users to buy at the fairest possible price; that was not the issue before Parliament. If the Act were continued, dye-users would be able to buy at the same prices as the German makers charged to German users. The Government had taken their decision at the last moment and in face of the appeal of a great and independent body of chemists who wished a British school of research to be firmly established. The danger of dumping after the Act lapsed was very real, because large stocks of foreign dyes were being held in readiness to flood the British market should it be thrown open. German monopoly, gained by dumping, would destroy a valuable British industry, and foreign prices would then be raised.

DIVIDED LIBERALS

The expectation expressed by SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER that the debate would reveal differences in the Labour and Liberal parties was soon fulfilled. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL repeated briefly the case which he had made in the previous debate against the renewal of the Act, and claimed that it had been strengthened by the statement circulated on behalf of the cotton trade. He could see no possibility that further inquiry would be conclusive or end in agreement between the two sides in the controversy, and he dismissed the arguments about the possibility of dumping with the remark that these would equally support the case for making the Dyestuffs Act perpetual. A little later Mr. E. D. SIMON, another Liberal, expressed an opposite view and supported the demand for continuing the Act for another year. The division of opinion in the Labour Party was emphasized by Mr. WISE, who was critical of the Government for pursuing a policy that had no relation to Socialism. This country, he declared, ought not to depend, in the case of a vital industry, upon "capitalist organizations" across the North Sea; there ought to be public control of industry in conjunction with protection.

MR. SHAW'S DEFENCE

Mr. T. SHAW, the Secretary for War, tried, with little appearance of success, to raise the issue of Lords against Commons. As an uncompromising opponent of the Dyestuffs Act from its beginning 10 years ago, he alleged that the licensing system had been responsible for delays in the delivery of novelty dyes which had caused the hard-pressed textile trade to lose orders. Those who said that the price of dyes was the important consideration showed little knowledge of the textile industry. What was important to it was to be able to place attractive new goods on the market quickly; and the Dyestuffs Act was an impediment. He scorned the suggestion that the lapsing of the Act would endanger British dyes.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER invited the Secretary for War to speak for his Department and to state the attitude of his advisers. Mr. SHAW admitted that their opinion was that research in chemistry was essential and that other means must be found to carry it on in the event of the home dye industry failing. But trade and commerce were not the business of his technical advisers at the War Office, and he had the responsibility for policy.

Some of his back-bench colleagues did not hesitate to state their disagreement with Mr. SHAW's general arguments. Mr. DENMAN, a Leeds Labour member, had previously declared that to end the Dyestuffs Act would waste a fruitful national effort when it might be more fruitful than ever. The last word was said by MAJOR CHURCH, who declared from the Labour benches his intention of voting for the extension of the Act.

The narrowness of the division caused some excitement in the House. When the Government tellers took their places to the right of the Speaker's chair, Ministerial members cheered, but the announcement of the figures evoked a counter demonstration from the Unionists.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

COLOUR USERS' APPEAL FOR EXTENSION AND INQUIRY

Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith, executive director of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, has issued the following letter for publication:—

"I notice in the *Manchester Guardian* this morning considerable publicity is given to a pamphlet entitled 'Why the Dyestuffs Act should Lapse,' signed by a number of dyers, printers, and manufacturers and merchants. May I say that I wish to dissociate myself entirely from the views expressed in this pamphlet, which I understand has been distributed to all the members of Parliament? It has not been issued, nor has it been authorized, by the Colour Users' Association, of which I have the honour to be chairman, and which is the only official body representative of dyestuffs users. The views of that association are expressed in their official memorandum submitted to the Development Committee some months ago, and which have been accurately embodied in the Development Committee's report.

"As the representative of one of the largest users of dyestuffs in the country, I welcome an extension of the Act for a further 12 months to afford an opportunity of calm and close examination of the divergent views of all the interested parties by the independent inquiry proposed. At such an inquiry there could be considered, for example, the scheme I suggested at the annual meeting of the Colour Users' Association in July last—a scheme which I put forward in the hope of meeting the views of colour users and makers, and which might form a basis for discussion, since it has emanated from a practical user of dyestuffs."

THREE MEN KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL

Three men were burned to death yesterday through the overturning of a ladle containing molten metal at a slag bank at Old Appleby, Lincolnshire. The men, all of Scunthorpe, were:—John Cartledge (29), engine driver; Frederick Walker (25), shunter; and Henry Wilkinson (60), tipper. It is stated that a train, with three ladles of molten slag, was going up the slag bank, when, in the dense fog, it came into collision with another train coming down from tipping its slag. The first ladle of molten metal was tipped into the cab of the upgoing engine, in which the three men were riding, and they were immediately killed.

Mr. H. A. Hollond, Fellow and Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Comptroller of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, and at the 380th anniversary of the school's foundation distributed the prizes.

OBITUARY

DR. R. W. ROGERS

Dr. Robert William Rogers, American Orientalist, died on December 12 at his home at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, at the age of 66.

The son of Dr. Samuel Rogers, he was born at Philadelphia on February 14, 1864, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Johns Hopkins, and at Leipzig, where he graduated Ph.D. He was an instructor in Greek and Hebrew at Haverford College and was appointed Professor of English Bible and Semitic History at Dickinson College in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. He was also, from 1919, Visiting Professor of Ancient Oriental Literature at Princeton University. He retired from both chairs last year.

Dr. Rogers travelled widely in Europe and in the Near and Far East, and was a member of the congresses of Orientalists at Stockholm in 1889, London in 1892, Geneva in 1894, Paris in 1897, Hamburg in 1902, and Copenhagen in 1908. He was chiefly interested in illustrating the Old Testament, as is shown by his works on the history and religion of Babylonia and Assyria, his "Inscriptions of Sennacherib," "Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament," and "History and Literature of the Hebrew People," and his commentaries on Isaiah and Ezra-Nehemiah. His "History of Babylonia and Assyria," which first appeared in 1900, was rewritten for the sixth edition in 1915. He was also the author of "Great Characters of the Old Testament," "Old Testament Lessons: A Lectionary," and "The Recovery of the Ancient Orient." His last book, which was reviewed in *The Times Literary Supplement* of May 1 last, was a history of ancient Persia to Alexander the Great.

Dr. Rogers received honorary degrees from Oxford, Dublin, and other Universities. He had formed a collection of Johnsoniana, and was also interested in philately. He married Ida Virginia Ziegler, of Philadelphia, and had a son and a daughter.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEONARD

Lieutenant-Colonel Reuben Wells Leonard, an eminent Canadian engineer, died yesterday, says a Reuter telegram, at St. Catherine's, Ontario, at the age of 70. In 1923 he and his wife presented the historic Chatham House, No. 10, St. James's-square, to the British Institute of International Affairs for the benefit of the whole British Empire.

Colonel Leonard was born at Brantford, Ontario, and was educated at the Royal Military College of Canada, where he won the silver medal, and graduated in 1883. He served with the troops employed to suppress the Rebellion in 1885. Returning to civil life, he became an engineer in the survey and construction department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He also directed the erection of several hydro-electric plants in the Dominion. When the National Trans-Continental Railway Commission was formed, the Government appointed him chairman. Since 1906 he had been president of the Coniagas Mines, Limited, Cobalt. He had been an officer in the Canadian Militia for many years. As commanding officer of the Corps of Guides he was employed on special duties during the War, and took an active part in the training of troops. He was also a member of the executive of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and a member of the Canadian Red Cross. He was keenly interested in education, and was a member of the Board of Governors of the Toronto University. Mrs. Leonard is a native of Kingston, Ontario.

MR. PHILIP HESELTINE

Mr. Philip Heseltine, who died yesterday in Chelsea owing, it is believed, to gas poisoning, was well known as a writer on music, and, under the pseudonym of "Peter Warlock," as a composer.

As a writer he was especially associated with the championship of Delius and van Dieren. His biography of Delius is valuable as a critical survey of the composer's work, as well as for the information it contains about his personality and career. Heseltine was largely responsible, with Sir Thomas Beecham, for the festival of Delius's music which was given in the Queen's Hall last year. His other chief literary work was a biography of Carlo Gesualdo, in which he collaborated with Mr. Cecil Gray. These two interests, Delius and the madrigalists, influenced Heseltine's own music. His best-known compositions are a Serenade for string orchestra and a setting of "The Curlew," a poem by W. B. Yeats, for tenor, flute, cor anglais, and string quartet. He also edited a large quantity of music by the Elizabethan composers, and the string fantasias of Purcell. He was a scholarly editor, and his work in this sphere is of great and permanent value.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLACK

Major-General Walter Clarence Black, Indian Army, retired, of Budleigh Salterton, died in London yesterday, at the age of 63.

The son of R. J. Black, M.D., he was educated at Epsom College, and joined the Sherwood Foresters from Sandhurst in 1888, but transferred to the Indian Army in 1890. He served in the Chitral relief expedition in 1895 and in the operations on the North-West Frontier in 1897. Having passed the Staff College, from 1899 to 1904 he served at War Office headquarters, and from 1904 to 1906 and again from 1909 to 1912 at headquarters in India. In 1914 he was appointed commandant of the 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Chilzie Regiment), and served from 1915 to 1917 on the headquarters staff in India, being afterwards made C.I.E. and brevet colonel. He organized and commanded the first Indian Cadet College at Indore in 1918-19, and was Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, India, from 1919 to 1922, when he retired and was made C.S.I. He was also appointed colonel of the 2nd Battalion, The 2nd Bombay Pioneers. General Black married in 1899 Hope Gordon, daughter of Mr. J. Anderson, and had one son.

The funeral service will be at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow at 10.30.

Mr. William Stewart Ferguson, who for the past five years had been Trade and Produce Officer at the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office, London, died on Tuesday at a nursing home, after a serious operation, at the age of 48. Before taking up his duties in London he was an inspector in the Public Works Department, New Zealand. He was a highly valued officer of the Government. He leaves a widow and two young sons. New Zealand House will be closed this afternoon in consequence of the funeral, which will be at Golders Green at 3.30.

FIRE IN THE CITY

A fire broke out shortly after 1 a.m. yesterday in the building occupied by Messrs. White and Co., wholesale clothiers, in Lovelane. The building is one of a number on an island site formed by Aldermanbury, Lovelane, Gresham-street, and Wood-street, all comparatively narrow thoroughfares, lined with warehouses containing large stores of clothing and material.

No one was on the blazing premises, but housekeepers and caretakers living in adjacent buildings hurriedly left in their nightclothes. After fighting the flames for over an hour, firemen got the fire under control, and were able to confine it to the building in the small courtyard. One fireman was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital suffering from an injury to his hand. He was able to leave after treatment.

GIRL RESCUED FROM FIRE

Miss Dorothy Williams, 24, and Police-constable David Merrick were injured in a fire on the second floor over a hosier's shop in Garrick-street, W.C., in the early hours of yesterday. Miss Williams, who was sleeping in a room over the shop, was awakened by the flames. She screamed for help from a bedroom window, and Police-constable Merrick, after forcing the front door, succeeded in rescuing her. They were taken to Charing Cross Hospital, and after treatment, were allowed to leave. The fire was quickly extinguished by the fire brigade.

BRIGHTON RATEPAYERS AND TRAFFIC MERGER

A crowded meeting of Brighton ratepayers last night rejected the corporation's Traffic Merger Bill by 815 votes to 403. Hove ratepayers, on the other hand, approved the merger plan by so great a majority that no count was taken. A referendum will probably be taken and the council will meet to-day to consider this step. The Bill aims at amalgamating the corporation tramways undertaking with the local omnibus service owned by Messrs. Tillings, Limited. Speakers at last night's meeting suggested that Brighton should purchase Messrs. Tillings's undertaking and run the omnibuses as a corporation concern. The Mayor (Alderman G. C. Thompson) replied that Messrs. Tillings were unwilling to sell their omnibuses, but pointed out that under the terms of the merger Brighton and Hove could purchase the undertaking outright.

PROHIBITION RULING IN NEW JERSEY

AN APPEAL ENTERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 17

A storm of controversy has been raised by the ruling [reported in *The Times* yesterday] of Mr. William Clark, Federal Judge in the United States District Court of Newark, New Jersey, that the eighteenth Amendment is invalid and unconstitutional on the ground that it was ratified by the State Legislatures instead of by constitutional conventions elected by the people of each State in accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States, which prescribes the later method for the ratification of amendments affecting the transfer of powers from the States to the Federal Government.

Attacks on the constitutionality of the eighteenth Amendment began almost immediately after its adoption, but in June, 1920, the Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality, and since then Federal Courts have in every instance ruled that nothing not covered by the Supreme Court's decision had been brought in question. An appeal against Mr. Clark's ruling will be entered, and even the most jubilant "wet" agrees as to the extreme improbability of the Supreme Court upholding it.

It is announced that such enforcement of the prohibition laws as exists in New Jersey will continue under the State Enforcement Act. The announcement disappointed many New Yorkers, who, on hearing of Mr. Clark's decision, went over to Hoboken, on the Jersey shore, last night and visited its "speakeasies" for the purpose of enjoying the unaccustomed luxury of "a legal drink."

CANADIAN CRITICISM OF MR. BENNETT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, DEC. 17

The Provincial Convention of the Liberal Party of Ontario, called to draft a new programme and select a leader, opened yesterday here with about 1,000 delegates present. They passed unanimously a resolution condemning Mr. Bennett's proposals at the Imperial Conference for stimulating Imperial trade as unfair to Great Britain. They did not reflect the views of the Canadian people, threw the whole question of Imperial trade needlessly into the arena of party politics, and created in Great Britain a definite hostility towards the position taken up by Canada under Mr. Bennett's leadership. Senator George Graham criticized Mr. Bennett for presenting his proposals in a "coercive manner."

The convention passed a resolution in effect abandoning prohibition and removing it from politics; and endorsed the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway as a joint international enterprise with the provision that no Canadian power should be exported.

No statement about the Australian treaty will be made till to-morrow, as the indisposition of Mr. Bennett has suspended the Cabinet's consideration of it.

NEW TELEPHONE CIRCUITS TO GERMANY

In order to meet the continued growth of telephone traffic between this country and Germany, additional telephone circuits have been brought into service to Berlin and Cologne, making a total of 23 circuits connecting this country with Germany. Of these 23 circuits, which at this end are all operated from the London Trunk Exchange, nine terminate in Berlin, seven in Hamburg, two each in Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Frankfort (Main), and one in Bremen.

THE WEATHER

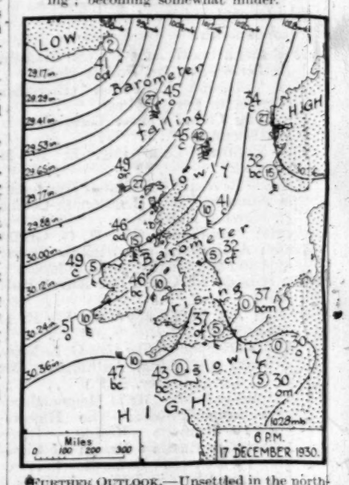
CLOUDY AND MILDER

Meteorological Office, Dec. 17

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A belt of high pressure over England is moving a little southward and increasing in intensity, while depressions are moving north-eastward on the Atlantic. Weather will be mainly cloudy and milder, and some rain or drizzle will occur in the north-west.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS.—Light west or south-west wind; cloudy, some fog at first, probably largely clearing; becoming somewhat milder.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in the north-west, but mainly dry over the greater part of England; milder than of late.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light W. or S.W. wind; cloudy, local mist or fog; sea smooth.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate or fresh S. to S.W. wind; cloudy, local drizzle and mist; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Light variable winds, 5-10 m.p.h. up to 2,000ft., becoming south-westerly later in England. Widespread fog persisting in places on Continent, but probably clearing later in England. Visibility, 50-100 yards locally, 200-1,000 elsewhere, improving slowly in places.

Sun rises, 8.3 a.m.; sets, 3.50 p.m.
Moon rises, 6.44 a.m.; sets, 2.9 p.m.
New moon Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 4.20 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.11 a.m. and 12.31 p.m.

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CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28th.

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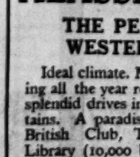

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 17

Major-General the Maharaja of Patiala had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with The King and Queen to-day.

The Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood dined with Their Majesties this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 16

The Prince of Wales, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Marquess of Reading at No. 32, Curzon Street, to the Delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference.

DECEMBER 17

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major J. R. Aird, presided at the Annual Meeting of Presidents of the League of Mercy, held at Chesterfield House this afternoon.

His Royal Highness received the Venezuelan Minister (Señor Dr. Don D. Escalante) this evening.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major J. R. Aird, dined with His Excellency the Chilean Ambassador and Madame de Villegas this evening.

The Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi Pasha will leave London on Saturday for Genoa. Mme. Afifi Pasha will embark there for Egypt, where she will spend the winter, and the Minister will return to London on January 1.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo will leave 16, Westbourne-street to-day for Haddo House, Aberdeen.

The Countess of Bradford has left 1, Grosvenor-crescent for Weston Park, Shifnal, where she will spend Christmas.

Viscountess Sandhurst will leave 60, Eaton-square next Wednesday for Barley End, Tring.

Lord and Lady Balniel will leave 1, Bryanston-place on Monday to spend Christmas at Haigh Hall.

Lord Moynihan left for Cannes on Tuesday, and will not return to London until December 29.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar will leave 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, next week to spend Christmas with Marquess and Marchioness Douro at Strathfield-Saye, Mortimer, Reading.

Grace Lady Newborough is leaving London early next week to visit Count and Countess Costantini at 12, Rue Dumont D'Urville, Paris, over Christmas and the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will leave 10, Upper Brook-street at the end of the week for Astley Hall, Worcestershire. They will return to London in the middle of January.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will leave Gayfere House, Smith-square, to-day for Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.

Lady Hulton has left London for Egypt for a stay of some weeks.

Brigadier-General Sir Hill and Lady Child have left London for the South of France, and will be away for the winter.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston have left London for Hunterston, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens will leave London shortly to spend Christmas at Blagdon Hall, Northumberland.

Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Claude Rome returned to Dukes Hill Place, Bagshot, yesterday from Germany.

Mrs. Dawes, wife of the American Ambassador, will not be at home to-day. She will not resume her at homes until January 8.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers will leave Chapel House, Charles-street, on Monday for the Continent.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Harold Myers have moved into Ovington House, Ovington-square, S.W.3, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 3595.)

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles D. Miller are leaving for Egypt to-day, and will return to Roehampton at the end of January.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh are leaving to-day for Ceylon.

Prince George will be present to-day at the Christmas party of the "Not Forgotten" Association, which will be held in the Royal Riding School at Buckingham Palace, by permission of the King.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, paid a shopping visit to the Army and Navy Stores yesterday.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY MARGARET ORR-EWING

A requiem Mass for Lady Margaret Orr-Ewing will be celebrated at Brompton Oratory at 10 a.m. to-day.

DANCES

THE ECLIPSE BALL

Prince George was present last night at the Eclipse Ball at the Park Lane Hotel, which Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger organized, in aid of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham.

A midnight pageant of "A Thousand and One Lights" was presented, and among those who took part in it were:—The Begum Aga Khan (Venus), Mrs. Claude Leigh (Dawn), Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley (Morning Dew), Lady Diana Cooper (Dusk), Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger (Night), the Countess of Carlisle (Lightning), Lady Pearson (The Sun), Viscountess Castlerosse (Equinox), the Countess of Seafield (Twilight), and Mr. Robin d'Erlanger (the Astronomer).

Others who took part in the pageant were:—Lady Patricia Moore, Miss Penelope Spencer, Lady Bridget Poulett, Miss Margaret Whigham, Mrs. C. Aubrey Cartwright, Mrs. Arthur James, Lady Sibell Lygon, Lady Mary Lygon, Princess George Imeretinsky, Lady Nunburnholme, the Hon. Eileen Brougham, Princess Jean Louis de Faucigny-Lucinge, the Hon. Mrs. John Barran, and the Hon. Margaret Hore-Ruthven.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE BALL

The Christmas tree ball took place last night at the Hyde Park Hotel in aid of the West London Hospital. Among those who gave dinner parties were:—

Lady Newnes (chairman of the committee), Constance Duchess of Westminster, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Lady Forres, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Lady Clarke, Lady Crair, Lady Milne, Sir William Plender, Lady Simson, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, and Mrs. Harold Pritchard.

BUCCLEUCH HUNT

The annual ball of the Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt was held last night at Kelso. Music was supplied by Conri Tait's band. Among the parties present were:—

BOWHILL.—The Duchess of Buccleuch, Admiral and Mrs. Hallett, Miss Hallett, Miss Dorothy Lane-Fox, Lady Angela Scott, Miss Jean Grant, Lord Henry and Lord George Scott, Mr. Norman, Mr. Dairymple, and Commander Hawkins.

EILDON HALL.—The Countess of Dalkeith.

THE HIRSEL.—The Earl and Countess of Home, Lady Anne Egerton, and Mr. Hope Johnston.

MELLERSTAIN.—The Earl and Countess of Haddington, the Earl and Countess of Moray, Lord Dunglass, Lady Bridget Douglas-Home, Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, Captain and Mrs. McEwan, Mr. Tony Teacher, Miss Nancy Teacher, the Misses Jeanette and Marjorie Scott, and Mr. Graham and Mr. Wolfe Murray.

PINNACLE HILL.—General Sir James and Lady Babington and Captain Geoffrey Babington.

BROOMLANDS.—Mr. J. C. and Lady Isobel Hepburne-Scott, the Master of Polwarth and the Hon. Mrs. Hepburne-Scott.

WELLS.—Miss Annette Usher, M.F.H., Mr. and Mrs. Helleyr, Mr. A. B. Usher, and Mr. T. C. Usher.

SUNDERLAND HALL.—Mrs. Scott Plummer, Miss Scott Plummer, Miss Stewart O'Hara, Captain Gibbs, and Mr. Hague.

ABBOTSFORD.—Major-General and Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, Miss Drummond-Moray, Mr. James Dundas, Mr. Michael Bodie of Brodie, and Mr. William Stirling of Keir.

CHERRYTREES.—Major and Mrs. A. C. Marshall, Captain Allan and Mrs. Goodson, Miss A. Martin, Miss A. Weston-Adamson, Mr. John A. Marshall.

WOODEND.—Captain and Mrs. T. H. C. Cox.

THE HOLMES (ST. BOSWELLS).—Miss Ritchie, Miss E. Ritchie, Mr. A. O. Cheape, and Mr. Curtis.

OVENSCLOSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jeffrey, the Misses Eleanor and Valentine Jeffrey, the Hon. David Balfour, and Mr. George Ross, of Cromarty.

GATTONSIDE.—Captain the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Montgomerie.

LENNOXLOVE.—Miss Nora Maitland.

MANHOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE HON. MATTHEW ARTHUR AND MISS LEES-MILNE

The engagement is announced between Matthew Arthur, only son of Lord and Lady Glenarthur, and Audrey, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lees-Milne, of Wickhamford Manor, Evesham.

MR. N. E. JOHNSON-FERGUSON AND MISS JERVIS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on January 24, between Neil Edward Johnson-Ferguson, eldest son of Colonel Sir Edward Johnson-Ferguson, Bt., and the Hon. Lady Johnson-Ferguson, of Springkell, Dumfriesshire, and Luckington Court, Chippenham, and Sheila Marian, elder daughter of Colonel H. S. Jervis, M.C., and Mrs. Jervis, of Lower Hall, Mellor, Derbyshire.

MAJOR J. E. B. LOFTUS AND MISS SCROGGIE

The engagement is announced between Major John Edward Blake Loftus, D.L., of Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny, and Maud, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Scroggie, of Ealing Common.

CAPTAIN R. A. MACGEORGE AND MISS M. HANBURY

The postponed wedding of Captain R. A. Macgeorge and Miss Marjory Hanbury will now take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at 2.15 p.m. on January 12, 1931. It is hoped that all those who have received invitations will be able to come on that date. If they are able to do so will they very kindly intimate to 4, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

MR. W. T. GRIFFITHS AND MISS M. T. DAVIES

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. Trefor Griffiths, barrister-at-law, 44, Tavistock-square, W.C.1, the only son of the late Mr. R. S. Griffiths, J.P., and Mrs. Griffiths, Brynawel, Clydach Vale, South Wales, and Mary Teify, second daughter of Alderman David Davies, J.P., L.C.C., and Mrs. Davies, 11, Duke's-road, W.C.1.

MR. J. E. B. HALL AND MISS E. D. SMITH

The engagement is announced between John Edward Beauchamp Hall, Administrative Service, Nigeria, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hall, of Meads, Eastbourne, and Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Smith, of Lucknow, India.

MR. R. W. TARGETT AND MISS H. S. KERN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Delhi, between Robert William, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Targett, of Tankerton, Kent, and Helena Syme, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kern, of Milwaukee, U.S.A.

MR. S. D. PHILLIPS AND MISS HEARD

The engagement is announced between Sydney Dennis Phillips, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Phillips, of Carlton-road, Putney, and Helena Betsy (Biddy), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Heard, of Hartland, Wimbledon Common.

MR. N. J. STANES AND MISS BRACHCROFT

The engagement is announced of Mr. Norman James Stanes, eldest son of Mr. James Stanes, of Iyencovil, East Sheen, and Corsley, Nilgiri Hills, South India, and Miss Phyllis Margaret Beachcroft, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Beachcroft, of Holly Lodge, Burnham, Bucks.

MR. K. A. CAMPBELL AND MISS NOËL-PATON

The engagement is announced between Keir Arthur Campbell, second son of the late J. Arthur Campbell, of Arduaine, Argyll, and Mrs. Campbell, and Margaret Olivia, daughter of the late Professor Noël-Paton, F.R.S., LL.D., and Mrs. Noël-Paton, Wester Dawyck, Stobo, Peeblesshire.

MR. T. L. DINWIDDY AND MISS P. C. MURRAY

The engagement is announced between Thomas Lutwyche, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dinwiddy, of Hollybrake, Chislehurst, Kent, and Patricia Constance, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, of Forest-road, Aberdeen.

MR. R. D. KERMODE AND MISS L. M. BAILY

The engagement is announced between Robert Donald Kermode, of Athens, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Kermode, of Douglas, Isle of Man, and Lillian Marjorie Baily, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baily, of Bournemouth.

DINNERS AND RECEPTIONS

MME. DE VILLEGAS

The Prince of Wales and Prince George honoured the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. de Villegas with their company at dinner at the Chilean Embassy last evening, and at a reception which followed.

Those invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at dinner included:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Swiss Minister, the Duchess of Portland, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Air Chief Marshal Sir John and the Hon. Lady Salmond, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Clark Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh (Equerry to the Prince of Wales), Rear-Admiral and Mme. Felipe Wiegand, Señor Don Manuel Salinas, Señor and Señora de Renard, Señor and Señora de Nieto del Rio, Miss Diana Chamberlain, Mlle. Sylvia Régis de Oliveira.

Among the guests who attended the reception were:—

The French Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Neurath, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the Greek Minister and Mme. Caclamanos, the Venezuelan Minister, the Cuban Minister, Mme. and the Mlles. Patterson, the Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulesco, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Earl and Countess of Lisburne, Condesa de Saint Elia, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Lord and Lady Forres, Major-General Sir John and Lady Duncan, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Sir Reginald and Lady Rodd, Lady Lowther and the Misses Lowther, the Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Charles Bateman, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Abbetzen, M. and Mme. Fernando Valdés, Signor F. Mamell, M. J. Truelle, Jonkheer Roell, M. and Mme. de Figueiredo, Señor Don José M. Marchesi, Señor Don Luis Roca de Togores, Mrs. Vera Hamilton, Mr. W. S. Eyre and Miss Eyre, Major and Mrs. P. F. Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. John Lavery, Miss Dixon, Mr. Alfred Kerr, Señor and Señora Alberto Phillips, Señor Don Tomás de la Barra, and Señorita de la Barra, Señor and Señora Alfredo Condon, Señor and Señora Jorge Buchanan and Señorita Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan of Hall, Captain Andrés Sosa-Fuentes, Captain Carlos Puga, Captain Federico Giemza, Señora Clemencia Echeverría and Señorita Echeverría, Señor and Señora Fernando Santa-Cruz, Señor and Señora Julio Bittencourt, Señora Thérèse Pinto, Señorita Wiegand, Captain and Mme. Oscar Bunster, Señor and Señora Juan Braun, Captain Carvalho, Capitão and Señora Carlos Torres-Pinto, Señor and Señora Federico Lesser and Señorita Lesser, Señor Don Alberto Gómez, Señor and Señorita Price, Señor Don Pablo Merry del Val, and Señor Hector and Señor Adolfo Braun.

Señorita Elsa Brunnelleschi and her group of dancers gave, at the reception, an exhibition of Spanish dances.

MRS. BOSSOM

Mrs. Alfred Bossom gave a dinner-party at her house, 5, Carlton-gardens, last night for Princess Marie Louise.

The dinner was followed by a *musicale*, at which Mr. Arthur Rubinstein played, and among the chief guests were:—

The French Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador, the Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi Pasha, the Italian Ambassador, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, Mrs. Hugh Adams, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Lord and Lady Jessel, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Thwaites, Captain and Mrs. Charles Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Andreae, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brabam, Lady Beauchamp, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mrs. Cecil Baring, Mrs. Patrick Balfour, Count Bernstorff, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Miss Cazalet, Captain Victor Cazalet, Lady Cory, Lady Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Carse, Mr. George Cattaui, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drummond, Lady Dallas, Mr. Anthony Williams, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Mr. Rodney Dyke, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Mr. Oswald Dickson, Miss Jelly d'Aranyi, Miss Du Cane, Mrs. and Miss Derenberg, Miss Douglas, Miss Dawkins, Lady Winefride Elwes, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Earle, the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fachiri, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mr. Topham Forrest, Mr. C. H. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Lord Howard of Glossop and Baroness Beaumont, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, the Countess of Gainsborough, Sir Philip and Lady Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. d'Arcy Godolphin, Sir Harry and Lady Galway, Miss Hogg, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Miss Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Beatrix Lyall, Mrs. William Lawrence, Sir William and Lady Howitt, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dixon Morrison, Mr. Harold Morison, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. C. R. Moore, Lady Melchett, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Miss Olive Maxse, Viscountess Milner, Miss Montizambert, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Mr. John Millar, Sir John and Lady Lavery, Lady Keppel, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch Cooke, the Dowager Lady Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Miss Olga Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Konody, Mrs. Macnaghten, Miss Kerr, Captain Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Eveleigh Nash, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard, Sir George and Lady Penny, Lady Perrott and Miss Perrott, Lady Muriel Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peckett, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Mr. Michael Rosenaur, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Sir Percy Simmons, Lady Seton-Karr and Miss Seton-Karr, Lady Struthers, Sesostris Sidarouss Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smiddy, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thesiger, Admiral and Mrs. Ernest Taylor, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan Morgan, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Mr. Charles Woods, the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, Sir Ronald and Lady Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, and Prince and Princess Wiasemsky.

Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19.

MARRIAGES

MR. J. H. LUDDINGTON AND MISS COKE

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. James Hilton Luddington, son of Mr. J. L. Luddington and the late Mrs. Luddington, of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Nell Coke, eldest daughter of Major the Hon. Richard Coke and the Hon. Mrs. Richard Coke.

The Rev. A. F. Heigham and the Rev. E. Jervis were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of cream chiffon over satin, with a long gold lamé train, lined with chiffon, falling from her shoulders. Her antique lace veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of deep cream roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss June Paterson and Miss Mary Temple-Richards were the trainbearers, and there were three other child attendants—Miss Celia Coke, Miss Patricia Morrison-Bell, and Miss Mary Margaret Coke. There were also five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Moira Coke, Miss Anna Luddington, Miss Dorothy Carrington, Miss Pauline Post, and Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart. They all wore long-sleeved, ankle-length dresses of peach-coloured chiffon over gold lamé. They had halo wreaths of gold corn in their hair, and carried bouquets of deep peach-pink carnations and lilies-of-the-valley, tied with pink ribbon. Mr. Francis Dusgate was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 16, Grosvenor-square (lent by Katharine Duchess of Westminster), and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Lady Mabel Luddington, Mrs. Tansley Luddington, Miss Elizabeth Tansley Luddington, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Luddington, Mr. Murrough O'Brien, Mrs. William Luddington, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, the Dowager Countess of Leicester, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, Lady Violet Gregson, Lady Forbes, the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Anson, the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, the Countess of Dunmore, Lady Elizabeth Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Murrough and Mrs. O'Brien, Major the Hon. John and Mrs. Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Wenman Coke, Lady Marjorie Dairymple-Hamilton, Viscountess Coke, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, the Dowager Viscountess Cobham, the Hon. Lady Riddell, Captain the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward Coke, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Lovel Coke, Captain the Hon. Barnaby and Lady Helen O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, the Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford, the Hon. Lady Morrison-Bell, Lady Kathleen Studd, Miss Rosemary Smith, Lady Margaret Boscawen, Lady Henry Grosvenor, Lady Henry FitzGerald, the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, Mrs. Sutherst, Marchioness Townshend, Lady Elizabeth Townshend, the Hon. Claud Yorke, Miss Barbara Hughes, Lady (Colin) Keppel, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, Brigadier-General the Hon. William and Mrs. Cavendish, Constance Duchess of Westminster, Lady Mary Grosvenor, Lady Maud Ryder, Miss Ryder, Lady Hilda Keppel, Lady Gurney, Miss Gurney, Anna Lady Neumann, Lady Hamilton, Miss Jean Hamilton, Mrs. Ronald Douglas, Lady Newnes.

Sir Lawrence and Lady Evelyn Jones, Lady (Samuel) Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. P. Villiers-Stuart, Colonel and Mrs. Weston Jarvis, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Mrs. Harry Lascelles, Mrs. Francis Lascelles, Mr. C. Andrese, Mr. T. A. Combe, Captain and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Paterson, Major Lionel Barry, Mrs. David Lindsay, Miss Winifred Lindsay, Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, Mr. T. G. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. Temple-Richards, Mrs. Hamilton Stephenson, Mrs. Plumptre, Miss Plumptre, the Rev. M. Shelton, Mrs. Darnton, Miss Cynthia and Miss Angela Post, Mr. J. S. Moreton, Mr. C. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. Chesterman, Miss Streeter, Mrs. Henry Haldin, Mrs. Eudo Stourton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. A. Beresford, Mrs. Geoffrey St. Quintin, Lieutenant C. St. Quintin, Mrs. James McLean, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Enis Bradley, Mr. Paul Willert, Mrs. Bousted, Miss Millar, Mrs. Francis Alston, Miss Reanie Alston, Mrs. Welwood Maxwell, Mrs. Van der Weyer, the Misses Van der Weyer, Mrs. Raoul Fox, Major and Mrs. J. Humphris, Colonel Archer, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. G. S. Horne, Mr. F. G. Horne, Mr. C. F. Booth, Mrs. G. Baldwin, Mrs. Harcourt Wood, Mr. E. Harcourt Wood, Mr. Terence Craik, the Rev. A. MacRae, Miss Angela Thynne, Mrs. Staughton, Miss McKeane, Mrs. Munro, the Misses Munro, Miss Truman, Miss Wade, Mrs. Praagley, Miss Praagley, Miss Patricia Backhouse, Major Burt, Mr. T. Upcher, Miss Sybil Miller-Mundy, Colonel and Mrs. Fountain, Miss Fountain, Mrs. Robert Grimston, Miss Neumann, Miss Adeline Dana, the Rev. R. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. William Heigham, Mrs. Alan Heigham, Mr. and Mrs. Alan McLean, Mrs. Turbervill Chamberlain, Miss Thorne, the Misses Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Brown, Major and Mrs. Sandars, Mr. L. M. Thornhill, Miss Joan Thornhill, Mr. W. S. Hyde Parker, Miss Frances Phillips, Mr. Arthur Coppinger, Mrs. James Ismay, Miss North Hick-Beach, Mr. Arthur Pyne, Miss Augusta North, Mr. P. A. Legerel, Mrs. Little, Miss K. Little, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor.

The honeymoon is being spent in Madeira, and the bride travelled in a fur coat over a blue dress.

MR. J. PYM AND MISS GOUGH

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Martin-in-the-Fields of Mr. John Pym, eldest son of Major C. E. Pym, of Foxwold, Brasted, Kent, and Miss Diana Gough, only child of the late Brigadier-General Sir John Gough and of Lady Gough, of 4, Upper Harley-street, Regent's Park. The Rev. W. P. G. McCormick and the Rev. L. Wilkinson were the officiating clergy.

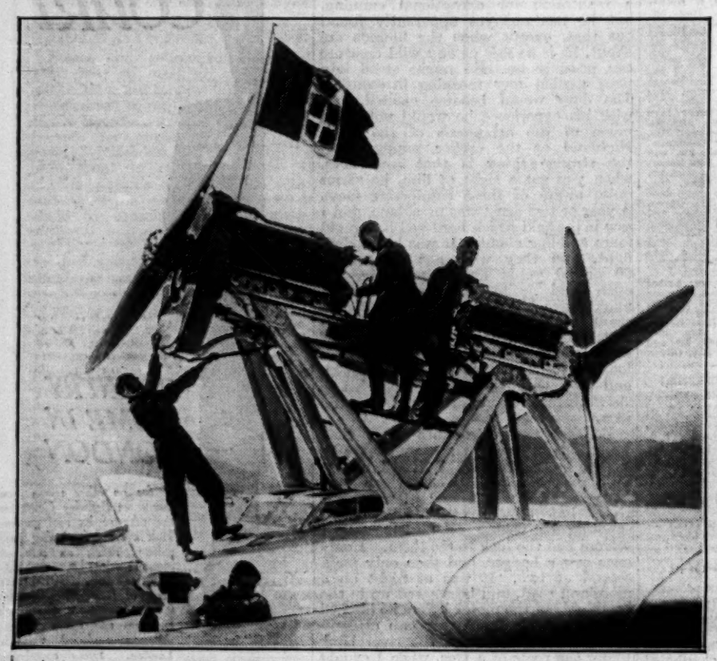
The bride, who was given away by her uncle, General Sir Hubert Gough, wore a simple gown of pale gold lamé brocade, with a fluted skirt, the cuffs and neck outlined with narrow gold net, embroidered in a floral design. Her train of the same brocade fell in two panels, and her long veil of pale gold tulle was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of lilies, and was attended by a page, Master Ralph Keyes (her cousin), and by four little girls, Miss Moyra and Miss Christine Guthrie (her cousins), and Miss Clarissa Wedderburn and the Hon. Shirley Cunliffe (cousins of the bridegroom). The page wore a gold lamé tunic with ruffles and fichu of cream lace, and the little girls wore frocks of pale peach-coloured faille with long, full skirts made of tiny frills of cream lace. They wore close-fitting bonnets of peach-coloured faille. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Diana Keyes, Miss Audrey Gough and Miss Mollie Leyland (cousins of the bride), and Miss Elizabeth Pym (sister of the bridegroom). Their long dresses of pale peach-coloured faille had wide collars of cream net edged with faille, and they wore small swathed turbans of gold tissue and carried bouquets of roses to tone with their dresses. Mr. Nigel Gosling was best man.

Lady Gough afterwards held a reception at 13, Grosvenor-place (lent by the Hon. Mrs. Gough), and among the guests were:—

Major C. E. Pym, the Hon. Mrs. Gough, Viscountess Gough, Dorothea Lady Gough, Lady (Hubert) Gough, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Lady Keyes, Miss Betty Keyes, Mrs. Salvin Bowlby, Mr. Roland Pym, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gough, Mrs. Charles Gough, Miss Lucy Gough, Miss Myrtle Gough, Miss Joyce Gough, Miss Denise Gough, Mrs. Adrian Keyes, Miss Keyes, Miss Lavender Keyes, Miss Phyllis Keyes, Mrs. de Quincey and Miss de Quincey, Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ward, Miss Beale, Mr. Roy Lubbock, Mrs. Wedderburn, Lady Carew and the Hon. Gavin Carew, Mrs. Carlton Cross and Miss Cross, Mrs. Herbert Fisher-Rowe, Miss Joan Fisher-Rowe, Mr. A. Busk, Mrs. Busk, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Mrs. Guy Monicreiffe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neville Clarke, Admiral Mark Kerr and Miss Kerr, Lady Tomlin and the Hon. Helen Tomlin, Lady McMahon, Lady (Howard) Vincent, Mrs. Cecil Howard, Miss Joan Delafield, Miss Margaret Tilley, Miss Mana Hodson, Miss Rhoda Liddell, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Ward, General Sir Robert and Lady Whigham and Miss Whigham, Countess Capponi, Colonel Calvin, Mrs. Richard Raphael, Miss Marjory Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Birchenough, Miss Whittingham Jones, Lady Darell, Mrs. Huth and Miss Huth, Miss McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers, Mrs. Rooke, Maud Lady Mosley, Isabel Lady Talbot de Malahide, Mrs. F. S. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsie Fry, Mrs. Fleming, Lady Kilmaine, Lord and Lady Cunliffe, Mrs. Edward Woodhouse, Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. Frank Williams, Miss Bridget Buchanan, Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Mrs. Eden Powell, Brigadier-General L. F. Green-Wilkinson, Miss Betty Pohlil-Drabble, Mrs. C. Liddell, Mrs. Pohlil-Drabble, Lord Dunsany, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lawson, Miss Gurney Fox, Mrs. Gillson, Mrs. Charles Boyle, Mrs. Cecil Lubbock, Miss Hamilton Smythe, Mrs. Wintour, Mrs. Calderon, Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Percival, Lady Clodagh Anson, Miss Nowell Salmon, Mrs. Lumley Green-Wilkinson, Miss D. Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Guthrie of Guthrie, Mrs. John Guthrie of Guthrie, Mrs. Gardner and Miss Gardner, Miss Margaret de Rouze, Count Lady Edith O'Shee, Mrs. Arthur Bor, Mr. Saunders Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson, Lady Beale, Lady Evelyn Giffard, Miss Gurney, Colonel and Mrs. Tennison, Mrs. Bartie Grant, Lady Hull, the Hon. Lady Quilter and Miss Quilter, Mr. Walter Serocold, Major and Mrs. Sidney Williams, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Boyle, Miss Patricia Boyle, Master Julian Boyle, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Frederic Lubbock, Dr. Jane Walker, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Mr. R. Luckock, the Hon. Mrs. Green-Wilkinson, Miss Sheila and Miss Oonagh Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Hugh Lubbock, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. R. Bagwell, Lady Fletcher and Miss Anne Fletcher, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Watson, Mrs. E. Evans and Miss Evans, Mr. Norman Butler, Mrs. Edward Gurney, Mr. Maurice Headlam, Mrs. Guy Dawnay, Lady Kavanagh, Brigadier-General F. A. Fortescue, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Sidney Metcalfe, Mrs. Riversdale Grenfell, Mrs. Cotesworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lubbock, Sir Adrian and Lady Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Niblett, Mr. J. H. James, Miss Thorp, Miss Wintour, Mr. W. E. Barrington Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Fleming, Mrs. Sandwith, Mr. E. A. C. Druce, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Guy Lubbock, Mrs. Carlile, Mrs. Paul Vellacourt, Mrs. N. Bingham, Mrs. H. Abrahams, the Hon. Mrs. John Browne, Miss Schuck, Miss Schuster, Miss Patricia Miller, Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Jarvis and Miss Jarvis, Mrs. Basil Church, Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Barker, Mrs. Roch Barker, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Pitt Taylor, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Pott and Miss Pott, Mr. Archibald Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Arbuthnot, Mrs. Edward Lenox-Conyngham, Miss Lenox-Conyngham, Colonel and Mrs. Grisell, Miss Seymour, Miss Pamela Seymour, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Shingleton, Colonel French, Miss Evelyn Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Lubbock, Miss Rachel Lubbock, Master Lubbock, the Misses White, Mr. Eberll, Miss Truton, Wing-Commander Robinson, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, Miss Chandos-Pole-Gell, Canon Fancourt Bell, Lady Stephens and the Misses Stephens, Miss Norsen Ponsonby, Miss Weld, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elliot, Miss Eleanor Leyland, Colonel and Mrs. Leyland, Mrs. Scott Arnott, Mrs. Ronald Maclachlan

THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS: SHOPPING IN THE WEST END

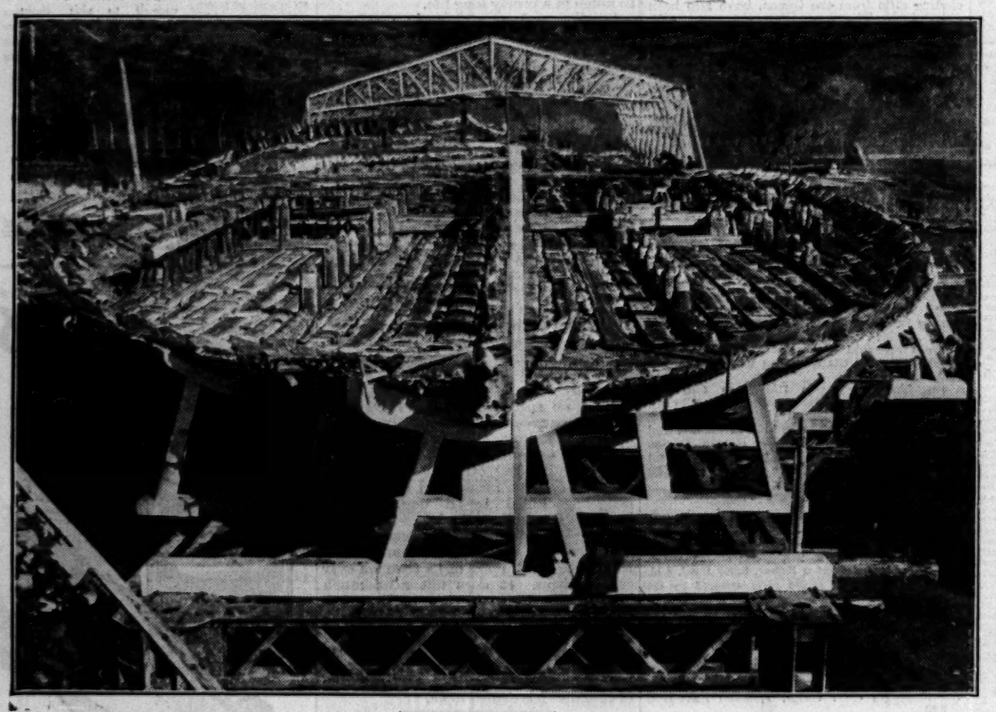
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.—With the approach of Christmas the principal shopping centres of the West End of London are very busy. Our photographs, taken in the late afternoon, show some of the elaborate lighting devices at the big stores in Oxford-street and Kensington High-street.



BOUND FOR BRAZIL.—Mechanics tuning-up one of the 12 seaplanes which left Orbetello, Italy, yesterday for Brazil. The flight is being made by stages, and the trans-Atlantic crossing will be made from Bolama in Portuguese Guinea.

OXFORD-STREET.—Another photograph taken during a busy period of the late afternoon at the Marble Arch end of Oxford-street.

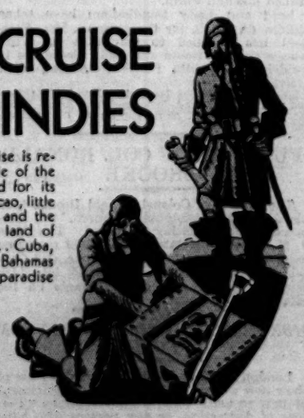
BOLIVAR CENTENARY.—A photograph taken at Apsley House yesterday at the unveiling of a commemoration tablet to Simon Bolivar, the famous liberator of South America. Left to right: the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Minister for Venezuela, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Duke of Wellington, and the Minister for Peru.



A GALLEY OF LAKE NEMI.—Great care is being taken to preserve the Roman galley which was recovered from the bed of Lake Nemi, Italy. As our photograph shows, a cradle has been built to take the galley while the building in the distance is being erected to shelter it.

PERSIAN BAZAAR.—The Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Noury at the Persian Bazaar at Grosvenor House yesterday. It is in aid of the Queen Charlotte's Hospital rebuilding fund.

SUN RAY CRUISE
to the WEST INDIES



The whole itinerary of this delightful cruise is redolent with visions . . . Barbados, the isle of the bearded fig tree . . . Trinidad, renowned for its unfailing widow's cruse of pitch . . . Curaçao, little Holland of the Caribbean . . . Cristobal and the Panama Canal . . . Kingston for Jamaica, land of blue mountains, coffee, rum and bananas . . . Cuba, Pearl of the Antilles . . . the palm-fringed Bahamas . . . incomparable Bermuda . . . the floral paradise of Madeira . . . Six weeks of sunny cruising by the luxurious "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons, oil-burner) from Liverpool 21st January (Bristol 22nd January). First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now.

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LONDON UNDER FOG.—Yesterday was a day of darkness in London, a dense layer of fog overhead being the cause of this unwelcome absence of daylight. Our photograph was taken about midday at Waterloo Station.

A GIFT THAT IS
A TREASURE
but involves no treasure to give

A necklace of Tecla Pearls—the rival counterpart of the Oriental gem—lustrous with the sea-soft sheen of the deep-water pearl—warm with the kaleidoscopic tints of Nature's great original—a fortune in appearance, but only a tithe of an Oriental necklace in cost. For Christmas or New Year it is one of the most charming gifts that one can give to womankind.

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NICE BERLIN NEW YORK

MR. BALDWIN'S CALL FOR UNITY

A NATIONAL PARTY

THE WAY TO VICTORY

Mr. Baldwin yesterday gave an after-luncheon address at the Constitutional Club to a large attendance of members, many of whom could not gain admission to the room in which he spoke, but his voice was relayed to them through loud-speakers. Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., presided.

Mr. BALDWIN, who had a cordial reception, said:—Mr. Hannon has said that you would like to get rid of this Government as soon as possible. We are all at one on that. But whoever comes into office is going to have, I think, the most difficult task that has ever faced any individual or any Government in the history of our country. I think the aspect of the day outside is a very good index of the condition of affairs, financial and industrial, which faces us to-day. I was rather struck yesterday in the House of Commons when Mr. Morrison, speaking for the Socialist Party, said quite fairly, and with no particular bitterness, that a great deal of harm is done in the country by people who go up and down—and no doubt he included me—saying that the position is pretty hopeless, and painting the landscape in colours pretty sombre.

Ordinarily for party purposes I should object to that. I should object to painting things as hopeless and almost impossible of improvement. But it is not merely for party purposes that we do that. We do it because we have a profound conviction that in existing circumstances, under the existing fiscal policy, under the existing financial policy, no improvement in this country is possible. We are bound to tell the people of this country what we believe, and we are bound to act upon it, because there is not a man in our party to-day, there is hardly a thinking man in the country, in any position or in any party, who does not feel that without some change in our fiscal system no improvement is possible. (Cheers.)

DEMAND FOR FISCAL CHANGE

Nothing is more remarkable than the way in which this last year or 18 months men who have not hitherto taken much part in politics, men who have been wedded to the old Cobdenite system—bankers, merchant bankers, the economists—all of them are going right away from the old fiscal system of this country, and they are joining with us in demanding a change in that fiscal system as something which must be given effect to before you can begin to make a single step towards progress. Now that is a very remarkable feature, an entirely novel feature in the history of our country. At the same time—and it is not to be wondered at in a time like this, when there is so much despair—you have men, and particularly men perhaps of less experience in the political world, coming out and advocating once more, some genuinely and some merely for something to say, the old question of a national government, co-operation, Council of State, and phrases like that.

No phrase like that can save the country, and we have got to remember that the analogies so often used between the present time and war time are false. It may be quite true to say there was no party in the War. Broadly speaking that is true, because in the War there was one objective—to win it, and it was perfectly obvious there was only one way to do it. To win the peace is different. We may all be agreed there should be unity to face the present situation and bring back prosperity, but the devil of it is there are two fundamental conceptions of how it can be done.

"We believe, I have believed for years, that you cannot begin to attack the industrial and economic problems of this country without leaving behind you for ever those fiscal and economic theories in which most of us were educated. Between us and those who believe it is possible to deal with the present situation either on the old lines or by something that will beg the whole question, there is a gulf that cannot be surmounted. Therefore, to talk of any kind of unity between us is ridiculous. From our point of view it is selling the pass. (Cheers.)

CONSERVATIVE UNITY

My whole political life, since the break up of the Coalition, has been spent in trying to keep together what we know as the Conservative Party, in the belief that that is the greatest unity of individuals in the country who will fight to the death against the kind of staff which formed the propaganda of the Socialist Party at the last election. (Cheers.) Our party consists of an extreme right wing, a right wing, a centre, a left wing, and an extreme left, and that is the foundation on which we must all stand. And standing there we hope to draw into our ranks all men who will put those broad principles before everything else, and in that way we can form, and we hope to form, a national party.

That is a national party of all those who believe that any improvement in the industrial and economic position of this country can only be achieved by cutting loose from the Cobdenism of the last generation and putting this country on what is and must be a protectionist basis. (Cheers.) Let me warn you against any loose talk that either a tariff or anything else is going to bring swift prosperity to this country. Things are far too serious for that. The whole situation is incomparably worse than it was 18 months ago. What a change of system will do, and do at once, is of primary importance. It will, for the first time, change the atmosphere of gloom, depression, and hopelessness into a brighter aspect of hope, into an atmosphere in which men will feel, what they do not feel now, that once more it is worth while taking up the burden and struggling and fighting in confidence that, with the help of the Government behind them, they may be in a position to fight foreign countries and reap the reward they deserve. It would change the whole psychological aspect, and nothing else can do it. You have got to do that first.

Take our old friend the camel. It is not the last straw that breaks his back. He lies down to have the burden put on him, and if it is too heavy he won't get up. That is the position of British industry to-day. They have no hope. It is not that they won't get up; they cannot. The moment the environment is changed they will get up, and the moment they get up you have changed the whole outlook of the landscape. (Cheers.)

There is probably not a thinking man in this room who would not agree with me that high tariffs do interfere with business. We know that, and we know also that a great deal of the trouble in this world is caused not only by the high tariffs of America but by the heightening of those tariffs at a time when we particularly, and the greater part of the world in general, are heavily indebted to America. At a time when we are trying to pay those debts we find those very tariff walls to which America clings are among the greatest difficulties which we have to surmount. But where the Socialist Party go wrong and where they show their want of appreciation of human nature, where they show so clearly their academic point of view, is in such action as they have taken in believing they can fight hostile tariffs by a tariff truce. (Cheers.) A more childish idea never entered into the heads of grown men. So long as this market is left as the one dumping ground for the surplus of the world's mass production, so long will there be no change except upwards in the tariffs of the world.

"HOW TO GET RID OF THIS GOVERNMENT"

It is my firm conviction that the moment this country joins with all other industrial countries in having its own tariff, the moment the world sees us negotiating with our own Dominions in the direction of Imperial economic unity, from that moment and for the first time there will come into the minds of men on the Continent of Europe and in the United States a doubt as to whether a high tariff system is ultimately going to be a beneficial system for the peoples of the world. When we have for the first time for two generations that weapon to use, I hope that we may be able to lead the way in negotiations for a lowering of tariffs, which must lead to a 'freer flow of goods between one country and another. That is one aspect of tariffs which should not be lost sight of, because it is one of extreme importance. Mr. Hannon said at the beginning that we want to get rid of this Government at the earliest possible opportunity. How is that to be done? It may come about in any one of several ways. I would rather not, with the publicity afforded to this meeting—of which I make no complaint—make any further observations on that score. I have got my own views, but I think it is important I should keep them to myself. (Laughter.)

I would only say I am not in the least alarmed at any of these meetings of the Liberal Party. I am not in the least alarmed by Mr. Lloyd George's speech. I am not in the least alarmed by rumours that arrangements have been made with the Labour Party to keep them in for an indefinite period. I quite agree we may see some very amusing and not very edifying tactics. I am not a believer myself in tactics, and I do not believe the British electorate are believers in tactics. I believe that the more any party indulge in tactics the surer will be their condemnation when they go to the polls. (Cheers.) I have been condemned, I know, for not having entered some time ago into some kind of arrangement with the Liberal Party. I would make two observations on that. I am perfectly prepared to make any arrangement with any body which will not involve a sacrifice of principle. It is perfectly impossible for us to enter into arrangements with any other party at the present moment, because principles would have to be sacrificed. No party will enter into any arrangement that will leave us free on the fiscal question, and we must be free on the fiscal question. I would rather myself keep freedom and lose on the fiscal question, than win and find myself, as I have done in the past, crippled by undertakings given. (Cheers.)

Secondly, in the present position of parties, there is nobody in the Liberal Party who can, in the vulgar phrase, deliver the goods. There is no one in the Liberal Party in Parliament to-day, from Mr. Lloyd George downwards, who can give an undertaking that in any given division the Liberal Party will vote solidly on any single question. They may change their leaders, they may change their Whips, but never will they change their principle, that is on the Conoptagh in memory of the British that whenever there comes a critical division soldiers who fought in Bolivar's army, and the largest number will support the Govern- at the statue of Canning, the "friend of ment or abstain entirely, and a small number Spanish America."

will vote with us. They are like Gaul in Caesar's time, divided into three, and the man does not live who can unite them. When the man does come who can unite them, then the time will come to tell me to make a deal with the Liberal Party.

"KEEP TOGETHER"

I have no desire to say anything more about the Liberal Party. Nothing would be easier than to take Mr. Lloyd George's speech, analyse it, and receive enormous cheers, but it is much more important to discuss our own party, because what we do affects the country a good deal more and it affects ourselves a great deal more. If I am right in my contention, we must cling at all costs to our principles, and, while we are prepared to cooperate with anyone who will accept our fundamental principle of a change in the fiscal system, whether that man be a Liberal or a member of the Socialist Party, in no circumstances are we prepared to form any alliance which would mean giving up one jot or tittle of our fiscal belief and what should be our rule of conduct.

It can be expressed simply in two words—keep together. Our great party has its good points, but like all human organizations it has its faults. We should concentrate on our weaknesses, and one weakness which was manifested over and over again long before it came into public life is that we are very apt to get rattled and go to pieces in the hour of defeat. The last election was no exception. I do not think anything was so lamentable after the last election as to see the number of men in our party who seemed to think that because they lost their seats—a thing which I have done myself in the course of my career—all hope was lost in this world and the next for the country. The really terrible event in the whole of the election to them was that they had lost their seats. There were many men who set to work almost the next day in the constituencies where they had been beaten and started fighting again, and those men I believe are all going to get in, and get in with the respect of democracy. There were too many bolters after the last election. (Cheers.) That is not wise and never does any good.

Then there came the general clamour for heads on a charger—the head of the leader and the rest of it. There is nothing new about that; but that is not wise and it is a bad example to the country. After a rather difficult 18 months, for the time being I think the worst of that is over. Let us learn the lesson. In the animal world if you want to bring your quarry down you have to stick together, whether it is a wolf pack or a pack of hounds. The pack from which hounds go away to talk to another pack and tell them what gallant fellows they are, going after any old herring laid by anyone in any party, is not going to bring the quarry down, and is going to be beaten by the pack which keeps together.

FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN

Fortunately for us no pack is showing signs of keeping together. They are all over the place, the Socialist pack and the Liberal pack. That is the more reason why we should stick together, knowing that if we do, as the one party that can do it, the victory to us will be in proportion. We have in our party far better raw material, I believe, than exists in any other party. It is my business to know it, but it is not my business to talk about it. But I do know. I know it is said, and said not perhaps without reason, that I may keep myself to myself and so forth. Leaders have a way of doing that. I need not go into the reasons why they do it, but I do know what goes on. I know everything that goes on and I am watching form all the time.

I say without fear of contradiction, when you come to the young men we have some quite first-class material, and by first-class material I mean men who are not only superficially clever—a great many of them are that—but men who have got stuff in them out of which leaders and ministers are made. That number will never be great. We also have, as you always have in public life, a number of young men who think themselves a great deal cleverer than in actual fact they are. (Hear, hear.) You have always got them. Then you have got, as you have always had, a certain number who, although they are young, are in a most tempestuous hurry and they cannot refrain from running a zigzag course, looking at and examining what is going on in all kinds of places which have no connexion with their own party and their own pack.

I would utter a word of warning to them, because I have been a young man in the House of Commons myself. All the time in the House of Commons men are judging silently the characters and talents of their contemporaries. Gradually that feeling in the House of Commons extends to the country and crystallizes, and it is as the result of that feeling that the prominent men and leaders in the party are chosen in the years to come. Unless a man when young gets a reputation among his own contemporaries, not only a reputation for ability, but a reputation of running dead straight instead of running zigzag, that man will find as the years go by he has missed his way with his own contemporaries. He will be passed over, as has so often happened in past times, for men who he may consider, and may be justified in considering, are inferior in ability to himself, by men who have won the confidence of those with whom they work and who are prepared to give that confidence and trust without which no man, whatever his abilities, is of the faintest use in public life to any party at all. (Cheers.)

UNITY AND VICTORY

Members of the Constitutional Club are men to whom their friends and neighbours listen. Let me beg of you, so far as you have the interest of your country and of your party at heart, at any rate between now and the General Election, to concentrate more upon criticisms of your opponents than on criticisms of ourselves. Try to understand the difficulties of those who are responsible for keeping the whole party together and have to consider conditions not only in London but in the industrial districts of the North and of Scotland, of which few people in London have any true conception. Try to realize the position of those who are fighting the same battle as you are but are far less happily circumstanced. Many of you live in electoral districts where the party is certain of victory and where the party may fight among themselves and still be certain of victory. Think of the men who are fighting uphill all the time and who have no chance of winning except in the years when the tide is running strongly in our favour. Think of them and do nothing in the more-favoured districts that may make their task more difficult. Try to realize what their difficulties are in getting different parts of our policy over. Show sympathy with them because they are worth it.

Remember this—while we may hopelessly lose an election by quarrelling among ourselves in the South of England, we can never hope to win an election in the most favourable circumstances until we can win back our quota of seats in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland, and in that great area the Black Country. (Cheers.) We have all got to stick together. If we stick together nothing can rob us of the victory.

In so far as we allow ourselves to be drawn away on strange trails, here and there, hither and thither; so far as we take up the line that it is never possible under existing leadership to do any good—so long as you take that line you take the heart out of the best workers up and down the country, and in many parts people will not understand what you are talking about. A rift is caused in the party which may not be healed, a breach which may not be closed. When we are in that state we, who ought to be sweeping the country, may find we are left either in a permanent minority or with a little majority absolutely ineffectual for the Herculean tasks which lie before us. (Cheers.) I am quite certain that what I say will find an echo in every heart. Let us all pull together, and nothing can rob us of the triumph which we believe to be absolutely essential to get this country out of that troubled condition in which it exists to-day. (Cheers.)

CENTENARY OF BOLIVAR

LONDON MEMORIAL UNVEILED

THE KING'S MESSAGE

The memory of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of the northern countries of South America, who died on December 17, 1830, was celebrated in London yesterday by the unveiling at Apsley House of a tablet commemorative of the historic meeting between Bolivar and Lord Wellesley in July, 1810; and by a Requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral. The diplomatic representatives of the Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela also placed wreaths

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, speaking at the ceremony at Apsley House, read the following message from the King:—

"I am much interested in the project to commemorate in an enduring manner the historic meeting that took place in this house in 1810 between Bolivar, the first duly accredited representative of Spanish America, and the Marquess Wellesley, at that time holding high office in this country. This meeting marks the inauguration of the friendly relations that have existed ever since between this country and the Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, who owe so much to the courage and initiative of Bolivar. May these nations long enjoy in prosperity the fruits of the national independence which Simon Bolivar was instrumental in winning for them."

Cardinal Bourne was present at the solemn Requiem Mass sung in the morning in Westminster Cathedral. Lord Howard of Penrith represented the Government, and Mr. Baldwin was represented by Sir Geoffrey Fry. Those attending included the Spanish, French, American, German, Portuguese, Belgian, Brazilian, Argentine, and Chilean Ambassadors and the diplomatic representatives of many other States. The deep gloom cast by the overhead fog outside the Cathedral served to heighten the impressiveness of the ritual. No outer light penetrated through the windows, and before the processions passed to the altar attention was almost forcibly drawn to a high catafalque, covered with a purple pall embroidered with gold. Three great candles burned steadily on either side, and before the congregation rested a great wreath of lilies and palms, to which were attached miniature colours of the countries which offered homage to the memory of the man who gave them their independence. Beyond the catafalque were the glowing altar lights.

AT APSLEY HOUSE

Among those who gathered in the entrance hall of Apsley House were the representatives of the five Republics, the Duke of Wellington, the Argentine Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Victor Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bedford, Sir Charles Petrie, Mr. L. W. Matters, M.P., Mr. Daniel F. O'Leary, Mr. Norman Lesbe, and Mr. Walford Selby.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON said that in unveiling the tablet which the Government had been privileged, with the kind permission of the Duke of Wellington, to place in Apsley House in commemoration of Simon Bolivar, he had the honour to deliver a gracious message from his Majesty the King.

After reading the message Mr. Henderson said that Bolivar was the hero of South American independence in five States, and called forth a new spirit in the Southern portion of the New World. It was said of him that he purified the administration of justice, encouraged the arts and sciences, fostered national interests, and induced other countries to recognize that independence which was in great measure the fruit of his own exertions. Though he had for a considerable period unlimited control over the revenues of three countries—Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—he died without a shilling of public money in his possession.

THE TABLET

The Foreign Secretary then unveiled the tablet. It is of black marble, and bears the following inscription in gilt lettering:—

"In honour of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, who as first duly accredited Spanish American representative was received in this house by the Marquess Wellesley, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on July 17, 1810, this tablet was unveiled by the Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M.P., Secretary of State, on the first centenary of the death of Bolivar, December 17th, 1930."

VENEZUELAN MINISTER'S SPEECH

The VENEZUELAN MINISTER said that the tablet commemorated an event in the life of Simon Bolivar and in the history of the official relations between Great Britain and the countries he liberated. It might indeed be said that those relations were born in this house when Lord Wellesley, a predecessor in the high office now held by Mr. Henderson, received the young Venezuelan envoy who later became the liberator and the founder of their five Republics. The tablet had, therefore, this special significance: it was the first symbol of consecration on the soil of noble Britain of events and men of Spanish America associated with the history of their friendship.

The inspiring and gracious message with which the King honoured this ceremony and the principal part taken in it by the British Government were the best expressions of that friendship which, begun by Wellesley and Bolivar, had since developed and grown in strength and cordiality. He asked the Foreign Secretary to convey to the King the deep gratitude and appreciation of the people and Government of Venezuela and said that at the same time he was directed to thank the British Government for the high tribute paid to the memory of the father of his country.

FURTHER TRIBUTES

The PERUVIAN MINISTER said that this homage to Bolivar and the friendly gesture of the British Government were deeply appreciated by the Government and people of Peru.

The CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES for BOLIVIA described the tablet as a testimonial to posterity of an everlasting friendship which had been so far maintained with growing strength for 120 years. For Bolivians all the glories appertaining to the Liberator had a magnified significance as they had bestowed on them the honour of bearing his immortal name.

The CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES for COLOMBIA and the CONSUL-GENERAL for ECUADOR also associated themselves with the expressions of gratitude to the King and thanks to the Government and the Duke of Wellington.

The centenary celebration in London will be continued to-night, when a banquet, given by the Latin-American Society of Great Britain, will be attended by Mr. Henderson, the Spanish Ambassador, Cardinal Bourne, and others.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

The executive committee of the National Liberal Federation, meeting yesterday under the presidency of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES KERR, dealt with the preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting at Buxton in May, 1931, when, for the first time, the conference of the Women's National Liberal Federation will be held at the same place, and during the same week, as the meetings of the N.L.F. The women's conference will open on Tuesday, May 12, and the first session of the council of the N.L.F. on the following Thursday. The business meetings of both organizations will be held separately, as hitherto, but there will be a joint reception of the delegates by the Mayor of Buxton on the Wednesday, and on the Thursday evening there will be a joint public demonstration of the two federations and the High Peak Division Liberal Association.

CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS

The Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices, in a report issued yesterday, recommend that as from next April 1 the salary of Sir Edward Alderson, who last year succeeded Sir Arthur Thring as Clerk of the Parliaments, shall be £2,500 a year (the present figure), plus an allowance of £500 for a house. They also recommend that the salary of Mr. H. J. F. Badeley, who was appointed Clerk Assistant last year, shall be £1,800 inclusive—an increase of £300.

On the ground that no funds are available and that the cost should be borne elsewhere, they have declined to insert provision in the estimate for next year for the expenses of witnesses in connexion with the Joint Committee on East Africa.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT OF ECONOMIC MISSION

Lord Kirkley and the other members of the British Economic Mission to South Africa met for the last time as a Mission at the Department of Overseas Trade on Tuesday to prepare the final draft of their report. With the consent of Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary of the Department, who presided, Lord Kirkley was able to adopt the unusual course of presenting in advance to a conference of Press representatives a summary of the Mission's recommendations in their report, which will be published in January.

British goods were handicapped by high prices and relatively high freights to South Africa, but Lord Kirkley said he would not deal with the latter point because a special committee of the Chamber of Shipping was investigating the whole question of freight rates to the Dominions, and their report would probably be ready in a few days. British traders in the South African market were fortunate in the voluntary preference shown by business men there for British goods, which enjoyed a reputation for durability and finish. There was, however, a limit to the higher charges that could be made, and British prices must be brought down to a reasonably competitive level.

The Mission's report would contain a series of criticisms of British manufacturing inadaptability and shortcomings in salesmanship, because its members felt that they would be lacking in honesty and courage if they did not point out the causes which were in large measure responsible for our failure during the past six or seven years to maintain our previous proportion of the Union's growing trade.

Among the criticisms set forth in the report were:—(1) The need for combined representation of groups of United Kingdom firms manufacturing allied but non-competitive lines, and (2) the necessity of more frequent visits to South Africa by heads of businesses or responsible members of firms in order to establish personal contacts and to study the trends of markets.

Insufficient care was often given to the appointment of suitable agents and to the need for sufficient remuneration when good ones were appointed. The Mission felt that exporting firms should have their agents on the spot and should not be content to leave their business entirely in the hands of a buying and shipping house. They also had observations to offer on the value of price control and the limitation of the number of retailers permitted to handle any particular lines, upon readiness to deal sympathetically with complaints of damaged or defective goods supplied, and upon making quotations in the form which appealed to prospective purchasers.

The mission were compelled to form an unfavourable comparison between the British standard of advertisement and presentation of goods and those of foreign competitors. Tasteful and suitable wrappings, labellings and boxing of products for counter and window display, provision of arresting show cards, display stands, and similar conveniences, were not on the whole sufficiently appreciated by firms in the United Kingdom. Branded goods had a big pull in the South African market, but in order to get them well into the market an energetic advertisement campaign was often required. United Kingdom firms, who made a feature of high-quality advertisements in Britain, appeared not to have grasped sufficiently the value of similar advertisements in South Africa.

Once a brand of goods became known the brand in itself was an advertisement. This was particularly true of the native population, whose growing requirements, through closer contact with the white races, merited more attention than British firms had hitherto paid to them. The report would also pass severe censure on British methods of packing for shipment to South Africa. By general consent United Kingdom packing was the most expensive used in the market, and exporters overlooked the fact that packing paid duty as well as the contents.

Referring to the publicity grant of £100,000 a year which Lord Chelmsford's Committee had recommended in order to attract overseas buyers to the British Industries Fair, Lord Kirkley said that if the British Government adopted this proposal the members of his mission would feel that their own recommendation, though left indefinite in character, had been fully carried out. The mission also came to the definite conclusion that a separate Trade Commissioner should be appointed to cover Southern and Northern Rhodesia and possibly Nyasaland, and that special investigators might be appointed by individual industries to make expert examinations of markets in cooperation with the Trade Commissioner service.

Sir ARTHUR BALFOUR, chairman of the proposed Trade Mission to Egypt mentioned in *The Times* yesterday, said that the present period of depression in trade was the best in which to send out a mission to Egypt, because it could get down to the roots of difficulties encumbering the further development of commerce between the two countries. He believed that Egypt, with its immense irrigation schemes, had tremendous possibilities in future, and once it settled down it would probably become the great country it was formerly.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

SCHEME FOR LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND HALIFAX

In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Addison, the Minister of Agriculture, LORD DE LA WARR presided yesterday at a meeting at the House of Commons of M.P.s from the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax area, to inform them of the Minister's intention to extend to that area the National Mark scheme for beef. This scheme has been in operation in London and Birmingham since the autumn of 1929 with, state the Ministry, very encouraging results.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the grading and marking of beef, under the chairmanship of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, which reported in July, 1930, recommended, *inter alia*, that the Minister should extend the scheme to the Leeds and Bradford area of Yorkshire for an experimental period of one year, and, later on, to South Wales, and possibly to Manchester. The Minister has approved the recommendation, and arrangements are now being made for the extension of the scheme to the Leeds and Bradford area, with a view to the inauguration of grading and marking there on Monday, January 26. Consultations between representatives of the Ministry and organizations of the meat trade in Bradford and Leeds have taken place, and there is every reason to anticipate a considerable volume of support from the meat trade.

The Minister has also been urged to extend the scheme to the county borough of Halifax, and arrangements are being made to meet this request. The administrative arrangements in all three places will permit of the grading and marking of beef, not only in the municipal abattoirs, but also in the slaughterhouses owned by private traders and in the abattoirs owned by cooperative societies.

The Minister intends to support the introduction of the new scheme with suitable publicity designed to interest consumers in the area in the merits of the scheme, and the advantages of purchasing National Mark beef, which, as is well known, is home-killed beef graded to high standards of quality by Government graders. Lord De La Warr explained the scheme to the members present, who unanimously promised to afford every assistance in making the scheme a success in the new area.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Trade Unions, formed in 1899, has had several homes during its existence, but has now built itself permanent quarters in Upper Woburn-place, Central House, adjoining St. Pancras Church, which was formally opened yesterday by Mr. T. MALLALIEU, was designed by Mr. J. M. Sheppard, to be in keeping with the appearance of the neighbourhood. The federation claim for the building that it represents more than an attempt to beautify a street or to provide suitable office accommodation. It symbolizes, they say, faith in the business type of trade unionism for which the federation stands, the type which puts construction before destruction, and which says to the people that whatever they will to do they can do, provided they have due regard to experience and practicability.

Yehudi Menuhin, the boy violinist, with his father, Merle Menuhin, left Plymouth yesterday in the French liner Paris for New York, where he will give a series of recitals. Next year, it is stated, Menuhin will tour the principal cities of Great Britain.

LEAGUE OF MERCY

AID FOR VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

THE KING'S MESSAGE

The annual meeting of presidents of the League of Mercy was held yesterday at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, by permission of Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who was present as the Lady Grand President of the League. The Prince of Wales, the Grand President, was in the chair, and the company included Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise.

The following message from the King was read by the Prince of Wales:—

The Queen and I welcome the annual meeting of the League of Mercy as an opportunity for congratulating all its supporters for their most generous contribution to the maintenance of the voluntary hospitals of this country. We are indeed glad to think that the organization of the League is able to assist so substantially these hospitals, faced as they are with an ever-increasing demand upon their resources.

The PRINCE OF WALES thanked the workers and supporters of the League for having continued so effectively to bring before the country the just claims of the voluntary hospitals. He also congratulated those who, with the King's approval, had won the Order of Mercy, an honour shared in still greater measure by those whose constant enthusiasm and help had brought them the higher distinction of a bar to that Order.

EXTRA GRANTS

After referring to the service held in Westminster Abbey last May in commemoration of the 30 years' work of the League, the ball at Grosvenor House in July, the profits of which were £2,090, and the garden party at St. James's Palace in the same month, at which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, received some 800 guests, the Prince continued:—

Your council have felt that many of the extra-Metropolitan hospitals to which they make large grants might like to mark their appreciation of their long and pleasant association with us by giving a League of Mercy bed in cases where contributions have exceeded the sum of £1,000. With this in view, many hospitals have been approached, and have most cordially welcomed the suggestion. An attractive plaque has been designed, which is here for your inspection and will in due course be placed over each of our beds. I should like to express our gratitude to all those who by drawing-room meetings and entertainments of various kinds have done a great deal to further the welfare of the League. To the British Charities Association, we again extend our warmest thanks for the honour they have done us by handing over, through Lord Luke, £5,000 for distribution to the extra-Metropolitan hospitals. This splendid gift has enabled us to make extra grants, which have been enthusiastically welcomed by hospitals whose needs are the most urgent. It is encouraging to be able to report that our work has been extended to Somerset, where a district has been established, and we look forward with confidence to further developments. I am glad to be assured that, in spite of the economic difficulties through which the nation is passing, the vast majority still hold their faith in our present system of voluntary hospital administration. It is by our interest in and knowledge of this system that we can help to perpetuate something to which the nation has always been able to point with pride and gratitude.

THE ORDER OF MERCY

The Prince of Wales then made presentations of the bar to the Order of Mercy, and of the Order of Mercy.

The bar was awarded to the following:—President, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Abraham (Hornsey and Finchley); Vice-Presidents, Captain L. L. Franks (North Hackney) and Mrs. Wilson (Lewisham); Members, H. C. P. Turper (Strand) and Miss Maddock (Pulham).

The Order of Mercy was awarded to the following:—

PRESIDENTS.—Lady Abram (Berkshire), Lady Macdonald (Richmond), Mrs. Blackburne-Maze (Tonbridge), Mrs. Bullivant (Ewell), Mrs. Cecil Chubb (Salisbury), Mrs. Clayton-Greene (Bonsford), Mrs. Claude Dyer (Romford), Miss Dill (Gravesend), Mrs. Dixon (Liverpool), Mrs. Edward Hopkinson (Hertfordshire), Mrs. Hilliard (Epping), Mrs. Jarvis (Newmarket), Mrs. Lloyd (Bromley), Mrs. Lucas (Harrow), Mrs. D. M. Foster (Hendon), Mrs. Layne (North-East Hertfordshire), Mrs. Meiklejohn (Stanton-Surbiton), Mrs. Weeden (S.E. St. Pancras), Mrs. W. Wheeler (Strand), Mrs. Wilson (Hitchin), Mrs. Alice Barker (Lewisham), Mrs. Aucutt (Epsom-Ewell), Mrs. Bilsland (East Sussex), Mrs. Bilsland (East Sussex), Mrs. Cowan (East Sussex), Miss Davids (Fulham), Miss Davies (Westminster), Mrs. Dyer (Kensington), Mrs. Dodgson (South Paddington), Mrs. Dyer (Kensington), Mrs. Ebblewhite (City of London), Miss Hill (Epsom-Ewell), Miss Grattan (Hertfordshire), Miss Hill (Epsom-Ewell), Miss Dora Hinton (West St. Pancras), Mrs. Janion (Watford), Miss Esther Jones (South Paddington), Miss Lee (Richmond), Mrs. Henry Lushington (Medway), Miss Monica Marjoribanks (West St. Marylebone), Miss Masson (Fulham), Mrs. Mayes (Kingston-Surbiton), Mrs. Newton (Mid-Essex), Miss Schofield (Kensington), Mrs. Whelon (Wiltshire), and Miss Willis (Sevenoaks).

DISTRIBUTION OF £29,000

LORD MARSHALL, the honorary treasurer, said that, in the absence of returns from some of the districts, the figures he was about to give included estimates, but they were conservative estimates. The total income for the year was £51,453, as compared with £26,373 last year. In this year's total, however, were included £5,000 received from the British Charities Association, and £1,300 from the Bank-Offering Fund for distribution to extra-Metropolitan hospitals. Their proposed grant to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was £17,000. Last year a like sum was granted, together with a contribution of £1,000 to the Thanksgiving Fund. The Metropolitan hospitals this year amounted to £12,000; last year they were £8,396. The total grant and distributions this year, therefore, came to £29,000, as compared with £26,399 the year before. Since the inception of the League of Mercy £596,000 had been distributed to hospitals throughout the country.

Mr. A. P. HERBERT said that, if the State had to pay for hospitals the State would manage hospitals, and he did not believe many of his hearers would be very enthusiastic about that. It would be a different thing if by the State one meant the Crown or the Royal Family, because that Family, if he might say so, had a genius for doing the right thing in the right way; but what they meant by the State had a capacity almost amounting to genius for doing the right thing in the wrong way. He was perfectly sure that if the State were in control of what were now the voluntary hospitals, they would find in 10 years a very large number of brand-new diseases, most of which would be compulsory.

Lord Cornwallis was appointed chairman, the Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer deputy-chairman, and the Rev. E. G. Gordon honorary secretary for the next year. Lady Brassey and Sir William Bull were appointed members of the executive council.

A vote of thanks was accorded the Grand President and the Lady Grand President, on the motion of LORD CORNWALLIS, seconded by LORD WAKEFIELD. In acknowledging the vote of thanks, PRINCESS MARY, COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD, said it had been a great pleasure to her husband and herself to place the room at the disposal of the meeting, and in the name of the gathering she thanked Mr. Herbert for his address.

LORD BURNHAM AND "MASTER BUILDER OF LONDON"

Mr. Ernest J. Brown, director of the London Master Builders' Association, gave a dinner at the Connaught Rooms on Monday to colleagues and friends, representing all departments of the building industry, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. In proposing the health of Mr. Brown LORD BURNHAM referred to him as "The Master Builder of London," and said that it was 27 years since he was president of the association. He had been also president of the Institute of Builders and the National Confederation of Building Trades Employers. During the War he was appointed a liaison between the Government and the building industry. He was an original member of the Industrial Court and an originator of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations. The building trade was the basic industry of all industries, and to have done what Mr. Brown had done—to have harmonized the relations of masters and men in the building trade and to have advanced its interests and its reputation with the public—was a great achievement. Mr. J. MURRAY, secretary of the London Building Trades Operatives, supported the toast. Mr. BROWN, in reply, said they had often met in controversy, but he conceived the idea of getting them together at the dinner that night in order that they could get to know one another a little better.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES CONFERRED AT OXFORD

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

OXFORD, DEC. 17

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden) presiding, the following degrees were conferred:—

D.M.—R. S. CREED, E. B. STRAUSS, New College.

B.A. (afterwards M.A. or B.M.)—H. H. ROSKIN, Exeter; G. ISHAM, Magdalen; E. E. H. RUNK, Magdalen; A. T. L. LENNOX-BOYD, Christ Church; W. D. ORCHARD, St. John's.

B.M.—F. R. CROOKES, M. A. HATT, University; F. M. TREPUSH, Exeter; G. ST. L. MYLES, Queen's; J. M. LEES, New College; R. S. HARRISON, E. H. RINK, Magdalen; N. C. PARFIT, Brasenose; H. St. J. DONALD, Trinity; H. C. HASLET, Wadham; ANNE D. M. ADAMS, Oxford Home students.

D.LITT.—A. BANNISTER, Lincoln.

D.SC.—L. H. D. BUXTON, Exeter.

D.PHIL.—E. L. TUTT (in absence), University; W. D. LAMONT, Balliol; H. M. N. H. IRVING, Queen's; O. ACHMATOWICZ (in absence) (Non-Collegiate).

M.A.—M. A. HATT, University; B. CRAWLEY, Balliol; C. L. M. JOAD, J. T. MORGAN, Balliol; A. R. WALL, C. KING (in absence), Exeter; N. E. CURRY, S. ANSTIE, H. M. H. IRVING, E. C. S. REID, Oriel; MYLES, Queen's; G. A. BURNETT, Hertford; C. MARTIN, Q. SS. L. (absence); E. B. STRAUS, New College; J. D. HILLS, Lincoln; G. J. GERMAN, G. ISHAM, Magdalen; A. T. L. LENNOX-BOYD, Christ Church; H. E. BLOOMER, Hertford; TRINDLY; O. A. T. ELLIS, E. K. HALL, L. JACOBSON, W. D. ORCHARD, St. John's; L. DONALD, ford; A. C. TOYNE, Keble; LAURA S. HILL, Somerville; AUDREY SPINK, St. Hugh's; ANNE D. M. ADAMS, D. MUS.—D. M. EVANS, Queen's.

B.LITT.—O. E. ERDOWAY, Queen's; F. F. JENKS, J. P. MARTON, Balliol; A. JONES, Exeter; C. E. STEVENS, Oriel; PRENDERGAST, Worcester; A. BOSLEY, S. H. BOOTH, H. I. JAMES, T. W. PRICE, New, Corpus Christi.

B.A.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—J. P. GRIFFIN, H. I. RAMINOVITCH, E. SILBERBAUER, R. B. THOMAS, (in absence); R. MOULDER (in absence); QUEEN'S.—J. HEATH, S. PARKER (in absence), QUEEN'S.—J. BALLOU, T. KIRKBRIDE, D. H. C. PARKINSON, BRASE. SHORT, MAGDALEN.—H. W. D. RUSSON, QUEEN'S.—J. NOBLE.—T. KIRKBRIDE, D. H. C. PARKINSON, BRASE. CHURCH.—LORD HARCOURT, D. E. H. LENNOX-BOYD, A. E. LEVERSON, LORD HARCOURT, CHRIST A. E. LEVERSON, E. T. P. WYATT, St. JOHN'S.—G. E. ABERCROMBIE, JESUS.—H. B. ARNELL, L. HUGHES, B. L. GRIFFITH, WADHAM.—C. H. DAVIES, HEPBER. WORCESTER.—R. M. HOLDEN, J. C. S. ROBERTS, HERTFORD.—A. H. MORGAN, ST. EDMUND HALL.—D. L. BIRD, KEBLE.—E. R. CHAPPELL, H. I. CRICKMAY, NON-COLLEGIATE.—D. G. FARROW, H. I. SPENCER, LADY MARGARET HALL.—KATHARINE J. LAMOND (in absence); SOMERVILLE.—KERR, P. POCOCK, POOL (in absence); MARY E. POCOCK, RANE, OXFORD HOME STUDENTS.—MARY E. DAVIS-F. L. PRIOR, ANNE R. STUART.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The following elections to scholarships

The Subscription List will be opened on 18th December, and closed on or before 19th December, 1930.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

CITY OF AUCKLAND 5% 1951 LOAN.

Issue of £198,600 in Debentures to Bearer of £100 each.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £99 PER DEBENTURE.

Created by virtue of powers contained in Acts of the New Zealand Legislature, intituled the "Local Government Loans Board Act, 1926," the "Local Bodies Loans Act, 1926," and the amendments thereof.

The principal will be paid at par on **1st January, 1951,** at the Office of the Bank of New Zealand, London, where also the interest will be payable on 1st January and 1st July in each year, the first coupon for a full half-year's interest being payable on the 1st July, 1931.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND is authorised by the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Auckland to receive subscriptions for the above Debentures at the price of £99 per Debenture, payable as follows:—

£ 5	per cent. on Application.
£94	„ „ on 1st January, 1931.
£99	

The proceeds of this issue will be applied in repaying a similar amount of the Auckland City Consolidated 4 per cent. Loan, 1909, of £310,200, due in London on 1st January, 1931, the whole of which will be redeemed.

This issue is a direct obligation of the City, and is also secured by a Special Rate of 1¾d. in the £ on the Annual Rateable value of all rateable property in the City, which at the present time would produce approximately £18,500 per annum.

A Sinking Fund of Three per Cent. per annum will be provided, and will be paid over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for investment in terms of Statutory Authority.

Auckland is the chief city of the provincial district of the same name, and during a period of approximately twenty years (1911-1929) its population (with Suburbs) has increased from 102,676 to 209,800, and the trade of the Port has risen considerably, Imports from £4,741,326 to £15,532,859, and Exports from £3,960,655 to £14,919,171.

During the same period the Annual Rateable Value has risen from £623,313 to £2,572,023, and the Revenue from £182,533 to £1,033,490.

In addition to its Revenue the City has Assets, consisting of lands, waterworks, public buildings, and other property, valued at £6,224,584, exclusive of the Assets belonging to the Boards and other Local Bodies referred to in the following paragraph, which amount to £2,717,800.

The Public Debt of the City, as shown by the Accounts at 31st March, 1930, was £7,926,613, but this amount included the loans raised by the Auckland Transport Board, the Auckland Electric Power Board and other outside local bodies amounting to £2,717,800. The accrued Sinking Funds in respect of the gross amount of debt at the same date totalled £1,613,710, of which £630,626 is applicable to the loans issued by the Electric Power and the Transport Boards.

Applications will be received on the accompanying form by the **Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.**

In case of partial allotment the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on 1st January, 1931. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on any balance due for payment on 1st January which is not paid at the due date, and failure to pay will render the allotment liable to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be delivered on or after 6th January, 1931, in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters, and notice will be given when the Debentures are ready for delivery against the Scrip by advertisement in *The Times*, *Financial News*, and *Financial Times*. Debentures will only be sent by post at owners' expense and risk.

A Brokerage of ¼ per cent. will be paid in respect of allotments on applications bearing Brokers' or Bankers' Stamps. A quotation on the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, and Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2.

Prints of the various Acts referred to and the accounts of the Corporation of the City of Auckland for the five years ending March, 1929, can be seen at the Office of the Bank, or of its Solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters & Paines, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C., at any time during business hours, whilst the List is open.

Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, 17th December, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

No.....

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

City of Auckland 5% 1951 Loan

ISSUE OF £198,600

In Debentures to Bearer of £100 each, repayable 1st January, 1951.

Interest payable 1st January and 1st July.

To the BANK of NEW ZEALAND,
1, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4. (A)

Gentlemen,—I/we request that you will allot to me/us £..... of the above Loan upon which I/we have paid a deposit of £..... being at the rate of 5 per cent. I/we engage to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance due thereon in conformity with the terms of the Prospectus of the said Loan, dated 17th December, 1930.

Signature.....

Name in full.....
(Surname in CAPITAL Letters)
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss and Title if any)

Address.....

.....

.....

Date.....December, 1930.

NOTE.—Please write distinctly.

N.B.—Applications must be for sums of £100 or multiples thereof.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed "BANK OF NEW ZEALAND."

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LIVERPOOL LOAN AND UNDERWRITERS

IMPORTANT COMPANY MEETINGS

Underwriters of the Liverpool Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan were a little perturbed yesterday at the possibility that they might not be able until April 16 to rid themselves of the liability to take up such proportion of the issue as might be left with them. The old Six per Cent. stock does not expire and the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock does not come into existence until that date. It is the practice in making conversion offers to invite cash subscriptions from the public, in which case scrip issued in respect thereof can be dealt in shortly after the closing of the lists. But in the present operation cash subscriptions are not invited, and therefore there will be no scrip in existence until the new stock is exchanged for the old stock next April. Thus underwriters, if left with any stock, will be bound to that liability for four months, instead of a few days, a prospect which in the present condition of markets they would not welcome. We understand, however, that although the new stock will not come into existence until April, it will be possible after January 3—when the result of the conversion offer is known, and underwriters have been informed of the proportion which is theirs—to deal in the new stock "forward" for delivery on April 16.

Dorman, Long Meeting

Many important company meetings were held yesterday, and the reports of those which are published in this issue will well repay careful study, for they contain the considered opinion of a number of leading business men regarding the cause and cure of trade depression. At the meeting of Dorman, Long and Co. Sir Hugh Bell foreshadowed a development which in the next few years may see the iron industry of the Tees, or possibly of the North-East Coast generally, centred under one control. The North-East Coast holds a great record, but strenuous efforts will be needed to revive its past glories. Beginning in 1850, the iron industry of Great Britain made astonishingly rapid progress for 60 years. On the North-East Coast the curve reached its zenith in 1906-10, when output amounted to 3,580,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the total output of the country. But Great Britain was deposed from her premier position as an iron-making country many years before. In 1857 Great Britain had accounted for more than half of the pig iron of the world; by 1887 the percentage had fallen to 33; and immediately before the War to 13. This was mainly because the world's total output had risen from 7,061,000 tons in 1857 to 77,900,000 tons. This change was due, Sir Hugh explained, to France and Germany together increasing their output from 1,517,000 to 24,516,000 tons, and the United States from 730,000 to 31,472,000 tons. Meanwhile the North-East Coast maintained its position as the chief producing centre of Great Britain, a predominance which Sir Hugh Bell attributed to the geographical advantages of the district. He believes that the present world depression is due mainly to the immense destruction of wealth caused by the War and that the severe and prolonged depression peculiar to the great export industries of this country, iron and textiles, is the outcome of various forms of extravagance which have rendered more virulent the economic malady produced by the War.

The Transitory Bulge in Prices

The key to prosperity in Sir Hugh Bell's opinion lies in economy in its widest sense. How seriously Dorman Long are affected by world and local conditions may be gathered from the fact that their output of pig iron last year was 29 per cent., and of ingots 45 per cent., below capacity. At present the works are operating fully 52 per cent. below capacity in pig iron and 65 per cent. in ingots. He criticized once again the Coal Mines Act, which he fears will result in raising the cost of coal to the iron and steel industry and thereby hinder the restoration of its prosperity, and he also criticized the high level of present railway freights. With the average wholesale price level now down to 6 per cent. above the pre-War level it is obvious that railway freights, 60 to 70 per cent. above that level, are out of equilibrium with other prices. Partly because of this disequilibrium the railways have lost a great deal of revenue, and the country an appreciable amount of trade. To bring railway wages into accord with those paid in the competitive industries from which the railways derive their revenue would require, said Sir Hugh, a reduction very greatly in excess of any figure that has yet been mentioned. Sir Hugh does not look forward to the future with great confidence, but he and other business men would feel differently if economy were an active issue in politics, and if people generally would realize that the War-time bulge in prices had proved to be as temporary as a similar bulge caused by the Napoleonic wars. The price level in the next 16 years will, if left alone, probably show as much stability as it did before the War.

The Rhodesian Copper Amalgamation

At the meetings held yesterday of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, and of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company the resolutions providing for the amalgamation of those companies and of the N'Changa Copper Mines were approved. A poll taken at the meeting of the first-named company showed votes for the resolutions amounting to 607,694 and votes against 257,088, the majority in favour thus being 350,606. Sir Auckland Geddes, who was the principal speaker at the Congo Border meeting, explained at length the reasons which had prompted the merger, and he read a letter from Sir Ernest Oppenheimer who also gave in detail his views in support of a fusion scheme. Sir Auckland laid particular stress upon the financial advantages that would be yielded by unified ownership of the three properties, and he also emphasized the fact that large units would be advantageous in dealing with the Northern Rhodesian Government as well as conceivably with the British Government. The meeting was also addressed by Sir Henry Strakosch, one of the two directors who were opposed to the scheme of amalgamation. The reasons for this opposition had previously been recited by Sir Auckland Geddes. Sir Henry Strakosch, however, made it clear that his policy would be to accept ungrudgingly the verdict of the meeting and to cooperate with his colleagues with a view to making the scheme a success, and in this attitude he was supported by Mr. R. E. McConnell, the other director not in favour of the scheme.

De Beers New Capital Powers

An interim dividend of 20 per cent. on the Preference shares of the De Beers Consolidated Mines is announced to-day in respect of the financial year ending June 30 next. At the meeting of the company referred to in yesterday's issue Sir Ernest Oppenheimer declared that the dividend due in June next was also assured given a moderate revival of sales. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer pointed out that the company could have paid a substantial Deferred dividend but that it had been considered advisable to withhold it and continue operations without curtailment. Clearly the prospects of a resumption of dividends on the Deferred would have been lessened if the board had decided to utilize the company's liquid resources to finance the acquisition of substantial shareholdings in the New Jagersfontein and the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa. The funds required for the purchase of shareholdings in these companies will presumably be found by the issue of additional capital for which the board obtained the necessary powers at the meeting.

A Stock Exchange Ruling

We learn that the Stock Exchange Committee yesterday in a case brought before them confirmed their previous ruling that assignments made by power of attorney on Canadian and American shares render these shares a bad delivery. This does not mean that these securities cannot be dealt in, but that as a buyer is entitled to claim the best delivery at all times, he can claim to be supplied with shares free from such assignments.

Another Preference Dividend Passed

The latest addition to the number of companies which find it necessary to postpone the payment of dividends on their Preference shares is the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company. The announcement will hardly come as a surprise to the shareholders, because last year, owing to drought and low wool prices, the company, after providing for debenture interest, made a net loss of £72,000—compared with a profit for the preceding year of £98,000—and conditions for Australian business in the current year have been abnormally bad. The board state that in consequence of the disastrous and continued fall in the price of wool and other primary products affecting the earnings, both from the company's own estates and its agency business, the figures so far available make it very improbable that the results for the year will permit of the payment of the dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year to December 31. They are therefore postponing consideration of the matter until they have before them the completed accounts for the year. Last year payment of fixed charges and Preference dividend was provided by a draft of £100,000 on the reserve fund, and the unwillingness of the board to deplete the company's liquid resources by further drafts of the kind during the present difficult times will be readily understood. The company has an issued capital of £1,462,000, of which £500,000 is in Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares and the balance in Ordinary shares. As dividends on the former are cumulative, any arrears will of course have to be paid before any payment can be made on the Ordinary.

Aviation Company's Accounts

Another encouraging annual report has been issued by the Fairey Aviation Company, aircraft manufacturers. Trading profits for the 12 months to September 30 amounted to £169,963, against £164,953 for the previous year, and the board again declare a dividend of 7 per cent., free of tax, on the £500,000 of Ordinary capital. The company has a debenture debt of £270,350, which is now being rapidly repaid, for it is redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 7 per cent. per annum beginning with the year ended July 31 last. From the trading profits for the past year £21,000 is transferred to the debenture stock redemption reserve, while £36,000 is placed to income-tax reserve and £40,000 is written off patents, designs, licences, patterns, &c. Further, a sum of £30,000 is set aside to a general reserve. The board have therefore wisely continued to apply a large proportion of the net earnings to strengthening the company's financial position, and this conservative policy is reflected in the balance-sheet, which shows that floating assets, exclusive of investments, amount to £432,000, of which £149,000 is in cash, while current liabilities are no more than £98,000, which includes an income-tax reserve of £16,947. Patents, designs, licences, patterns, &c., appear among the assets at cost—namely, £234,747—a figure which will be considerably reduced by the sum to be written off out of profits.

Life Assurance Commissions

"Broker" sees in the recent agreement of nine British life assurance offices not to pay, with certain specified exceptions, commission to proposers for assurances on their own lives an opportunity to advance the claims of his own profession. He writes that:—

If the result of the new regulation is that applicants entrust the negotiations to reputable insurance brokers who will secure the best company for their particular requirements in each case, then it may well be that the individual will find that he has made a better bargain ultimately, notwithstanding the absence of commission.

The point seems a fair one to make. On the other hand, it is known that assurance officials sometimes use the argument to proposers who approach them direct that, although they may not be granted commission themselves, they save the office money and thereby promote its prosperity in which, if they are holders of policies sharing in profits, they should, in due course, participate.

War Risks in Marine Insurance

In view of the discussions on the risks of war and civil commotion, to which reference was made in these columns yesterday, it is suggested in the marine insurance market that a point on which merchants do not always seem quite clear might, with advantage, be emphasized. When, in respect of open policies or open covers, underwriters give notice that, at the expiry of 10 days, they will not automatically continue to include these risks, the notice applies only to liabilities which might otherwise take effect after that period. If the risks of war and civil commotion are covered in such contracts, subject to 10 days' notice, all such risks which attach during that period are accepted by underwriters until their termination, although it might easily happen that the goods would not reach their destinations until long after the end of the 10 days. Once underwriters had accepted liability for the risks they would continue to assume them until the risks had expired. By the 10 days' notice underwriters simply reserve the right to decline to accept automatically, and without additional premium, the war and civil commotion risks on any shipments that might be made after that period. It would then be open for the merchants to approach them for quotations, if they desired to cover the merchandise against these particular risks. The fact that, in spite of the giving of 10 days' notice, underwriters would probably have considerable liabilities extending beyond that period, serves to show that the whole question of these extraneous risks may well be held to deserve careful consideration in the early future.

STOCK EXCHANGE

CONTINUED DEPRESSION

PRICES GENERALLY LOWER

The Stock Markets yesterday were in an idle and dispirited state. At the opening the tone was set by the cheerless nature of advices from New York, and while during the day there appeared to be little pressure to sell, the general absence of buying orders made dealers unwilling to take stock, so that offerings of quite small amounts sufficed to depress values still further. Among the particularly weak groups were South American Bonds and Railway stocks, Oil shares, base metal shares, and numerous Industrials. The postponement of the interim dividend on the shares of the Johannesburg Consolidated Company caused a further fall in the shares of South African finance companies.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks remained dull in tone. A fall of ¼ to 94½ took place in the Four per Cent. Funding Loan, and there were declines of ⅛ in a number of other stocks, as well as in Treasury Bonds. The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady, varying during the day only between 102¼ and 102 15-16. Further rises averaging a point were established in Australian loans. The HOME RAILWAY market was unable to derive any satisfaction from the traffic returns, and prices continued to dwindle. The Ordinary stocks were quoted about ¼ lower, and some of the Preference shares also were marked down fractionally.

In the FOREIGN market renewed weakness was shown by SOUTH AMERICAN bonds. San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Bonds fell 3 points to 67, and the Seven per Cent. Coffee Loan dropped 2 to 75. A fall of 2 points was also shown by Brazilian Six-and-a-Half per Cents. (63), other loans of the Federal Government closing about a point lower. Chilean bonds gave way from 2 to 3 points. In the European group German Five-and-a-Half per Cents. reacted to 69, and Italian Consortium "B" to 98, the fall in each case being 1 per cent. Chinese Five per Cents. of 1912 hardened to 52¾. ARGENTINE RAILWAYS were flat; both B. A. Pacific at 44¼ and B. A. Western at 46½ showed falls of 2½, and Entre Rios fell 2 to 57, other stocks losing ½ to 1. As regards the traffic returns, decreases were again the rule; the Central Argentine exceptionally published an increase of £1,000—the first increase shown by the company for some time past. San Paulo was marked 5½ points lower, the price being called 128-132, though stock changed hands as low as 127½.

The OIL market was affected by reports of further reductions in crude oil prices. Royal Dutch fell more than a point to 23⅞, and losses of 3-32 were shown by Shell (3 9-16), Burmah (3 9-32), and Anglo-Persian (3⅛). Both Canadian and Mexican Eagle weakened to 6s. 4½d. The price of RUBBER fell ¼d. to 4¼d. per lb., and this led to further declines in a number of leading rubber shares.

FURTHER FALL IN "JOHNNIES"

The tone of the INDUSTRIAL market was very depressed. The American group suffered a sharp fall, values being marked down in response to the overnight movement in Wall-street. International Nickel closed no better than 13⅞, showing a fall of 1⅛, and there were losses of 2 in Hydro-Electric (22), 1½ in Brazilian Traction (20½), and 3-16 in Columbia Graphophone (1 17-32). Kreuger and Toll fell over a point to 21½, and Unilever lost 3-32 to 1 21-22. Declines of 6d. to 1s. were marked in Turner and Newall (40s.) and Pinchin, Johnson (35s. 7½d.). Textile shares were generally lower, Coats falling 2s. to 53s., and Courtaulds fell 7½d. to 35s. 7½d. Minor falls were also shown by tobacco shares, brewery shares, and electric lighting shares.

In the MINING market the principal movement was a fall of 3s. 3d. to 24s. 6d. in Johannesburg Consolidated. This was a further reflection of the passing of the interim dividend, and it caused sympathetic weakness in the shares of other finance companies, Anglo-American declining to 9-16, Gold Fields to 1 1-16, and Rand Mines to 2 9-16. De Beers fell ¼ to 4⅞. The RHODESIAN market was dull, and small declines took place in TIN shares following the fall of 21s. 3d. per ton in the price of tin.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO

PROPOSED CHANGE OF SHARES INTO STOCK

After the conclusion of the annual meeting to be held on January 12 of the British-American Tobacco Company an extraordinary meeting will be held for the purpose of passing resolutions to alter the company's articles of association and to convert the company's issued shares into stock.

The directors state that for some time past they have had under consideration the inconvenience and expense entailed by the statutory provision that shares of a company must bear distinctive numbers. It is their opinion that this provision does not in fact afford any protection to the shareholders, and that the additional expense which it entails in keeping the company's register is not justified. They therefore recommend the conversion of all classes of the company's issued shares into stock.

Upon the conversion, every share held at the date of conversion will be represented by £1 stock, and the stock will be transferable in multiples of £1. Brokerage on the sale or purchase of the stock will be the same as it is now on the sale or purchase of shares.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

The annual report of the company, the preliminary figures of which were published on Tuesday, states that the net profits of £6,501,560 do not include the company's proportion of the undivided profits of the subsidiary and associated companies which such companies have not thought fit to declare as dividends.

The following are the balance-sheet figures, with comparisons for preceding years:—

LIABILITIES	Sept. 30, 1930	Sept. 30, 1929	Sept. 30, 1928
	£	£	£
Capital—			
Preference ..	10,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Ordinary ..	23,582,000	23,574,086	23,540,236
Creditors ..	6,599,263	7,713,127	5,724,366
Reserve for buildings, &c. ..	575,000	550,000	525,000
Share premiums ..	580,808	576,558	559,658
Special reserve ..	1,924,070	1,924,014	1,921,512
Assets			
Properties ..	879,440	701,473	580,050
Plant, machinery, &c. ..	886,522	821,079	777,247
Goodwill, &c. ..	200,000	200,000	200,000
Loans to and accounts with associated companies ..	7,488,442	6,832,288	5,484,000
Investments in associated companies ..	21,974,881	21,718,395	20,931,081
Stocks ..	8,117,246	8,808,581	6,260,491
Debtors, &c. ..	3,668,775	2,429,735	4,352,575
Cash ..	4,479,773	1,172,189	2,756,821
Net profit ..	6,501,560	6,357,772	6,563,560
Preference dividend	555,000	225,000	225,000
Ordinary dividend	5,895,179 (25%)*	5,892,217 (25%)*	5,882,559 (25%)*
Carry forward ..	1,800,144	1,748,772	2,774,487

* Free of British income-tax.

In his report the auditor states that investments in subsidiary and associated companies possess, in the aggregate, a value largely in excess of the figures shown in the balance-sheet.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17.—WHEAT closed steady at 5c. to 2c. decline. MAIZE closed steady and 2c. lower to 2c. higher. LINSEED closed steady, with quotations 10c. to 13c. down.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—			
Wheat,	December delivery ..	5.85	5.90
„	February delivery ..	6.14	6.16
„	March delivery ..	6.22	6.26
Maize,	December delivery ..	3.98	4.00
„	January delivery ..	4.04	4.04
„	February delivery ..	4.21	4.19
Oats,	February delivery ..	3.80	3.80
Linseed,	December delivery ..	11.20	11.30
„	February delivery ..	10.93	11.04
„	March delivery ..	10.93	11.06
Rosario:—			
Wheat, No. 2,	February delivery	5.95	6.00
Maize,	December delivery ..	3.85	3.90
Linseed,	February delivery ..	10.85	11.00

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 Kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 4¼d.)

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ..	3	2 13/16-2 7/16	1½-2
New York ..	2½	2-1½	2
Paris ..	2½	2	2
Berlin ..	5	4½	4-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan ..	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1½	½
Brussels ..	2½	2½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE BUSINESS

SHARP RALLY AFTER WEAKNESS

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Feverish conditions existed on the Stock Exchange to-day, with a large volume of business transacted, the sales being returned at 4,994,000 shares.

The opening was irregular, with a renewal of "bull" support for standard issues, among which General Motors was prominent on the announcement that November sales to dealers amounted to 48,155 cars, against 39,745 cars in November last year. Elsewhere declines predominated owing to scattered liquidation resulting from overnight margin calls, with oil stocks affected by the increased production of crude oil in the past week. Rails were persistently weak, for while the car loadings for the week ended December 6 were larger, the showing was distinctly unfavourable in comparison with the corresponding weeks of the past two years. This, together with the easiness of grain markets, encouraged the renewal of aggressive selling by speculative shorts, which forced a large number of pivotal issues to new low levels, Steel Common dropping to 134¾, despite a fairly encouraging report on the steel trade outlook.

In the afternoon there was a sharp and extensive rally. With over 350 issues at a new low level the abrupt subsidence of selling pressure was interpreted as the culmination of forced liquidation. This prompted an urgent general covering movement and resulted in quick rebounds in stocks which were evidently in an extremely oversold position, the recovery being particularly violent in rails and steel stocks. Reports that the Pennsylvania Company was inquiring for 200,000 tons of rails, and Mr. Henry Ford predicting that a business recovery will start soon caused a stampede among the shorts. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 17	Dec. 16
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	$1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	$1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 15/32
Cables	$1	4.86⅔	4.85 11/16	4.85⅝
60 days' sight ..	$1	—	4.83⅛	4.83 7/32
Grain bills, sight	$1	—	4.85⅜	4.85 5/16
Seven days ..	$1	—	4.84¼	4.84⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.25¼	40.24¼
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.75
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85	23.84
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.96½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.40½	19.40¼
Madrid, cables ..	100pts.	19.30	10.78	10.50
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08¾	14.08¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77¼
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.27	32.59
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.67	9.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices — Dec. 17	Dec. 16		Closing Prices — Dec. 17	Dec. 16
Atchison	174	170	Int. Amer.	51⅜	10½
Atl. Coast	98½	97½	KansasCity	35	35
B. & O.	69	68¼	Louisville	87	85½
Do., Pref.	71	70¼	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn M. T.&T.	59¾	58	Miss. Pac.	—	20¾
Can.P.(New)	37⅛	36	Do., Pref.	82	82½
Cent. N.J.	195	182½	N.Mex. & Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	37½	34½	N.Y. Cent.	111⅛	108
Ch. G.W.	5½	4⅞	Norfolk ..	183	187½
Do., Pref.	16½	14¼	N. Pacific	46⅛	44½
Ch., N.W.	35	32½	Pacific a	56¼	53½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5⅛	4¾	Reading	79	76¼
Ch.Rock Is.	48	45½	S.L. & S.F.	47⅛	46¼
Del.&Hud.	136	133½	S.L. &S.W.	18⅛	18
Del., Lack.	77¼	72¼	S. Pacific	90¾	88½
Erie ..	26	25⅛	Southern	55	50
Do., 1 Pf.	29	27	Do., Pref.	82	82
G.N., Pref.	55¾	50½	Union	173½	171
Illinois	69	66	Do., Pref.	83½	84½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	26	24⅛	Wabash ..	13	10
			Do., Pf. A	39	39

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	94¾	88⅛	Int. Nickel	14¼	14⅛
AlliedChem	182	174	Int. Paper	5½	5⅜
Amer. Agr.	13¼	11¼	Int. T. & T.	22¾	21½
Do., Pref.	8½	8¼	Kennecott	21⅜	21⅜
Am.Br.Roy	—	7⅞	Kresge (S.S.)	26⅝	26⅛
Am. and F Power ..	28¾	25½	K'ger, 5% Liggett&M.	21¾	21⅞
Am. Can.	111	105½	LooseWiles	76	76
Am. Loco.	21	19¾	Mack Tcks.	43	40¾
Am.Rolling Mills	31½	29½	Montg'y W.	36	34½
Am. Smelt.	43½	39⅞	Nash Mtrs.	18	16½
Am.Sug.R.	44¼	42⅜	Nat. Bisct.	22⅞	22
Am. Tel.	179	174¼	Nat.CashR.	76¼	75
Am. Tob.	102	98	Nat. Dairy	30	28⅝
Am.Wool'n	6	5⅞	N. Amer.	38	37¼
Anaconda	28⅞	26⅛	Packard ..	62½	58½
Armour, Pf.	66	67	Pan.A. Pet.	8⅛	8⅛
As.DryGds.	21½	20	Pub. Ser., N.J. ..	—	—
All'tic Ref.	18¼	17⅛	Pullman ..	70	65⅝
Baldwin ..	22	20¾	Radio Corp	52	52½
BarnsdallA	10½	9⅝	R'm'g'n Rd	13	12⅝
Beth. Steel	54	49⅝	Rly. Dutch	15⅞	14¾
Celanese ..	9½	11	Sears R'b'k	39¼	37⅝
Cde Pascoe	22½	20¼	Shell Trans	50½	45¼
Chile Copp.	—	—	Shell Un. ..	26	28
Chrysler ..	16⅛	14⅝	Sloss S. &I.	6¼	7⅛
Col. Fuel	21¾	19½	Std.Brands	9¼	9⅛
Colum. Gas	33	30¾	Std. Gas ..	16	15
Col. Graph.	8⅜	7⅝	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	56½	54¼
Cons. Gas	82¼	79	Std. Oil of N.J. ..	45	42¾
Cont. Can.	47¼	45	Do., N.Y.	46	45⅛
Cont. Oil	9	8	Do., N.Y.	21	20
Corn Prod.	69⅛	66¼	Studebaker	20⅛	19½
Crucible ..	52½	50½	TexasCorp.	31	29½
DavisonCh.	10⅜	10½	Tex. G. Sul	44⅜	41½
Dmc. Inc.	62¼	59	Tidewater	6	6
Dist. Seag.	86¼	81	T. Am. Op.	13¼	13
EastmanK.	149	143	Tr.Cont.Cp.	—	5⅛
Elec.P.& L.	38⅛	35¼	Un.Carbide	56½	53¼
Elec. Stor.	50¼	50	Un. Corp.	16	14½
Fox Films	26⅞	24¾	Un. Fruit	55	55
Gen. Elect.	45	42¾	United Gas	26½	24¾
Gen. Foods	47¼	46½	U.S. Ltber	3⅞	3½
Gen.Motors	34	52⅝	U.S. Rbr.	13	12
Gillette ..	24	23½	U.S. Steel	139½	135½
Goodrich..	17¼	15⅝	Do., Pref.	140¼	140
Goodyear	46¼	43	W. Un. Tel.	125¼	124
Hou.OilTx.	34	29½	Whse. Mfg.	94½	90⅛
Hud. Mtrs.	21⅝	19¼	Woolworth	55½	52¼
Ind. Rayon	50	47¼	Wor. Pump	56	47½
Int. Harvr.	50	46¾	Youngst'n Sheet ..	69	69½
Int. Match Pref. ..	55	52			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd.Gas A	15½	15⅛	Mid. West Utilities ..	16½	15⅝
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)..	22⅞	22½	Penn Road	5½	5¼
Elec. Bond	42⅞	42⅜	Silica Gel.	—	4
Gulf Oil	62⅛	59	Std.Oil(Ind.	31¾	30⅝
Hydro Elec	21½	22¾	Swift Int.	30½	30
Int. Petim.	12⅞	11¾	VacuumOil	51	47

BONDS

Libty. Ln.: 3½%	101 28/32	101 31/32	Phl., 6% 1945 ..	85¼	85¼
Do., 4¼%	102 28/32	103	Fren.,7½% 1941 ..	125¼	125¼
Do. (4th), 4¼% ..	103 19/32	103 20/32	Fren., 7% 1949 ..	120⅛	120⅛
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	104¾	104¾	Ger. 7% 1949 ..	100⅝	101½
Do., 4% 1960-90	92	92	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959	90⅝	91½	Hamb'g.S. 6% '46	84½	84½
Aust'l, 5% 1957 ..	74	73¼	Hungary, 7½% 1941 ..	99¼	99¼
Aust., 7% 1943 ..	104½	104¾	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	91½	91¼
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	100¼	101⅛	Japan,5½% 1954 ..	102	102⅞
Belg., 7% 1955 ..	109¾	109¾	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	105	106½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104⅝	104⅞	Norway6% 1952 ..	101½	102
Brazil,7½% 1952 ..	100	100	P.L.M. 6% 1958 ..	104½	104½
Bulg., 7% 1967 ..	65	69	Do., 7% 1958 ..	106⅝	106¾
Canada,5% 1951 ..	100½	100¾	Poland,7% 1947 ..	68¼	70
Chile, 7% 1942 ..	89¾	92	Do., 8% 1950	77½	77½
Chile, 6% 1960 ..	74	74¼	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	78	82
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	109¾	San P.,8% 1950 ..	70¼	72
Den'k.6% 1942 ..	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	107	107¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¾	102¾	Swed.,5½% 1954 ..	104⅝

This notice is not an invitation to the Public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the Company. The Directors, collectively and individually, accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

Stock Exchange permission to deal in the Debenture Stock will be applied for.

THE FRANCOIS CEMENTATION COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated on the 17th December, 1919, under the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1917).

Share Capital, £750,000 0 0

DIVIDED INTO

250,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each ..	£250,000 0 0
10,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 1/- each ..	500,000 0 0
	£750,000 0 0

ISSUED

250,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid	£250,000 0 0
1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of 1/- each, fully paid ..	60,000 0 0
	£310,000 0 0

UNISSUED

8,800,000 Ordinary Shares of 1/- each	£440,000 0 0

£120,000 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock

The Directors on the 16th December, 1930, in pursuance of Articles 58 to 61 inclusive of the Articles of Association of the Company, created £120,000 Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock (hereinafter called "the Stock") carrying interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, the first payment to be made on the 31st March, 1931, and secured by a specific charge on the freehold property of the Company and by a floating charge on the Company's undertaking, under and as set out in the Trust Deed dated 16th December, 1930, and made between the Company and the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., P.C., LL.D., as Trustee for the Stock holders.

The Stock is redeemable at 110 per cent. by 15 annual redemptions: the stock is to be redeemed as provided in the above Trust Deed, viz.:—On the 31st December, 1932, the nominal amount of the portion of the stock to be redeemed shall be equal to one fifteenth part of the total nominal amount of the stock (whether then outstanding or not) issued at or prior to the 30th September, 1932; the nominal amount of the portion of the stock to be redeemed on the 31st December in each of the 14 succeeding years up to and including the 31st December, 1946, shall be the amount ascertained by dividing the total nominal amount of the stock (whether then outstanding or not) issued at or prior to the 30th September in such year by the number of the annual redemptions remaining to be made.

The Company reserves the right on the 31st March, 1931, and on any subsequent quarterly interest date, on giving three months previous written notice, to redeem the whole or any part (to be ascertained by drawings) of the stock at 110% plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The Company also reserves the right to purchase all or any of the stock in the open market at 110% (inclusive of accrued interest) or at any less price.

Stock voluntarily redeemed by drawings or purchase shall at the Company's election be treated as in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the nominal amount of stock to be annually redeemed in the current or any succeeding year, and if so shall be cancelled and not reissued; the stock to be annually redeemed (after deducting the nominal amount of stock voluntarily purchased or redeemed by the Company and elected to be treated as part of the stock to be annually redeemed) shall be ascertained by drawings.

The net capital moneys as and when amounting to £500 or upwards arising from the sale of any part of the specifically charged property and from premiums on the grant or renewal of leases or agreements may be applied in redemption of stock by drawings or purchase, and any stock so redeemed shall be cancelled and not reissued.

Stock redeemed or purchased on the open market and not so treated may (except as above) be reissued either at a discount, not greater than 5 per cent., or at par or at a premium.

Stock not previously redeemed must be paid off at 110 per cent. on the 31st December, 1946, or on the security becoming enforceable or in the event of a voluntary winding up for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation.

At Meetings of Stockholders, every Stockholder shall have one vote upon a show of hands, and on a poll one vote for every principal sum of £1 of Stock held.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1) An agreement dated 16th December, 1930 between the Company and Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds whereby the Company agreed to allot to Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds or their nominees £75,000 of the Stock at the price of £75,000 immediately after the execution of the Trust Deed and Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds were granted the right at any time prior to the 31st March, 1931 to subscribe for at par and be allotted by the Company the whole or any part (not being less than £5,000 at one time) of the remaining £45,000 of the said Stock; by this agreement the Company agreed to pay to Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds 5 per cent. commission on the nominal amount of all stock subscribed and paid for thereunder.

(2) Agreement constituted by letter dated the 16th December, 1930, from the Company to Mr. Ernest Howell Lyddon, of Messrs. Lyddon & Sons, Stockbrokers, Bute Docks, Cardiff, whereby the Company agreed as therein provided to pay to Mr. Lyddon a commission of £2,500 as remuneration for services in procuring Messrs. Cazenove & Akroyds to subscribe and pay at par for the above £75,000 stock.

(3) Agreement dated the 16th December, 1930, between the Company and Mr. Ernest Howell Lyddon and Mr. Edward Augustus Lyddon for the services of Mr. E. H. Lyddon (or in the event of his death or retirement while the Stock is outstanding of Mr. E. A. Lyddon in succession to him) as financial adviser and (if required) as Director for 10 years from the date of the agreement or so long as any of the Stock is outstanding (whichever is longer) at a remuneration at the rate of £700 per annum (free of Income Tax) and without ordinary remuneration as a Director.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and a copy of the above mentioned Trust Deed and contracts may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours on the seven days immediately following the publication of this advertisement.

TRUSTEE FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald MacLean, K.B.E., P.C., LL.D.

DIRECTORS.

HARRY CLAYTON (Chairman).
ABRAM RUPERT NEELANDS (Managing Director).
JOHN ALEXANDER AGNEW.
LOUIS CHEVRILLON (French).
GEORGE DU CROS.
JOHN PENNINGTON HARMAN.
RENE SCALLIET (Belgian).

STOCKBROKERS.

MESSRS. CAZENOVE & AKROYDS, 10, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BANKERS.

MIDLAND BANK LTD., Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. DELOITTE PLENDER GRIFFITHS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. GUEDALLA JACOBSON & SPYER, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARIES & REGISTERED OFFICE.

MESSRS. STOCKER & MANN, Chartered Secretaries, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2.

WORKS.

Bentley Works, Doncaster.

Further particulars of the Company as at 31st March, 1929, are contained in the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence" current at the date of the publication of this advertisement.

Date 17th Dec., 1930.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS AGAIN HIGHER

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

In Lombard-street yesterday discount brokers reported a very limited demand for bills, and discount rates were accordingly further advanced. Leading brokers finally quoted 2^{13}_{32}-2^{7}_{16} per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills, for which there was a small Continental inquiry at 2^{11}_{32} per cent. One of the home banks was reported a buyer of late December bills at 1½ per cent. "Hot" Treasury Bills were offered at 2½ per cent. Money was slightly more wanted, fresh accommodation being available at 1½ per cent. at the start and at 1½ per cent. in the afternoon. Old loans carried at variable rates were continued at 1½ per cent. The day's export of bar gold from the Bank to France, £355,000, was more than offset by the open market purchase of £920,000 in sovereigns, which were understood to have been received from Brazil. Sterling was inclined to improve in terms of U.S. dollars, but on the other hand the Berlin rate moved sharply against London, closing at 20.36½m. The recovery in the peseta made further progress.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to For short.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
day. period.				
1½—2	2—2⅛	2^{13}_{32}-2^{7}_{16}	2^{13}_{32}-2^{7}_{16}	2^{7}_{16}-2^{1}_{2}	2^{7}_{16}

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2^{13}_{32}	2^{13}_{32}-2^{7}_{16}	3—3½	3¼—3½	3½—4

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	Dec. 15 Reichsmarks	Inc. or Dec. Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	—	—
Gold and silver	2,215,702	Unchanged
Of which deposited abroad	222,017	25,425
Reserve in foreign currencies	580,868	Unchanged
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,931,107	13,944
Silver and other coin	161,473	235,415
Notes of other German banks	17,421	13,214
Advances	81,480	5,075
Investments	102,474	5,097
Other assets	470,477	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		4,777
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	—	—
Reserve	177,212	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	371,189	Unchanged
Other daily maturing obligations	4,256,065	183,524
Other liabilities	301,307	45,105
	379,651	50,344

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Dec. 15 Guilders	Inc. or Dec. Guilders
Gold and silver	450,845,000	— 87,000
Bills and advances	385,748,000	— 3,162,000
Notes in circulation	818,823,000	— 8,102,000
Deposits	42,770,000	+ 15,161,000

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

More business was reported in the dollar-sterling exchange, and in the afternoon New York was disposed to support sterling, with the result that the rate rose to 4.85\frac{23}{32}$, closing at 4.85\frac{24}{32}$, compared with 4.85\frac{18}{32}$ on Tuesday. There was a premium of $\frac{1}{64}$c. on one month dollars and of $\frac{1}{32}$c. on three months' dollars, but a discount of $\frac{1}{16}$c. on end-of-the-year dollars. The Paris rate moved within a narrow range, being finally 123.60¼f.; the Italian exchange, at 92.76l., showed a movement of 2½c. in favour of sterling. Dutch florins were again cheaper, the Amsterdam rate being 12.06⅛d., but Swiss francs continued to be bid for. The German exchange moved sharply against sterling, closing at ½pf. lower at 20.36¼m. A further substantial recovery occurred in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate being at one time 44.85p., and closing at 45.15p., against Tuesday's quotation of 46.25p. Forward pesetas were also bid for, one month being dealt in at 3c. premium, and three months' at 9c. The Batavia rate rose to 12.06⅛d. A further decline to 1s. 5¾d. took place in the Shanghai rate. Argentine pesos showed a recovery, the Buenos Aires rate rising ½d. to 37½d. Peruvian currency also appreciated.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 17	Dec. 16
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85^{13}_{32}-4.85^{23}_{32}	4.85^{17}_{32}-4.85^{25}_{32}
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86^{1}_{32}-4.86^{9}_{32}	4.86^{1}_{64}-4.86^{9}_{32}
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.62	123.58-123.63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76-76¾	34.76-¾-77
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.71-92.78	92.71-92.76
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.01^{1}_{2}-02^{3}_{4}	25.02^{1}_{2}-03^{1}_{2}
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374^{3}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}	374^{3}_{4}-375^{1}_{4}
Helsingfors	M. to £	189.29	192^{7}_{8}-193^{1}_{16}	192^{7}_{8}-193^{1}_{16}
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.85-46.10	46.10-48.40
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108^{1}_{2}-108^{3}_{4}	108^{1}_{2}-108^{3}_{4}
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05^{7}_{8}-06^{1}_{8}	12.05^{7}_{8}-12.06
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37¼	20.37-20.37¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.47-34.50	34.46-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.79	27.75-27.78
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163^{9}_{16}-163^{11}_{16}	163^{1}_{16}-163^{11}_{16}
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43¼-43⅝	43¼-43⅝
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.28	25.18-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0257	1.0257
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	K.Kr. to £	18.150	18.21-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15^{3}_{4}-16	18.15¾-16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.09-09¼	18.09-09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15^{7}_{8}-16¼	18.15¼-16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97^{15}_{16}-97⅞	97^{15}_{16}-97⅞
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$	$1/5^{23}_{32}$-$1/5^{15}_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/1^{7}_{8}$-$1/1^{15}_{16}$	$1/1^{7}_{8}$-$1/1^{15}_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2.01^{7}_{8}-2.02^{1}_{32}	2.01^{7}_{8}-2.02^{1}_{32}
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/5^{1}_{4}$-$1/5^{5}_{16}$	$1/5^{1}_{4}$-$1/5^{5}_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{31}_{32}$-$2/4^{1}_{16}$	$2/3^{31}_{32}$-$2/4^{1}_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06^{5}_{8}-06^{7}_{8}	12.05^{7}_{8}-06
Manila	Per peso	24.866d.	2.00^{1}_{16}	2.00^{1}_{16}
E. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.809d.	4^{15}_{16}-4^{15}_{16}	4^{15}_{16}-4^{7}_{8}
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	36^{11}_{16}-37^{1}_{16}	36^{1}_{2}-37^{1}_{16}
Uruguay	$ to £	40	39-94	39-94
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	35^{7}_{8}-36^{1}_{4}	35^{7}_{8}-36^{1}_{4}
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	16.15	16.20
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.85-11.15

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

On:—	Demand £ s. d.	30 days' sight £ s. d.	60 days' sight £ s. d.	90 days' sight £ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

On:—	Cable Transfers £ s. d.	Demand £ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt from abroad of 920,241 SOVEREIGNS and the sale of £354,945 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of 9,000 SOVEREIGNS. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £556,296. For the week to December 17 there was a net efflux of £1,045,363, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold	961,511
Dec 12—		Dec. 12—	
Sovs.	6,378	Bar gold	258,756
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 13	Nil	Dec. 13—	
		Bar gold	280,509
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 15—		Dec. 15—	
Sovs.	200,000	Bar gold	319,962
Dec. 16	Nil	Dec. 16—	
		Bar gold	385,485
		Sovs. set aside	20,934
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 17—		Dec. 17—	
Sovs.	920,241	Bar gold	354,945
		Sovs.	9,000
Net efflux	1,045,363		
Total	£2,571,982	Total	£2,571,982

Net influx for 1930 to date, £2,643,822; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for bar gold remained at 85s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver rallied slightly, the price being "fixed" at 14¹¹⁄₁₆d. per oz. for both "spot" and forward delivery, a rise of $\frac{3}{16}$d. The improvement was ascribed to Chinese purchases.

Shareholders in the Sussex Brick Company are reminded that the right to apply for shares in the issue of 2,000,000 new Deferred shares of 1s. each at par expires to-morrow.

COMPANY MEETINGS

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION

FUSION WITH BWANA M'KUBWA AND N'CHANGA COMPANIES

SCHEME APPROVED

RHODESIAN COPPER INTERESTS

RICHNESS OF THE FIELD

ADVANTAGES OF CONSOLIDATION

ADEQUATE FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES'S REVIEW

The EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. FRANCIS L. GIBBS (chairman of the company) presided.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

The RIGHT HON. SIR AUCKLAND C. GEDDES, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., then moved the special resolutions in connexion with the draft agreement with the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Limited, and said:—I have been entrusted with the duty of telling you about the steps which have led up to your board making the proposals we have before us to-day, and after I have done that, I propose to move resolutions 1 to 4 inclusive, which constitute the further business of which notice was given in the notice of meeting issued to all shareholders on the 9th.

I am afraid that I shall have to make a considerable demand on your patience, but it is right and proper that you should have all the relevant facts before you. Of these there are so many that their bare enumeration would take time, and I must do more than enumerate them.

QUESTION OF CONTROL

Let me begin by recalling those days about two years ago when a strenuous effort was necessary to prevent the N'Changa mine and the very rich deposits since discovered in our ground just outside the N'Changa Concession from passing into the control of an American corporation. Speaking at the meeting of the Rio Tinto Company on April 14 of this year I defined my position at that earlier time in these words:—

"I am not prepared to take up an anti-American attitude in this matter, but I am prepared to take what action is possible to prevent dominance by any one national interest in an industry which must serve a world need," and then a little later in that speech I said: "and now I believe no one nation can dominate the Rhodesian field, but that its development is in the hands of companies representing through their shareholding practically all the world, American as well as European. This I am satisfied is the best arrangement possible." So much for April 14, 1930.

I had hardly finished speaking when the price of copper broke. As time went on the effects of this collapse began to accumulate and I became anxious about the future control of this company. There was a great deal of exaggerated talk about copper being in superabundant supply and about the certainty of low prices for the metal for many years, and quite a number of people quite naturally took up the attitude, "Well, we have a good profit on our R.C.B.C. holdings. Let us realize it," and quite a number did, and many of their shares passed into American hands, although many also passed into ours, for we have been steadily increasing our holding and propose still further to increase it provided this consolidation goes through.

AMERICAN HOLDINGS

A little later, in May-June of this year to be precise, I raised in the technical committee the question of our coming financial needs, because I foresaw some difficulty in finding the money required to finance Rhodesian copper developments as a whole in sufficient volume in London to maintain British interest in the proportion which was established at the time when we prevented the control of N'Changa and a large slice of our most valuable territory from passing into non-British hands.

Indeed, London has already failed to maintain its proportion, for the two large American holdings and several smaller ones which are opposed to the proposals before us to-day were built up to their present proportions after the struggle of two years ago. I have reason to believe, in fact I know, that other and quite different American interests hoped, perhaps would still hope if these resolutions could be defeated, to obtain large blocks of shares in this company. I believe I am betraying no confidence when I tell you that when I was in New York I heard the view expressed that some of the British holdings were too weak to support their share of the further finance required, that they would have to diminish their proportionate holding, and that American interests would buy.

Please don't misunderstand me. I am far from taking up any anti-American attitude; on the contrary, I am in favour of American participation in these great enterprises, as I am of French and Dutch and German and any other national participation, but I don't think anyone, least of all the wiser and more far-sighted American, wants to see the whole Northern Rhodesian copperfield in the hands of the American copper companies. And so I ask you to remember that at the back of all the proposals which I bring before you to-day is a very real problem—namely, that of financing the development of the Northern Rhodesian copperfield—a vast undertaking. Let me suggest to you a yardstick. To bring the one great discovery so far made on our property, alone, into full bearing would cost something of the order of £5,000,000—a lot of money to find where there is no prospect of any return for years to come—multiply that by four or five, the number of the mines to be developed, and you begin to get a picture of what it all means.

FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Everything that follows, therefore, in this speech has to be interpreted in the light of some anxiety about the sources from which the money to finance the development of the Northern Rhodesian copperfield will come. Further, if world trade is to continue so bad as it is now, or quite possibly grow worse, how rapidly will it be wise to develop these great properties, remembering that one mine alone dare not stand still, but that a great combination with many mines need not bring its whole potential output to fruition without regard to world markets. So long ago as October 22, 1929, I had the idea of some amalgamation of the mines of Northern Rhodesia, for on that day I received a confidential report prepared by the Hon. R. M. Preston, the managing director of the Rio Tinto Company, who had visited the copperfield on behalf of that company.

AN EARLIER REPORT ON AMALGAMATION

From that report I extract the following passage:—

"It seems clear, therefore, that no time should be lost in taking steps to put the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia in a position to defend its interests before the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia takes place, but it is essential that the organization should be a real combination of the various mining interests.

"The first solution that suggests itself, and the most satisfactory, if feasible, is a holding company to take over the interests of all the mining groups now operating in that country. Such an organization would have the advantages of bringing about real cooperation amongst the mines, and a certain measure of economy in working. It would have enormous financial resources, and consequent large political power. It would also have a commanding voice in the copper market. The disadvantages seem to be: First, the initial difficulty of fixing the holdings of the various groups, the probable unwillingness of some of the groups to lose their identity in a holding company, the possibility of the mines belonging to the larger shareholders being favoured at the expense of those of the smaller shareholders, and, lastly, the unpopularity attaching to large combines."

REASONS FOR THE COURSE PROPOSED

As the world economic position worsened, my belief in the wisdom of achieving the largest possible consolidation of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines strengthened, and I set out, in some private notes written to clarify my own thought, ten reasons which I subsequently used at a meeting of your board as the basis of my recommendations in favour of the course proposed to you to-day:—

1. That copper is in danger of under-consumption, which will be called over-production for a time to be measured in years.

2. That the best way of meeting such a situation in relation to the copper world as it exists to-day is for the coming production of Rhodesia to be in as few and as strong hands as possible.

3. That the best chance of securing a proper share of the world's supply of copper for the Rhodesian mines is for them to be equipped to meet something more than their probable share of the supply and for that equipment to be under the control of organizations self-contained and assured of adequate financial resources.

4. That large units would be advantageous in dealing with the Northern Rhodesian Government as well as conceivably with the British Government.

5. That the Chartered Company wields great power in Rhodesia and that it will be immeasurably advantageous to be in a position of partner with, rather than tenant of, the Chartered Company. This would in effect be the position under the consolidation before us to-day as a result of the Chartered Company's very large shareholding in the Rhodesian Anglo-American Limited, the largest single holder of R.C.B.C. shares.

SAVING IN EXPENDITURE

6. That consolidation would make it possible, if such a course were considered advisable or were forced on the company by world conditions, to secure any given reasonable profit per existing share of R.C.B.C. and Bwana M'Kubwa in combination with a smaller capital outlay than would be required to secure the same profit for the existing shares of R.C.B.C. and Bwana M'Kubwa if the companies remain separate. As the two companies must draw fresh capital from the same general sources this has advantages for both. Further, this may legitimately be regarded as a saving of capital expenditure from the shareholder's viewpoint as well as from the point of view of copper production, though to a much greater extent in the case of the former than in that of the latter. The ratio being in this respect of the order of 3:1.

7. Consolidation would save expenses throughout the life of the mines.

8. Consolidation will not damage any of the company's powers to produce cheaply or diminish their ore reserves, and it will have little if any detrimental effect in the case of R.C.B.C. upon the actual proportion of the equity in R.C.B.C. adhering to any one existing share.

9. The present organization of the R.C.B.C. Company is clumsy and cumbersome. Under consolidation it should be not only possible but relatively easy to secure simplification and much greater efficiency of management.

10. The consolidated company will secure the powerful financial backing of Messrs. Rothschilds and Messrs. Morgans as leaders. This alone appears to me to have great value in connexion with the need of financing new mines in the present position of world markets. I return to this at length later.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER'S VIEWS

These were and are my views expressed briefly for my own mental clarification, but I should like to read to you Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's views on the same subject. He wrote these for my information in August of this year.

"I have been considering the possible future of the Bwana, R.C.B.C. and N'Changa Companies and I have very definitely formed the opinion that it would be of the greatest benefit to those companies, and hardly less so to the Northern Rhodesian copper industry as a whole and the country itself, if an operating company"—(this suggestion has not been proceeded with for reasons which seem to be conclusive)—"could be formed which could acquire the undertakings of the three companies mentioned. Such a company, of course, should be self-contained and have its own managerial, secretarial, and engineering staffs.

"Among the many reasons which have led me to this opinion, the following appeal to me particularly:—

"(1) The establishment of such a company would ensure collaboration and avoid competition with regard to production. It is, of course, impossible to forecast the ultimate copper output for which these companies will be responsible, but I suggest that it is quite reasonable to assume that the following is what may be expected within the next five or six years.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

"N'Kana.—7,500 short tons per day at 4 per cent.—90,000 short tons of copper per annum.

"R.C.B.C./N'Changa.—5,000 short tons per day at 7 per cent.—105,000 short tons of copper per annum. Total, 195,000 short tons of copper per annum.

"This represents about 10 per cent. of the world's production last year, which was a prolific year, and as such would constitute the company controlling this output one of the most influential in the world and place it in the same class as such groups as Kennecott/Utah, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge/C. & A., and Union Minière. The advantages to be derived from occupying such a position especially in respect of any negotiations pertaining to rationing are too obvious for elaboration. Separately the three companies could not hope to exercise anything like the same amount of influence, apart from the fact that if there were no close relationship there would be a real danger of competition between them, which would still further weaken their position in the councils of the world's producers.

"The above is undoubtedly true on the very conservative basis indicated, but how much more so would this be the case if the properties were equipped more in accordance with their reserves. As I have stated, it is impossible to express any opinion as to the ultimate output. Very diverse views will, no doubt, be found to exist on this point, but it is possible, and in fact probable, that the above figure of 195,000 tons will steadily grow and as it does the influence exercised by a company controlling this output would increase and its position correspondingly improve. Another point in connexion with production, for which provision would be made by the establishment of a company to take over the interests of the three companies, would be that operations could be conducted in the most economical manner, that is to say, copper would be produced where it could be made most cheaply. This would be of inestimable value in times of depression and low copper prices.

OUTLOOK FOR A STRENGTHENED POSITION

"(2) The formation of one large company would greatly strengthen the position *vis-à-vis* legislation and the Government authorities generally. There is a tendency amongst Governments to-day to intrude themselves into the affairs of private enterprises and invariably when they do so it is with disastrous results. This disposition is probably most accentuated in regard to mining. In the nature of things for profitable operation mining has to be conducted to-day on a very large scale, which, for financial reasons, leads to the creation of powerful groups and combines. This naturally tends to place the control of large sections of the mineral wealth of a country in a few hands.

"On the other hand, it is a popular argument in these democratic days that the mineral wealth should be the property of the nation. In their efforts to reconcile the irreconcilable Governments incline to exercise control over mining operations. This tendency to interfere finds fruitful soil in dissensions amongst rival mining enterprises because it provides the Government with an excuse to intervene ostensibly with the object of settling those differences, but really with the aim of controlling the industry. It is improbable that any basis could be found for merging all the enterprises in Northern Rhodesia because the interests are too divergent. As between Bwana and R.C.B.C./N'Changa, however, there is much common ground. The value of a united front as presented by these companies, as opposed to individual action and divided council in negotiations with the Government, cannot be over-estimated.

FINANCE REQUIREMENTS

"(3) For purposes of finance. This is certainly as important as either of the previous reasons. You will note that the estimates in regard to N'Kana forecast an expenditure as between May 31 last and the date of starting production, which amounts to no less than £3,750,000, exclusive of expenditure in connexion with the R.S.T. properties and N'Kana (balance) concession. Of this sum a big part still remains to be provided and so much more as the outside interests call for. The amount of money already invested in Rhodesia is very great, and yet much more is required, since on top of N'Kana's requirements and those of the Roan and Mufulira the mines in the N'Changa district have to be developed and equipped. It is not possible to give a figure for the latter, but I hazard the suggestions that it will not fall short of £5,000,000.

"The reason for this is that there would appear to be good ground for assuming that provision would have to be made for the treatment of the mixed ores and not merely for the sulphide ores. Should this prove to be the case the plant will be more expensive than that required for the treatment of the sulphides alone and might even involve the installation of an electrolytic unit, which is notoriously costly. For a development property to raise so huge a sum might be found to present very great difficulties. At any rate, it is certain that it would not be an easy task, particularly if it were desired, as it naturally would be, to prevent the watering down of the present shareholders' equity in the company.

"I would especially emphasize that the problem is greater when a company is only developing its assets. Where a company is in receipt of a steady income it is much easier to finance by way of loan or debentures, which is a much more satisfactory way of financing than by issuing shares continually. If a company has one operating property which is making profits it constitutes security for any loan or debentures raised in respect of funds required to develop and equip a second property.

PLANT AND FINANCE SITUATION

"The establishment of a company such as I have suggested would create such a position so far as the financing of the R.C.B.C./N'Changa plant is concerned, because by the time sufficient knowledge has been gained to permit of the designing and ordering of the plant production at N'Kana should have started. In making this statement I am assuming that two years must elapse before these deposits will have been sufficiently opened up to enable large-scale tests to be conducted. In any case, by the time R.C.B.C. is incurring heavy expenditure N'Kana should be getting into its stride and the profits that may be confidently anticipated would provide such an excellent background for a loan or debentures that these could be arranged on much more advantageous terms than would otherwise be the case.

"The foregoing reasons, in my opinion, present a very forcible argument in favour of consideration being given to the scheme for establishment of a company to take over the property and interests of the three companies mentioned.

"The details of such a scheme, of course, would have to be the subject of careful consideration, but I would be very glad if you could consider this letter and the principle underlying my ideas. Perhaps, after you have had an opportunity of studying this letter, we might have a talk on the subject."

That is the end of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's letter.

Let me remind you that he is chairman of the Rhodesian Anglo-American, Limited, which is the largest single shareholder in this company and also the largest single shareholder in the Bwana M'Kubwa Company. This, it has been suggested, renders his opinion valueless. I personally think the dual interests of his company make it the more valuable, but that is a matter of opinion which each must judge for himself.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

This completes what I have to say on the general policy of consolidation. There remain certain special considerations in so far as the property of the N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited, is concerned. We, the R.C.B.C., are by far the largest shareholders in that company, and a large number of the remaining shares are owned by individuals and corporations who are themselves large shareholders in R.C.B.C. and who will exchange their shares on the proposed basis. Further, the N'Changa Concession is so placed in relation to the site of our future large-scale operations that it seems wasteful and indeed foolish to attempt to equip the properties separately and to conduct them as competitive enterprises. Further, it is possible that it would be wasteful to attempt to work N'Changa in some agreed proportion of production with R.C.B.C.

In short, it seems to us, who came in later, a pity that the N'Changa Company was ever formed as a separate entity. No doubt it seemed wise at the time, but subsequent discoveries have shown that the concession area just missed a very rich ore-body—in fact, it is just in the wrong place. I have heard of no divergence of opinion among substantial R.C.B.C. shareholders in the general view that in the interests of all the N'Changa property should be worked in conjunction with and as part of the R.C.B.C. property.

THE GENERAL POSITION

Those who do not agree that there is a general case for consolidating the properties can hardly be expected to take much interest in or have any sympathy with the particular case I have to put before you to-day, so let me put the general position to you quite shortly:—

In my view, consolidation will pay the shareholders of R.C.B.C. both in ultimate share values and in earlier dividends provided that the terms of the purchase and of the exchange of shares are fair. Now, are they?

Let us take the terms of the purchase first. What are we to buy? In the resolution it says "the mining and prospecting undertaking and certain assets of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company," as described in a contract which is before the meeting.

The first point is the word "certain." It means, substantially, in this case, all except the moneys in the hands of the trustees for the debenture holders, which is certainly not an asset at the disposal of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company, and except a part of a debt owing to Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Limited, by Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, which part is in fact owing to the Rhodesian Anglo-American, who made a loan to Bwana of the sum of £108,332 to enable them to advance a sum in round figures of a quarter of a million to Mufulira. The actual terms of the contract are, of course, the only guide. What it seeks to express is that we take over the disposable properties of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company as a going concern as at September 1, all debts accrued due at that date being paid by Bwana. We do not take over the company or any of its debts or debentures or any liability it may have for income-tax.

CALCULATION OF THE ORE RESERVES

The ore reserves of the properties to be acquired were calculated by Mr. Munroe, our consulting engineer in Rhodesia. Mr. Munroe is also consulting engineer of the Bwana M'Kubwa Company, acting in both cases for the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company, Limited, who are consulting engineers to both properties. His figures are necessarily based on those finally approved by Dr. Bancroft, who similarly to Mr. Munroe is consulting ge

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING COMPANY

AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS APPROVED

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ARRANGEMENT

SIR EDMUND DAVIS ON THE COPPER POSITION

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., for the purpose of submitting a resolution approving a draft agreement between the company and the Rhodesian Copper Border Concession, Limited.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS (chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. Watts) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting has been called to consider our recommendation to enter into an agreement with the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, in terms of the draft which is being submitted. You will have gathered from the suggested resolution that we wish to obtain your approval and authority to enter into it with such modifications, if any, as we may think fit to assent to. You will also have noticed from the circular you have received that the policy of bringing under one control our properties, those of the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, and those of the N'Changa Copper Mines, Limited, has been under consideration for some time past and that after lengthy negotiations your directors have unanimously come to the conclusion that we should recommend your acceptance of the scheme we are submitting to-day.

Though the main reasons for this recommendation are set out in the circular in your hands, we propose to give you some additional information, and in this way satisfy you that the recommendation we are making is based on such strong foundations that it is not unreasonable for us to expect that you should give us your unanimous approval.

PLANT INSTALLATION AT N'KANA

Many of you, who probably have held shares in the company for some time, will have gathered from my remarks at previous meetings that we intended to equip the N'Kana property on a very large scale and to erect at the same time a smelter, and in the laying out of the property we have provided for gradual increases in equipment should development so warrant at a later date. Now, the development of the N'Kana has proceeded at such a rapid rate that for all practical purposes we may state that the ore body now already extends for a length of about nine miles. This being so, and bearing in mind the probability of an eventual amalgamation of the three propositions already referred to, instructions were given some months back to increase the capacity of the power plant so that power might be available for all purposes on a much larger scale than originally contemplated. If the suggested amalgamation is approved of by the shareholders of the companies I think we may take it for granted that there will be dealt with in the N'Kana plant between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of N'Kana ore per day and about 2,000 tons of richer ore from the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession and, or, the N'Changa properties. The production from this tonnage should be sufficient in the early days of the amalgamated venture to give very satisfactory profits with a normal copper market.

ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZATION

At N'Kana we are erecting a smelter, which will be of sufficient capacity to treat the concentrates to be produced from the three properties. Further, we should be able to arrange with the railways for a satisfactory rate for the carriage of ore to a central plant—this should avoid the necessity of erecting large concentrating plants on each of the properties, save capital expenditure and overhead charges.

This being so, work on the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession and the N'Changa will probably be limited to the development of the mines and the production of ore, which would then be railed to N'Kana. Such savings in capital requirements, in the initial stages of the development and equipment of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines, should be the aim of all connected with the industry.

METHOD OF FINANCE

We quite realize that in this country the suggested mode of finance has met with some criticism, but you should look further afield and see what has been done in connexion with the United States owned copper mines, which have an average copper content of about 1.5 per cent. and which have been mostly financed by means of the issue of Debentures and the capital of the various ventures kept as low as possible. The operations of their companies have been very successful; we may look with very great confidence, and I may say with absolute certainty, to very large profits being made from the Northern Rhodesian mines, which will be dealing with ores having a minimum average copper content of at least double that of the American mines referred to.

I do not think it necessary to refer at much length to the scheme, as it is so fully dealt with in the circular we have issued. What is of great importance to us, and I am sure will be pleasant to you, is to know that out of the Bwana company's £1,000,000 of 7½ per Cent. Debenture debt, £210,950 have already been converted, and that of the balance of £789,050 we have already—subject to the scheme being carried—obtained the consent of the holders of £765,650 to convert their Debentures into shares, which will mean the issue of an additional 3,062,600 shares, bringing our total issued capital up to 12,566,097 shares. This will leave £23,400 of Debentures outstanding, and we hope that these will also see their way to convert, otherwise provision will be made for their redemption under the trust deed.

The company will pay interest on converted Debentures to the latest date for conversion in the terms of the trust deed—*i.e.*, February 28, 1933—at a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. This undertaking to convert is very gratifying to all of us, as it means the approval of the scheme by the subsequent holders of 3,062,600 shares, added to the 6,595,831 shares for which we have proxies, making a total of 9,658,431 shares out of 12,566,097 shares, representing capital issued to date and to be issued in respect of the conversion referred to.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

You are all conversant with the difficult times which have prevailed for more than a year in the marketing of copper and all other base metals, and so that there should be no further trouble at a later date it is necessary that we should take all possible steps when bringing the Northern Rhodesian copper mines into production to prevent over-production. I think that on this subject I cannot do better than refer to the remarks of my friend and colleague, Mr. Chester Beatty, made at the meeting of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines held a few days back. He stated that it is certain that over a period of years we may look forward with the greatest confidence to a normal increase in copper consumption, over 60 per cent. of the world's copper being used in the electrical industry, adding that for the past 50 years there had been an increase of 6 per cent. per annum in the world's copper consumption, and using this figure by 1940 the world should be consuming 3,000,000 tons per annum.

So far as copper production is concerned, there can be no doubt that there should be ample room in the world's market for the Northern Rhodesian supplies, provided the position is handled with care, and by amalgamating the three companies we are satisfied that we are going a long way towards protecting the position. As the other Northern Rhodesian copper mines are under the control of the Selection Trust group, there will in future be only two groups to be considered in the production, and between them there should be no difficulty in arriving at an arrangement for all practical purposes, so that production should not out-run consumption.

Of course, it would have been better to have amalgamated the whole of the known Northern Rhodesian copper undertakings, but at the moment it is impossible to even give consideration to the idea. This being so we must do all we can to place the combined three properties into a dominating position, and make it one of the most important copper mining propositions within the Empire, and one of the greatest copper producers in the world. In such a position the company would carry great weight in any negotiations which might eventually have to be entered into on the subject of production.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER DEBENTURE ISSUE

Under the scheme we are submitting, after the issue of the 550,000 shares in the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession to us, and any shares which may be issued in exchange for the N'Changa Copper Company shares, the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, will create £6,000,000 of 7 per cent. Debentures, of which £4,500,000 will be issued. These will be redeemable at any time before 1940 at a premium of 20 per cent., or at any time thereafter at par, or by purchase in the market. They will carry certain conversion rights, which are set out in the circular. The issue will be underwritten by the Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, and Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Sons, Limited, at a commission of 3 per cent. When this issue is made we shall be entitled, as the holders of 550,000 Rhodesian Congo Border Concession shares, to apply for about £1,735,000 Debentures—the exact amount cannot be settled until the number of N'Changa shares exchanged has been ascertained. We will then arrange for the shareholders in this company to be given an opportunity to subscribe on the same terms as the issue will be made to all, in proportion to their respective holdings in the Bwana Company. From discussion we have had with some of our largest shareholders we are already satisfied that a very large proportion of the issue will be so taken up, which is further evidence, if it were at all required, of the approval of the scheme we are submitting.

It will interest you to know that under the scheme the outstanding options on 1,101,134 shares at 20s. per share till December 31, 1932, will be cancelled. There are also outstanding until February 28, 1931, options on 239,169 shares at 15s. per share, but, of course, at the moment it is impossible to state whether these, or any part of them, will be exercised. The trustees of our present Debenture issue have £157,812 in cash. Out of this they will meet the interest payable on the Debentures, to which reference has already been made, and the property will then be cleared of its bonded debt and in this way become available as part of the security for the issue of the Debentures by the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession.

MAGNITUDE OF RICH ORE BODY

The Rhodesian Congo Border Concession property is connected by rail with N'Kana, a distance of about 41 miles. The company in question has extensive prospecting rights, should it desire to retain the same, until April 30, 1935, over an area of 52,000 square miles, and has developed ore of high grade, at shallow depth, west of and immediately adjoining the N'Changa, drilling operations having already indicated no less than 30,000,000 tons of an average grade of 6.6 per cent. copper, which tonnage will be probably considerably extended as development work proceeds.

The rich ore body referred to extends into and is being proved in the N'Changa property.

I think you will take it for granted that we on this board, as well as the holders of millions of our shares, are sufficiently satisfied that the development results which have taken place on these properties warrant our recommending the amalgamation scheme.

THE RESOLUTION

It is unnecessary to deal at greater length with the position. The scheme is fully set out in the circular, and the information I have given you to-day should, in our opinion, be sufficient to lead us to expect to obtain your unanimous approval of the resolution which I now beg to propose:—

"That the draft agreement submitted to the meeting and expressed to be made between the company of the one part and the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, of the other part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the Rhodesian Congo Border Concession, Limited, in the terms of such draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they may think fit to assent to."

Previous to putting this resolution I shall be very pleased to answer any questions you may wish to address to the chair.

I will ask Professor Lawn to second the resolution.

Mr. J. G. LAWN, C.B.E.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

A SHAREHOLDER'S VIEWS AND QUESTIONS

Mr. CULLEN.—Mr. Chairman,—I do not wish any of my remarks to be construed as hostile, because they are not so, but I would just like, since you have invited us to do so, to ask one or two questions, which I am sure you will be able to answer quite easily. In the resolution you have just read out there are in the last line the following words, "and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they may think fit to assent to." I should just like to ask you, sir, if you have any radical alterations in this agreement in your mind. Those words rather give one that impression.

Then in your speech, sir, you referred to the fact that, with the amalgamated property working on a unitary basis, and with a normal copper market—I forget the exact words you used—the profits would be considerable. I should like to ask you what you mean by "a normal copper market." I am not very clear on that point either.

A VISIT TO THE MINE

I should like to say, by way of general observation, that I probably have an advantage over a great many sitting in this hall to-day in having been on the property comparatively recently, and in case any shareholders have any doubt in their minds as to the quantities of copper which have been stated both by the chairman and by the reports of the technical consultants, I may say that, in my opinion at any rate, those quantities are there, and not only are they there but I think they exist in a form in which they can be very easily extracted. In other words, there are no technical difficulties. I suppose that we are all, in the course of our lives, very wise after the event, and if I might just venture to make one little criticism about the policy in the past it is this: that probably mining operations from the earliest days have been conceived on a rather large scale. We are not dealing in N'Kana with a commodity such as gold, which has a fixed value, but with a commodity which, we know to our cost, has a very fluctuating value.

I do not wish to be hypercritical on this point—as I say, we are all wise after the event—but I would just like to say this, that I was extremely gratified when I saw at the mine and on the adjoining properties too, as far as that goes, how much effect the chairman and the board had given to their promise to use as far as possible only British machinery. I was very glad to see practically nothing but British machinery on the mine. (Hear, hear.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have just one final point to make, and I dare say you can answer this also quite easily. I am not quite sure in my own mind, in reading the circular, what is the position of the three main contracting companies with regard to surplus funds—cash. I take it that they are all rather short of cash, or you would not come to us for this big Debenture issue; but following upon that, I am just going to ask you this question: So far as you and your colleagues see, is this Debenture issue likely to be sufficient to cover the policy of equipment which you have in your minds? (Cheers.)

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said:—I am sure we have all been very pleased to listen to the shareholder who has lately visited the property, it being more satisfactory to boards of directors to have views expressed by people on the other side of the table who have visited a property which so many of us on this side of the table have done.

The reference in the last paragraph of the resolution to our having power to make "such modifications as we may think fit to assent to"—this practically means verbal alterations. No alteration whatsoever will take place in the scheme; that is definitely settled, but you must leave us a little latitude, because in negotiations between three boards of directors it is only natural that one or the other, or even the solicitors, who are apt to be more troublesome even than boards of directors—(laughter)—may suggest a few alterations in wording.

The shareholder who referred to the cash position I suppose is not interested in one of the other companies, which has about £1,000,000 in funds available. On the question of policy I think it must be admitted—at any rate, it is the opinion of the members of the board—that it is a far better policy when dealing with a base metal proposition to equip it on a large scale and in that way reduce costs of production, because a base metal is being produced having varying prices in the market, which is not the case when producing gold.

FUTURE COSTS AND PROFITS

I consider that we have adopted a fairly safe estimate, and I have taken it over a very long number of years. I formed a copper company about 30 years ago and when floating it estimates were based on "Standard" at £60 per ton. In my opinion "Standard" should no longer be taken into consideration; and I think that for the future you might take electrolytic at an average of £65 per ton over a term of years, and in doing so you should be making a fairly safe basis, and, taking that price, the profits should be very substantial.

Of course, it would not be wise to give you any estimate of what profits might be, but I think you may take it for granted that in the early stages of the operations of the company owning the combined properties electrolytic should be produced in the neighbourhood of £40 a ton c.i.f., and no doubt, as work proceeds, experience is gained and copper produced on a larger scale, that working cost will be considerably reduced.

In that connexion, sometime back the Roan Antelope mine was visited by a well-known engineer at the head of one of the largest American mining corporations, and he gave as his estimate of the c.i.f. price of copper to be produced at the Roan Antelope £37 10s. a ton. I see no reason why in the course of time the N'Kana, Rhodesian Congo and N'Changa, as one company, should not produce copper at a lower cost price than at the Roan. Healthy competition in this respect will certainly benefit the shareholders in all the companies which own copper propositions in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. CULLEN.—I asked you whether you thought the funds would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN.—I am sorry I did not answer that. The funds which are being provided today are estimated to be sufficient to bring the combined propositions to the production stage, which we hope will be early in 1932, and thereafter, if and when additional funds are required, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in raising them on quite different terms from those on which funds are being raised today.

QUESTION OF BRITISH CONTROL

Mr. DICKSON.—May I ask whether, if this amalgamation takes place, any steps will be taken to ensure that the control remains British?

The CHAIRMAN.—The control is absolutely British and the more shares we hold for this company the more British it becomes. Nearly all our own shares are held in British hands. It will interest you to know the number of shares held by people who are in opposition to the scheme—the total being 13,850.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried with one dissentient.

BOVRIL AUSTRALIAN ESTATES

MORE SATISFACTORY RESULTS

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN THE DEBENTURE POSITION

LORD LUKE'S STATEMENT

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Bovril Australian Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 152-166, Old-street, London, E.C.

LORD LUKE of PAVENHAM, K.B.E. (the chairman of the company), said:—On the left-hand side of the balance-sheet you will see that a further 30,383 Deferred shares of 5s. each have been taken up. The arrears of interest, both on the loans at £5,797 18s. 10d. and on the Debenture stock at £23,298 18s., show one year's increase. The Debenture holders have from time to time been good enough to postpone the date of payment, and have thus prevented the Debentures, amounting to £129,940, becoming due owing to default in interest payment.

On the other side of the balance-sheet you will note that the cash at banks has increased from £14,515 to £23,843. This was almost entirely lying in Perth, a large portion of it being required as working capital during the year.

LARGER SALES OF CATTLE

If you will turn to the profit and loss account you will see that the gross profit on sales of cattle is much more satisfactory (this is due to sales that I mentioned to you after I returned from Australia last year), the gross profit being £38,109, against £22,112.

Against that the expenses are practically the same as in the previous year, but the rates, taxes, and Government lease rents show an increase. The expenses in London show a reduction at £1,434.

The Debenture interest is at the same rate, and the interest on the loans has been reduced, principally owing to the reduced rate paid. This brings out the net profit (subject to the realization of stocks as valued) at £4,858 9s. 10d., which is the first net profit we have been able to show during the last four years. Our sales of cattle have been larger than usual and at a higher average price.

In the present year (1930), though we have sold a rather larger head of cattle, the average price received is lower, the cattle having been supplied to the Western Australian Government's works at Wyndham.

He would be a very unwise man who would prophesy at present very far forward as regards the possibility of making a profit on a station in Northern Australia, and so I should not care to express any views with regard to the future, though I have, above, mentioned items that concerned the accounts that will have to come before us next year, in so far as we have received information up to date.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. ALBERT SEARL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Lord Luke of Pavenham, was re-elected, and Messrs. Bird and Potter were reappointed auditors.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, AND THE DEBENTURES

The CHAIRMAN subsequently said:—I should now like to mention to you an opportunity of putting a better complexion on the accounts of this company.

One of the difficulties you will have noticed in the balance-sheet is the large sum required to meet Debenture interest and interest on loans, and the fact that that interest has been unpaid now for some years has produced a debit balance of £23,298 of Debenture arrears to January 31, 1930. If we could get rid of these arrears and also have less Debenture interest to pay each year we should at once transform our profit and loss account. Such an improvement only becomes practical politics because Bovril, Limited, owns the Debenture stock and the arrears, and in order to help this company they are willing to subscribe to a scheme which involves forgoing all the arrears of Debenture interest up to January 31 last, and also to take Preferred Ordinary shares instead of rather more than half their holding of Debentures, leaving a balance Debenture debt of only £60,000 out of £125,940.

In other words, £65,940 of Debentures would eventually be replaced by Preferred Ordinary shares, which would stand *pari passu* as regards capital with the present issue. This would involve this money standing alongside the present Preferred Ordinary instead of ahead of them, as at present, and if this seems to meet with your approval it will have to be brought before the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, as it would involve increasing the number of Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares available to the extent of 304,464 shares of 5s. each, or £76,116. If this should be carried out, it would improve the appearance of the Bovril Australian Estates' accounts, and if, in future years, the working accounts show profits like those we have passed to-day, we should be in a position to pay the Preferred Ordinary a dividend, because only some £60,000 Debentures, involving £3,600 interest, would stand ahead of the Preferred Ordinary.

A SHAREHOLDER thanked the chairman and hoped the suggestion he made would be eventually carried through.

DORMAN, LONG & CO.

YEAR'S OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

THE AMALGAMATION WITH BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN

HISTORY AND MAGNITUDE OF THE TWO ENTERPRISES

THE IRON TRADE OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST

POSITION AND PROBABLE FUTURE

THE COAL MINES ACT

BRIDGE BUILDING ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

SIR HUGH BELL'S SPEECH

The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, was held at the Technical Institute, Middlesbrough, on Tuesday.

SIR HUGH BELL, Bt. (joint deputy-chairman), said:—This meeting will share with my colleagues and myself the deep regret we feel at the absence of our chairman. Acting under medical advice Sir Arthur Dorman is, for the present, abstaining, as much as possible, from making any undue call on his strength. He very regretfully yielded to that advice and has deputed me to take his place. His absence is the more to be regretted because the present meeting is of an unusually interesting character, marking, as it does, an important step in the development of the company.

POSITION SINCE THE AMALGAMATION

As is stated in the report, we now present for the first time the position of the company since the amalgamation with Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. This makes it impossible to institute a comparison between the year ended September 30, 1930, and last year. On the other hand, it imposes on the chairman the obligation to lay before the shareholders exactly what has taken place since we met you a year ago.

A glance at the figures in the two balance-sheets brings out very clearly what has happened since November 1, 1929—the undertaking of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. became merged in ours. This was accomplished by our acquiring the whole undertaking of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. in exchange for shares and debentures in Dorman, Long and Co., and has had the effect of largely increasing these items in our capital account. The following figures show the result:—

518,056	£ Cumulative Preference shares have become ..	£83,918
1,500,000	£ Preferred Ordinary shares have become ..	2,052,746
6,000,000	£ Ordinary shares have become	8,311,482
£8,018,056		£11,248,146

Our Debenture debt, which was £4,185,900, has become £5,749,637.

On the asset side of the account the amount under the head "capital expenditure" from £9,586,681 has become £13,615,335. "Loose plant" from £512,143 has become £572,724—while under the head "Investments" what was £1,652,491 has become £3,113,671.

ASSETS WRITTEN DOWN

The assets of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. have been included in the balance-sheet at the reduced value at which they were taken for the purpose of the merger. Certain circumstances made this reduction possible and enabled us to put into the balance-sheet the figures which are now before you. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. possessed various reserves which were quite properly applicable to capital reductions and were so used in framing the new balance-sheet.

The balance-sheet of Dorman, Long and Co. contained a very large reserve which had been set up to meet possible claims in respect of income-tax. We had always entertained the hope that the Revenue authorities would not be able to justify these claims and that we should, sooner or later, be able to deal with this reserve. Our anticipation proved well founded, and in framing our new balance-sheet we were able to utilize from this source a very large sum. The result of dealing with these various reserves is shown in the balance-sheet we now ask you to adopt.

Before leaving this part of the subject, it is desirable to meet a comment which may be made if it is sought to reconcile the figures in the balance-sheet with the conditions under which the amalgamation took place. The explanation is to be found in the very large increases which appear under the head "Investments."

In the balance-sheet of last year "Subsidiary Companies at Cost" stood at only £113,000, whereas in the present balance-sheet the amount is £1,288,389. This is chiefly because among the subsidiary companies in which Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. had a controlling interest was the very important constructional business of Redpath, Brown and Co.

BIG INVESTMENTS

Under the next item a considerable increase has also taken place. It includes the interest we have acquired in the Tees-side Bridge and Engineering Works, Limited. It also includes the investment in the Upton Colliery in the West Riding, on which a considerable sum has been expended during the current year.

We are jointly interested with the Cortonwood Collieries, Limited, in this colliery. When we took it over with the other assets of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. we found it sunk to the main Barnsley bed and awaiting development. This we have nearly completed. We shall shortly be in the position of being able to work it to a full and, as we hope, profitable extent. We have every reason to be satisfied with this portion of our property.

BIRTH AND PROGRESS

ROMANTIC RISE OF A GREAT FIRM

In view of the great magnitude of our undertaking it seems convenient to dwell upon the significance of the various operations which have been described. Looking back over the past it will become apparent that the history of this present enterprise is one of continual growth in a particular direction.

Dorman, Long and Co. now comprises the two pioneer enterprises in Cleveland: Henry Bolckow and John Vaughan, who began at Eston in the year 1850 and in 1864 became Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., Limited; Sir Lowthian Bell, who, with his two brothers, Thomas and John, as Bell Brothers, began the manufacture of pig iron on the Tyne in 1844 and in 1854 started the Clarence Ironworks.

The history of these two enterprises was similar in this respect, that both of them began as mineowners in Cleveland and both, at an early stage, became interested in coal, and thus began the process which is now called "Rationalization."

Arthur John Dorman associated himself with Richardson, Johnson and Co. in 1866, and 10 years later entered into partnership with the late Mr. Albert de Lande Long, and founded the firm of Dorman, Long and Co. They acquired the West Marsh and Britannia Ironworks and began the manufacture of rolled joists and other sectional material, first from iron and then from open-hearth steel. Sheet and wire works, bridge building and constructional departments were subsequently added. It will be observed that here too, by the force of circumstance, Sir Arthur Dorman became involved in the process of "Rationalization."

EXPANSION

In 1899 very close relations were established with Bell Brothers, who in 1872 had become Bell Brothers, Limited. In 1903 all but a very small number of the shares of the North Eastern Steel Company were acquired. The outbreak of war gave further impetus to the process, for in 1916 the works of Walker, Maynard and Co. at Redcar were bought, chiefly for the purpose of supplying hematite iron to France.

Later, at the urgent instance of our own Government, the important steel plant was added to the blast furnaces and coke ovens there. In 1917 the Newport works of Sir Bernhard Samuelson were taken over.

The Clay-lane works, which were Sir Bernhard's first enterprise on Tees-side, became the property of Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. in 1900.

My list ends with the purchase of the Carlton ironworks in 1920. In 1923 the complete absorption of Bell Brothers and all these companies took place. Now we have taken the further step, which we had long foreseen to be inevitable.

Sir Arthur Dorman and I may fairly claim to have embarked a good many years ago on a process to which we gave no specific name but which has always had the effect of broadening the basis of our operations. We sought to found them on the raw material and then to carry them further and further in the direction of still more finished products until Dorman, Long and Co. are now not only owners of mines, collieries, blast furnaces, rolling mills, and constructional works in this country and various countries, British or foreign, overseas, but stand among the leading bridge builders of the world.

UNIFIED CONTROL

PROCESS OF RATIONALIZATION NOT COMPLETE

The process is probably not complete. It will be surprising if, within the next few years, we do not see the iron industry of the Tees, or possibly of the North-East Coast generally, being centred more and more under one control.

In his speech to the shareholders in the South Durham Steel and Iron Company Lord Furness mentioned the fact that negotiations between that company and Dorman, Long and Co. had taken place, and gave reasons which had led him to the conclusion that the present was not an opportune moment for any further step in the direction mentioned.

It is difficult to foresee what may take place, but it is worth while to state the conditions under which the trade of the North-East Coast generally, as compared with the rest of England, is carried on, with a view to considering its probable future. Without going into minute details the position on the North-East Coast, and especially on the Tees, may be thus described.

Great Britain as an iron-producing country did not begin to take a leading position until about a century ago. In 1830 the production of pig iron was under 700,000 tons. In 1835 for the first time a million tons was produced. It was not till the middle of the century that the great increase in the output occurred. This was, in very large measure, due to the utilization of the Cleveland ironstone. The existence of this had been known for a long time, but it was not till towards 1850 that any important development began. From that year onward the growth was astonishingly rapid.

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION

In the quinquennium 1856-60 the average annual production on the North-East Coast amounted to 563,000 tons. Twenty years later, in the quinquennium 1876-80, the average production had risen to 2,790,000 tons. It reached its maximum in the quinquennium 1906-10, when it amounted to 3,580,000 tons, being about one-third of the total output of this country.

But Great Britain had in the meantime been deposed from her premier position as an iron-making country. In 1857 we made more than half the pig iron of the whole world, 3,717,000 tons out of 7,061,000 tons. Ten years later our proportion had fallen to 47 per cent., at about which figure it continued to stand for the next decade, but by 1887 it had fallen considerably and stood at only 33 per cent.

A still further decline took place till in 1897 we made only 27 per cent. of the make of the world, and 10 years later, in 1907, our share amounted to only 17 per cent. In the year immediately preceding the War this had still further fallen to 13 per cent. In that year the total output of the world was 77,900,000. This change is due to two causes. France and Germany together had increased from 1,517,000 tons in 1857 to 24,516,000 in 1913, while the United States of America had increased their output from an insignificant 720,000 tons to 31,472,000.

While this change was occurring the North-East Coast had maintained the position of the chief centre of the iron trade of Great Britain, producing about one-third of the total. This remarkable predominance is easily explained when the geographical position of the North-East Coast, and specially of the Tees, is considered.

Our coal and local ironstone meet on the banks of the Tees. There is an abundant supply of both for many years to come.

It is true that the Cleveland ironstone by itself cannot conveniently be used for the manufacture of steel, but is eminently suitable for making castings. In common with most other steel-making districts, we are obliged to import considerable quantities of foreign ores pure enough to be used direct in the steel furnace.

But we also require ores of this quality to mix with Cleveland stone in order to make the pig iron from which much the greater part of the ton of ingot is produced. In these particulars we do not differ from other districts except in so far as our geographical situation gives the facilities for the import of foreign ores to our works, which are situated actually on the banks of the river.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGES

These circumstances account for the fact that we are able to make iron under advantageous conditions, although we have ceased to use Cleveland ironstone exclusively in our furnaces.

We assemble our materials at least as cheaply as any iron-making district, and when we have produced the finished article our geographical position again stands us in good stead for access by sea to the markets of the world.

If Great Britain is to maintain a population of the present extent we must of necessity be a great exporting country. Few articles of commerce are more suitable for this purpose than those made of iron. It may safely be concluded that if Great Britain continues to prosper the Tees will be the scene of a great iron-making industry in all its branches.

Our present development has come at a very inconvenient moment. The great prosperity which the world experienced on the conclusion of the War has yielded, as many expected it would, to a period of depression which has become more and more accentuated. The immense destruction of the wealth of the world which the War occasioned has told upon the purchasing power of its inhabitants. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that the great exporting industries of Great Britain are most seriously affected.

Among these there stand two pre-eminently important—the whole group of textiles and the whole group of metals—the chief metal in the world being iron and its products, for, in speaking of the iron industry, it should be borne in mind that practically all machinery consists chiefly of iron, all ships to-day consist almost exclusively of iron, and in the bridges we build the chief ingredient is iron.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In such circumstances as are being described, the growth of unemployment is not surprising. There is probably a great deal of exaggeration in the figure because there is always a certain amount of unemployment, though of a fluctuating character. Otherwise there would be no progress. If anything new is wanted to be done we must find somebody to do it, and it is from this fluctuating reservoir of unemployment the necessary labour of hand and brain is forthcoming.

Another reason for the present condition of the country and indeed of the world is to be found in the heavy burden of taxation. Nearly one-half of our present Budget has been imposed upon us by the War. The gradual improvement of trade, the consequent improvement in credit and, related thereto, the fall in interest would slowly alleviate this burden by making it possible for successive Chancellors of the Exchequer to replace the present debt by other obligations bearing a much lower rate of interest. This is by no means too sanguine a proposition, for if the Government could borrow at a reduction of 1 per cent. it would lessen the burden by £70,000,000 per annum.

ECONOMIC MALADY

As to the rest of the Budget, no doubt great economies could be effected, but the difficulty of doing this is clearly evidenced by the vain struggles made by the various parties in the State to deal with the serious incubus of payments for unemployment.

There are at present considerably over two million persons in receipt of payment for which no return is made. This represents something like one-seventh of the adult working population of Great Britain. It is probably well within the mark to reckon this as constituting a charge of something in the order of £100,000,000. This has very serious repercussions, for the recipients are in fact being taught the easily learned lesson of idleness and are learning it at the expense of the productive energies of the nation.

If the immense sum which, since the conclusion of the War, has been spent in this way could have been utilized for capital development either in this country or perhaps even more beneficially abroad what an immense difference it would have made to our position. Under either alternative it would have been used for development purposes. It would have given employment to great multitudes of men. Properly applied, it would have yielded revenue which in its turn would have served to give still further employment, where at present all that it is doing is further to increase the dreadful conditions produced by the War, from which at the present moment the world is seeking to escape. All parties in the State are looking for a remedy for conditions which, instead of curing, are tending to render more virulent the economic malady produced by war.

KEY TO PROSPERITY

ECONOMY THE COUNTRY'S ONLY SALVATION

If we in this country are to recover our prosperity, we must have the means of maintaining and improving our works, of reducing our costs and thus maintaining our hold on the markets of the world. This can only be done out of the surplus income of the country. In spite of this, everywhere we hear people loudly applauding schemes which make further unproductive claims on the surplus which ought to be available for productive investment.

But the moment specific proposals for economy are put forward, these are resolutely condemned and disregarded. Until the country is convinced of the fact that our expenditure is in excess of our income, there seems little hope of this recovery taking place.

How seriously our company has been affected by this condition of world finance is shown when we compare our productive capacity with the actual result of our operations. The following figures give some indication of the magnitude of these operations:—

Our mines are capable of raising 2,500,000 tons of ironstone, but as we have seen this does not suffice either in quantity or in quality for our requirements. We import large quantities of iron ore from other countries which come in ships alongside our own wharves where we have every facility for their rapid discharge.

Our limestone quarries could give us 750,000 tons of limestone, our collieries could produce 3,500,000 tons of coal, and our coke ovens could provide us with about 1,250,000 tons of coke. From these we should produce a great variety of by-products. How great this is the following list will show:—

We are makers and distillers of tar; we make sulphate of ammonia and crude benzol which we rectify; we produce vast quantities of gas, part of which we use ourselves, while we sell many millions of cubic feet to the Corporations of Middlesbrough and Redcar. Over and above these by-products from our coke ovens we sell basic slag for agriculture; tarred and dry slag for road making; we make large quantities of common and fire-clay and silica bricks; we are producers of oxygen and hydrogen gas, and this does not exhaust the list.

All these are merely ancillary to what are our chief products—namely, pig iron and steel in all its heavier forms such as plates, rails, angles, joists, sheets, &c. For convenience sake we will estimate our capacity in pig iron—the raw material from which the steel is produced and in ingots, the first stage in converting the pig iron into the material in which it will pass into use.

Our blast furnaces are capable of producing not less than 1,500,000 tons of pig iron. In the figures already given you we possess much the greater part of the minerals, iron ore, limestone and fuel we need to produce the pig iron we can make and to convert it into the 1,880,000 tons of ingots we could make.

OUTPUT FIGURES

If we contrast this with what in fact we have done in the year now under review, we find our actual output of pig iron has been 29 per cent. and of ingots no less than 45 per cent. below our capacity.

But what is even worse is the fact that, as the months passed, each gave less satisfactory results than those that went before. In the earlier part of the year there was a good demand for our products, and for the first half of the year we obtained sufficiently satisfactory results, though our hopes of a good year began to dwindle before the end of it.

In the last six months that deterioration has become more and more marked, till at the present moment we are working fully 52 per cent. below our capacity in pig iron and 65 per cent. in ingots.

In all industries such a state of things as has just been pictured is no doubt of a very serious character. In ours there is a further additional loss to be encountered. The most important elements of our works are maintained in continuous operation at very high temperatures. When it is necessary to lay in any of these, the works suffer very serious deterioration.

In a different way, and even to a greater extent, the same is true of a mine and specially of a coal pit. It is in continual need of current maintenance. Ventilation cannot be discontinued; water must be pumped; roads must be maintained; falls of the roof must be prevented, or, if they occur, removed. All of these things cost money.

It was to these circumstances that I alluded when I spoke of the inconvenient moment at which the two companies became one undertaking. If we had been about to experience that great revival of trade for which the world is hoping, we should have had a very different tale to tell the shareholders. With a developing demand we should have been able to increase the number of persons to whom we give employment, whereas the management has been perpetually under the necessity of reducing output and restricting employment—a peculiarly painful course to be compelled to adopt.

If I may speak from my personal standpoint, it had been my proud boast that the businesses with which I was connected were able, year by year, to offer increasing employment. I think I could truthfully say that the son of any man employed by my firm who desired to follow in his father's footsteps could count on a job; and that, in scores of cases, fathers and grandfathers of those in our employment had earned their livelihood from our activities.

What is true of me is also true of Sir Arthur Dorman. I leave it to your imagination to think what it means to us to be under the obligation of discharging persons whose life has been spent in our service, and with what anxiety we look to the future, which at present would seem to necessitate the continuance of this most painful process.

RESULTS OF MERGER

A SENSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE

In spite of these difficulties and the concomitant troubles to which reference has just been made, the general result leaves us with feelings of satisfaction. To effect the great changes of organization which the merger necessitated without serious derangement of our business is no small achievement.

We have seen how the North-East iron trade has maintained its relative position with regard to the rest of the country. It is satisfactory to be able to add that what is true of the North-East Coast generally is true of our joint undertaking.

It might have been feared that the joint concern would obtain fewer orders than fell to the lot of the two separate undertakings. We are glad to be able to state that this is not the case.

Our position in our chief items of manufacture is at least as good as it was when we were acting independently. In some very important articles, our position has sensibly improved. In none is there any serious falling off. Rationalization has given us much larger quantities to market. In bad trade we have secured our full share of the orders that were going. These we have been able to apportion to our mutual advantage, without suffering any of the inconveniences of mutual competition.

Apart from the various circumstances contributing to the present depression and the uncertainty of the outlook, there are two others to which reference must be made which may have a very serious effect on our fortunes in the coming months.

THE COAL MINES ACT

In his speech last year Sir Arthur Dorman referred to the condition of the coal trade, and to the probable effect of the Bill which was then being discussed in Parliament. He expressed his anxiety as to what that Bill might contain. It is not too much to say that our worst apprehensions have been confirmed. Wages will continue to be regulated with but little regard to the power of the industry to pay them. The output of the collieries is also subject to very arbitrary regulations.

We are still in doubt as to how much coal we shall be permitted to work in the county of Durham. Whatever amount is allotted to the county, its distribution amongst the various colliery undertakings is also subject to regulation. As far as it is possible to judge, little regard will be had to the particular case of the composite undertakings such as that with which we are concerned.

As Sir Arthur pointed out a year ago, we became colowners to obtain control of adequate supplies of fuel for our own consumption; our liberty in this respect seems likely to be seriously interfered with. It is quite possible that we may be compelled to restrict our output of coal until it falls below our own requirements, and then, in a restricted market, to buy the coal which we would otherwise have worked from our own pits.

As Sir Arthur observed, the market price of coal is a matter with which we have but little concern. We must pay the cost of the coal whether it be

PANAMA CORPORATION, LIMITED

ATTITUDE OF THE U.S.A.

MR. ALVES ON WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE OF GOLD

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS BY MR. MARRIOTT

STRIKING FIGURES AT REMANCE AND MINA BLANCA

STILL FURTHER PROMISING PROSPECTING

The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Panama Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. DUNCAN ELLIOTT ALVES, the chairman of the company, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Immediately following my remarks I will ask Mr. Marriott, the corporation's adviser and technical director, to address you.

This, as you are aware, is the fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the corporation. The remarks I am about to make will primarily deal with the corporation's operations during the current year and the period under review.

Many of you may remember that at the first annual meeting of the corporation, and even so late as the last annual meeting, and long before developments had produced the results we had hoped for and have now obtained, I particularly stressed the hope and desire that the cooperation of our neighbour and ally, the United States of America, might be affiliated with us in this great endeavour. Not only in the interests of the corporation, but on national grounds, I make special reference to this again to-day before proceeding to deal with the position generally.

The corporation's operations in Panama have been repeatedly referred to in different organs of the American Press and the local Press of Panama in no stilted language; it is voiced that the gravest suspicions have been engendered in certain quarters in the United States in connexion with the company's operations in relation to the Panama Canal. This has actually gone so far as to cause the United States Government to have special missions sent from Washington to make investigations on the spot.

Despite the fact that the United States authorities in Washington, after thorough investigations locally, officially announced that they were satisfied as to the *bona fides* of this British enterprise and its operations in Panama, the agitation still continues, and it is very desirable in the mutual interest, not only of this country and the United States, but also of Panama itself, that the matter if possible be finally disposed of.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICAN INTERESTS

I deem it necessary that I take this opportunity of reiterating once more what I have stated since the initiation of the corporation, that it always has been and still is the wish and desire of this administration to work and develop our great interests in Panama in complete harmony with our American neighbours and friends, and I will go so far as to say that we would actually welcome their cooperation in that great expansion and development, in which we firmly believe, in connexion with our operations in that Republic.

This corporation is essentially and solely a mining and commercial undertaking, whose operations, we hope and believe, will eventually develop on an immense scale. Neither the corporation here nor its officials in Panama take any interest in local politics, either national or municipal. This is a strict rule laid down by our administration in London.

The Panama Canal has obviously great advantages for this corporation and offers many facilities which assist in the development of our immense interests.

OPERATIONS ON THE FIELD

Turning to our actual operations on the fields and to the position we may assume as a gold producer. As most of those who are in a position to be the best judges, not only in this country but on the Continent, as well as in the United States of America, have by repeated announcements and arguments made clear, the question of gold, not alone because of the state of affairs which has led to its accumulation and concentration in defined quarters, but its actual production in increasing quantities, has become a matter of paramount importance to the whole world, and has, extraordinary as it may appear to the great majority of people, created a position which has not only hampered but still hampers and will continue to hamper the entire trade and prosperity of all nations. The conditions that have arisen have become so grave that for the time being they are almost entirely beyond control.

WORLD IMPORTANCE OF GOLD

Arising out of the whole question, whatever may be its solution, it has been made manifest that the production of gold in quantity, in fact in considerably increasing quantity, has now assumed world importance.

In this connexion I do not wish to convey any wrong impression, so far as my remarks relate to the Panama Corporation. My impressions, drawn from my constant and close association with the staff in London and on the fields, and from the results being obtained from the development and progressive work actually being carried out, are, of course, entirely personal, and were these expressed as possibly I would be entitled to express them, they might create a different atmosphere from what I would desire. I feel, however, that I am at least justified in saying that unless untoward circumstances arise, or unless the evidences that already exist are by some extraordinary means misinterpreted, which to me seems to be impossible and inconceivable, I think we have at least the hope of taking a long step towards assisting in fulfilling the pressing world requirements that are so anxiously looked for.

MARKET QUOTATIONS AND INTRINSIC VALUES

Perhaps at this point I might refer to a matter which concerns every shareholder in this corporation personally and directly, and were it not that it has been brought so constantly to my attention by shareholders, and even a much larger number who are not shareholders, I would not do so. I refer to what is termed the market price of the corporation's shares. Usually this is the only thermometer or indication that the public have of being able to judge, in the great majority of any security, its value. In this case, perhaps, it is well that it be understood that the directors of this company never make a practice of what is usually termed "dealing in the shares of the company." As one of the largest shareholders I personally have never done so, and have made it a practice, where I hold any position of direction or control, never to do so. There is no valid reason why any director should be debarred from doing so in special circumstances, but, as I have mentioned, the directors of this company have made this a rule.

I am sure you will realize that in a case such as this, where there is such a vastly valuable potential position, it would not be difficult to largely enhance the price of the company's shares by what is usually termed "market operations," perhaps quite legitimate and at first sight obviously advantageous to present holders of shares.

Be this as it may, for reasons of a defined policy and because of our belief of their ultimate value, and to once and for all remove any doubt that might exist as to individual persons or large shareholders operating a market, possibly to their own considerable advantage, it has become a settled practice, as I have stated, for the directors not to deal or operate in the shares of the company, beyond of course increasing their holdings from time to time as new issues might be made.

I am advised that, having regard to the general financial conditions, and to the fact that the corporation has not yet entered the revenue-earning stage, and taking them in comparison with numerous other highly valued shares, stocks, and securities, our shares have withstood and hold their position strongly.

SUPPORT FROM PANAMA GOVERNMENT

It is well that it should be appreciated that so far no incident has occurred in connexion with our operations in Panama to which the slightest objection could be taken with regard to our relationship with the Panamanian Administration. Our relationship with that Government is most harmonious. The Government of Panama have only in view one objective, and that is the opening up and development of the resources of their country, looking ultimately to the prosperity and many advantages that will accrue to the nation; in this connexion they have done everything in their power to assist and support us in our strenuous endeavours to that end. Like ourselves, they look forward to and hope for complete success following on our operations.

It is also gratifying for me to be able to say that, with the one exception to which I referred at the opening remarks—namely, the incidents that have occurred and still continue in certain quarters of the American Press in connexion with the so-called ultimate objective of the corporation or its administrators—we have been able so far to conduct and carry out all our operations in Panama in quite friendly relationship with our American neighbours.

MR. HUGH F. MARRIOTT'S SPEECH

Mr. MARRIOTT, in seconding the motion, said:—Whatever favourable conclusions I previously may have come to and expressed, these would not have conveyed to you the extreme confidence I now possess that your properties in Panama contain within their boundaries the next coming gold-field of the world.

In the upper levels of the Remance mine the average ore worked out at about 29s. to the ton. The fourth level tunnel, which has reached a total distance of 2,422ft., underlies the main Remance Hill. Much of the lode exposed in this tunnel gave only low-grade results in the first instance. Subsequent examination disclosed that the gold-bearing portion of the lode was lying in mineralized country on one side or the other of the tunnel.

In one place from 1,850ft. onwards the later development exposed ore over a distance of 130ft., 36in. wide, assaying from a few shillings up to 588s. a ton.

PHENOMENAL VALUES

At 1,882ft., at a point where the sample in the drive happened to be 5s. a ton, a crosscut was commenced, and immediately produced a sampling result over a further 22in. of lode matter which assayed no less than £636 to the ton.

A comparative sample a few feet away gave width 24in., assay value 65s. a ton. This section of the lode was then risen on and a bulk sample 8ft. above gave a result of 76s. to the ton.

A winze was sunk on the lode at this point, and the average results over 32ft. of vertical distance was 63s. a ton over a width of 53in. Further samples taken at 50ft. gave 46s. over 72in.

The whole of these results show, without the inclusion of the very rich sample, ore of double the value of that disclosed in the upper levels, and of a considerably greater width for mining purposes.

The vertical shaft down to the sixth level is 1,667ft. north of the winze just referred to. Driving both north and south from this shaft on the fifth level resulted in the exposure of ore over a total distance of 415ft., assaying 52s. a ton over a width of 31in. This result was the more attractive as it included over a distance of 115ft. ore of the value of 97s. a ton over a width of 40in.

THE NORTHERN WORKINGS

Northwards of the vertical shaft the fifth level drive entered new ground which had given results on or near the surface only equal to about 20s. a ton. Owing to the nature of the lodes in the vicinity there has long been considered a possibility of finding a valuable deposit to the north of the present mine, and a stoping width of three or four feet with an included value of £2 a ton would in this instance be considered valuable.

Our first indication that there was more in these northern workings than was first exposed in the fifth level was the results obtained on cutting a crosscut to the west at 300ft.; 13ft. in from the drive lode matter was encountered assaying 44s. a ton over a width of 60in. This crosscut was continued for a total distance of 50ft., and it had gold in it all the way. Driving along the level was continued energetically, and at 607ft. distance from the shaft richer ore was encountered, and it was not £2 a ton but £22 a ton. Far from being a localized high result the driving continued in this rich ore has opened up to date no less than 71ft. of distance averaging £17 to the ton over a width of 29in.

Some of the samples were so rich as to cause anxiety as to their accuracy, and one which first gave a return of £60 a ton on being check assayed gave £160 a ton.

The estimated profit at Remance of 13s. a ton as a separate concern can easily be increased, when the mine is a component part of the workings of the whole Panama Corporation, to a profit of £7 a ton.

In the Sabalo river we have already proved, as you know, several million cubic yards of alluvial valued at 18 cents, or 9d. a cubic yard.

EL MINERAL

The third property getting ready for early production of gold is at El Mineral on the north side of Veraguas. The larger proportion of the gold consists of nuggets with a small proportion of fine gold. Very rich patches are met with which indicate that rich concentrations of gold will be found as extraction operations proceed. In places the washing results give up to £10 and £20 per cubic yard. The output as a whole may be counted on to give up to 6s. a cubic yard.

MINA BLANCA VALUES

Another property that is ready for the first unit of equipment is Mina Blanca mine in the Hatillos district.

I told you a good deal about this property last year, and the developments this year have fully borne out the favourable view we hold of the future. You will perhaps think that I am placing rather full weight on the high values we obtain here and there in the workings throughout the country, but I feel that I am justified in doing so, for in each case it has led to the discovery of richer ground than we expected.

In Mina Blanca I indicated that the mineralized zone was of much greater width than was first supposed. At a point 1,072ft. in from the mouth of the lower tunnel, No. 2, close to the position where a winze is being sunk to the horizon of the third level, a drive was put in westwards to follow along a vein which branches out from the main Mina Blanca lode. Eleven feet along this drive the vein was sampled and gave assays of £9 to £14 over 2in. to 3in. A further sample gave over a thickness of 1in. a value of no less than £267 to the ton. This was readily concentrated to a product which assayed 3,000oz., or was £12,000 to the ton.

Gentlemen, these may seem to you fantastic figures, and it is correct to say that an isolated discovery of this nature does not at the moment prove any commercial value, but you must realize that it is beyond the bounds of all probability that we would go straight into a mining district and find at once without any prominent outcrop the only place where there was 700ft. of lode and a value of £5 a ton, and then put in one branch drive to the only place where a vein alongside this lode gave us these extraordinarily high figures of gold contents. Moreover, we are getting this type of experience at points many miles apart throughout the mining area.

I am quite willing to state that the anticipated profit from these four properties when operating on their full equipment will be between £350,000 and £400,000 annually.

This should be considered by the most cautious critic as satisfactory, representing as it does about 50 per cent. return annually on the total outlay required to open up and equip these four properties.

On the Chiriqui Line, west of Mina Blanca and Remance, we have found over 40 miles at least a dozen exposures of similar outcrops.

COMPARISON WITH THE RAND

This 40 miles is practically the same as the length of the Main Reef series on the Witwatersrand.

One more fact about the Rand. The Modderfontein Mine was once sold for £160,000 taken in shares. Last year New Modderfontein paid nearly £2,000,000 in dividends in one year. I wish to give you this contrast and then to tell you that the Remance Mine to-day, moderate though its outlook may be, is a far more attractive mining proposition than was New Modderfontein Mine when I first took a hand in examining it.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A full report of this meeting may be had on application to the Secretary, 14, Waterloo-place, London, England.

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

FINANCIAL POSITION STRENGTHENED

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF THE BOARD

HIGH GRADE OF HARPER MINE

LIEUT.-COL. GRENFELL'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN P. GRENFELL (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. R. Newman) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have to submit to you the report of your directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, and I propose to take them as read.

The accounts show that we made a working profit of £148,920, after charging £15,000 reserved for South African income-tax, as compared with £150,549 in 1929. Then bringing forward last year's balance and deducting the directors' additional remuneration we are left with an available balance of £181,326, as compared with £161,427 a year ago.

We have paid an interim dividend of 15 per cent. (9d. a share), and we now propose to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year. We propose to place £50,000 to reserve fund and £35,584 to taxation reserve, bringing our total reserves up to £285,584, and to carry forward the sum of £45,742 to the next account.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet shows that we have increases in shaft sinking, buildings, and machinery and plant totalling £54,252. The other assets show increases with the exception of stock of copper ingots, which is reduced in value owing to the drop which had taken place in the price of copper at the date to which the accounts are made up. A comparison of our total assets and liabilities with those of a year ago shows that on balance our financial position has further improved.

Speaking generally on finance, the company has had a good year, though I had hoped that it would have been better. We have earned a net profit which is equivalent to 60 per cent. on the issued capital, and so some of you may say that we are over-cautious in recommending a final dividend of only 5 per cent. making 20 per cent. for the year. I should agree if I could see clear daylight ahead, but that, unfortunately, is not the case. If even we could, with confidence, attribute to some particular cause the large fall that has taken place in the price of raw products, not copper alone, but wool, rubber, all other metals, wheat, and all cereal crops, then we could make a forecast as to how long the present depression was likely to last. But we are not in that position yet. By some the depression is attributed to a scarcity of gold; by others to the fact that for one reason or another China, Russia, and India have largely reduced their world purchases; and by others again to the fact that some consuming countries are in an unstable political condition. The possibility is that all these causes have something to do with the disease, and that they have produced a lack of confidence which is the greatest of all drags that can be imposed on commercial transactions. But anyhow, as we remain in doubt, my own feeling is that we must play for safety, and I hope you will agree with me that at this moment an accumulation of reserves is of paramount importance, and that 20 per cent. is as far as it is wise for us to go.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MESSINA AND HARPER MINES

And now for the mines. Whilst we are satisfied with the financial position, we are glad to say that further development of the Messina and Harper mines has been productive of good and important results, and to these I will now refer.

At the Harper mine the lower levels are developing large blocks of high-grade ore, and it appears that the production of this mine is going to increase considerably. You will have noticed that in the last year the production increased (from 64,874 tons in 1929) to 93,945 tons, and as the value is 3.68 per cent. Cu, any increase in this mine has a considerable bearing on our profits. So we are now increasing the hauling capacity of the shaft, and by this time next year I hope to give you quite a rosy picture of what this mine can do.

A VALUABLE LODE

At the Messina mine we have done considerable work on the long body of ore known as the "K" lode, with the result that from the 1,100ft. level to the 600ft. level we have a new block of ore extending, so far as is at present known, some 1,200ft., and with varying widths up to 75ft. A raise above the 600ft. level has assayed 3.53 per cent. for 85ft., so we are pushing out the 400ft. level to meet it, and are confident of further ore in these upper levels. As to what happens below the 1,100ft. level we are not yet sure, and the horizons on the 1,300ft. and 1,400ft. levels will be taken in hand this year. The assay values of the "K" lode are in places very good, but the advisability of breaking the whole width, which includes pillars of waste, reduces the values as mined. This, however, is more than compensated for by the extremely low cost of mining such big widths, and the subsequent elimination of much of the waste on the sorting belt raises the grade that goes through the mill to quite a satisfactory figure, thus making the "K" lode a very valuable addition to the Messina mine.

Then again, during the past year we started opening up the Campbell mine by sinking a main shaft, and at different points some five surface winzes were sunk. These operations have been for the moment shut down, but results so far obtained make us feel confident that we shall open up ore bodies when we resume operations.

PRODUCTION AND SMELTING

At the Harper mine 93,945 tons of 3.68 per cent. copper were produced. At the Messina mine 174,243 tons of 2.25 per cent. copper were produced.

The result of the two mines gives a production of 268,188 tons of 2.75 per cent. copper, against 241,354 tons of 2.79 per cent. copper last year, an increase of 26,834 tons of ore.

The mill treated 276,207 tons of ore, and produced 17,738 tons of concentrates, averaging 39.81 per cent. copper, an increase of 27,822 tons of ore treated. The tailings, or losses, assayed .165 per cent. copper, the recovery being 94.30 per cent.

Smelting operations have continued satisfactorily. The production of the furnaces was 6,792 tons of ingots assaying 99.88 per cent. copper. The recovery was 96.8 per cent.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure amounted to £54,252, and is of a reproductive nature, which is partly reflected by the increased outputs which we have published during the five months that have elapsed of the current year, and having regard to the increased ore reserves, both in the Messina and Harper mines, and to the opening up of high-grade ore at Harper, it appears that our production will still further increase.

PRICE OF COPPER

The price of electrolytic copper averaged £79. For the first nine months of the year it averaged £84, and for April, May, and June £64, and is now around £50. While, of course, we should like to see prices a little higher, and have confidence that present prices are only temporary, at the same time you will note that even at to-day's figure we have a comfortable margin.

COSTS—A SOUND POLICY

I informed you last year that our costs were above normal because we had taken advantage of high prices of copper to increase our development. This policy is, I believe, sound. It simply means spending more money on your property when you have more money coming in, and it gives you the opportunity, by curtailing development, of reducing costs when low prices of copper prevail, without in any way affecting detrimentally the productive capacity of your mines. This policy of expansion, having regard to the high prices of copper ruling for most of the year, has been continued, and as a result you have an increase to 1,155,132 tons in ore reserves. The necessary corollary of costs of production being above the normal has also followed, and it gave me the opportunity, when the heavy fall in the price of copper took place in April, of making somewhat drastic curtailment of development without affecting, either now or in the future, the productive capacity of the mines, and in consequence to-day our costs are low.

Some few years ago I stated that our costs were in the neighbourhood of £42 a ton all in, which included as much development as was necessary to cover our ore production tonnage. It will interest you to know that the same facts apply to-day, although we are working a grade of ore which is .4 per cent. copper lower than we did at that time. Indeed, we are doing better, and actually for November our total costs are £37 a ton electrolytic copper.

THE WORK OF THE STAFF

For these results we are indebted to the earnest attention and efficient administration of our general manager, Mr. A. B. Emery, and as I know he would be the first to say that without the loyal cooperation of his staff and employees his efforts would not have had the success that has been obtained, I ask you to send him and them our thanks and congratulations.

I beg to move "That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, now presented, be adopted, and that a final dividend of 3d. a share (less income-tax) be declared payable on January 5, 1931, to the shareholders on the register on December 17, 1930." (Cheers.)

MR. W. T. ANDERSON'S REMARKS

Mr. W. T. ANDERSON, C.B.E., who seconded the motion, said:—The chairman, as usual, has given us a full report of the company's position, but I would like to emphasize one or two points of interest.

The first is that the Harper mine during the year showed a great improvement in depth and is establishing itself as a valuable high-grade proposition. It is especially pleasing to know that on the bottom level at a depth of 1,150ft. the values of the ore bodies, which are wider than usual, average over 4½ per cent. copper. The increase of tonnage drawn from this section is quite marked, having increased to 9,009 tons from 4,000 tons per month four years ago. The mining position at the Harper mine is one for congratulation, and promises well for the future.

As regards the Messina mine, the year's development on the "K" lode has had important results. This "K" lode has now been proved to exist from the eleventh level up to nearly the fourth, and is still being followed. It is remarkable for its regularity and great width, and although the value is slightly below the average of the ore reserves this is compensated for by the low cost of mining. The knowledge that there are large reserves of ore within reasonable distance of attack from the old levels, places the Messina mine in a very satisfactory and solid position.

The motion was carried unanimously, and on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. W. HIGGINS, Mr. W. T. Anderson was re-elected as a director of the company.

The auditors, Messrs. Allen, Attfield and Co., were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. LUMLEY ELLIS proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding at the meeting, and said that to all the shareholders the company was a bright spot in gloomy times. He also desired to join in the vote of thanks to the members of the board for the very efficient manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company during the last year, and also the general manager and the staff in Africa.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in replying, said:—I am flattered that you should have summoned sufficient courage to propose a vote of thanks to me on such a dreadful day, and in view of the fact that we have felt bound to reduce our dividend from 40 per cent. last year to 20 per cent. this year, although the profits were practically the same. As I stated in my address, I am disappointed that the results were not better. I had hoped this year, and it would have taken place if we had not had the slump, that the company would have earned 100 per cent. on its capital. In the past two years we have seen a great many estimates from eminent copper engineers of America and England as to the safe limit you could take for the price of copper in working out the possible future of new fields. That price was generally accepted at £65, and I think, in spite of all that has happened, and is happening, that we are quite safe in sticking to that price. After all, it is only about £10 higher than the average cost of production of the mines of the world, and that only allows a profit of 20 per cent., which, considering that mines are vanishing assets, is not too high. Although immediately we see no rise in the price of copper, it is sure to come, and so far as we are concerned in the Messina Company, we are in a better position to-day than we have ever been. Our mines look more permanent, our ore reserves will increase, and our costs will decrease, and so the moment we get a little higher price in copper, you will find that this company will do extremely well.

CANADIAN CROP VALUES

ESTIMATE FOR 1930

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that the value of Canadian field crops for 1930 shows a total reduction of $319,000,000 compared with 1929. The quantity of the crops was, on the whole, above average, but the net prices received by the growers showed for most cereals a reduction of over 50 per cent. compared with 1929.

For all Canada the total value of the principal field crops in 1930 is estimated at $629,146,000, compared with $943,981,000 in 1929, and $1,125,003,000 in 1928.

For the three Prairie Provinces the total values of the five principal grains in 1930 were:—Wheat, $157,335,000, compared with $290,646,000 in 1929; oats, $42,710,000, compared with $71,201,000; barley, $16,685,000, compared with $41,662,000; rye, $3,685,000, compared with $9,335,000; flax seed, $4,269,000, compared with $4,682,000.

The average unit net prices received by wheat growers, as reported in 1930, for all Canada, was 44c. a bushel, compared with 105c. in 1929.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH AND GENERAL CORPORATION

The Spanish and General Corporation was formed in 1920 to carry on the business of a financial company, and has an issued capital of £499,114. Its revenue for the year ended June 30 last is shown in the accounts to have amounted to £7,024, which, by debiting various items, is converted into a loss of £117,966, raising the accumulated debit balance to no less than £460,522. No dividend has been paid by the company since its formation. "As soon as the times are propitious to do so" the directors will submit a scheme for the rearrangement of the capital.

The three items responsible for the loss shown for the past year are:—Amount written off shares in other companies, £95,325; loss through default in delivery of shares, £10,899; loss on share dealings, £13,405. As regards the last-mentioned amount, it is stated that this represents losses arising on sale of shares enforced by the banks, who held them as security for the reduction of their loans. These shares had been acquired by the company at high prices in 1928.

In the balance-sheet the main asset item is shares in other companies, £86,258 (at market value), while cash is shown at £2,555, sundry debtors at £732, and loan at £850. Against these items liabilities are shown of £51,787 for loans against security and £227 for sundry creditors. Meeting, December 23.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Dec. 17.—At the wool sale held here to-day 10,315 bales were offered, of which 9,170 were sold. Private sales totalled 537 bales. There was a good selection. The market was firm for all the finer types of merino; otherwise yesterday's irregularity was still in evidence. The chief support came from Japan, France, Germany, and Yorkshire. Greasy merino made up to 26½d., comeback 10½d., and crossbred 9½d.

GEELONG Dec. 17.—On the first day of a two-day wool sale here the offerings totalled 9,800 bales. A good clearance was effected. The top price realized was 18½d. for comeback super wool.—*Reuter.*

A sub-branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at Cherryhinton-road, Cambridge.

CRITTALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION BEING STEADILY BUILT UP

SIR VALENTINE CRITTALL'S SPEECH

The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Crittall Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

SIR VALENTINE CRITTALL, J.P. (the chairman and one of the managing directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. G. Rogers) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business for which this meeting has been summoned, I am sure you will allow me to add one word in regard to my father, Mr. F. H. Crittall, whose retirement from the chairmanship of this company is referred to in the directors' report. I need make no mention of my father's life-long association with the metal window industry; he felt, however, that, having established this company on such a firm foundation the world over, it was a fitting moment he should, having reached, as you know, the age of 70 years, seek relief from some of the numerous labours involved in the duties he has up to now performed. We shall continue to enjoy the full advantage of his ripe experience and guidance, and you will be glad to know that at the present time he is on a world tour of inspection of our overseas interests, it being the wish of the directorate that he should do so, and it is for that reason that he is not present with us to-day.

There is another matter to which I must make reference, and that is to the untimely death of our late and valued colleague, Mr. E. H. Runnacles. Mr. Runnacles, who was associated with my father for over 45 years, played an important part in the building up of this business.

SATISFACTORY PROFIT

I will now proceed to the business of this meeting, and the directors' report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I will assume it is your wish, as is customary, that they be taken as read.

Your directors have on this occasion included the explanation of the accounts in their report, and we trust you will have found this procedure of greater convenience and assistance to you. Having adopted this method, there is no need for me to refer again to the accounts in detail. The profit and loss account, however, is one to which you will expect me to make special reference, and I think you will agree with me that the figure of profit of £250,203 19s. 7d. for the past year is, in view of the conditions with which we have had to contend, a highly satisfactory one.

As to the general affairs of your company, I welcome this opportunity of addressing you as your chairman, for as one whose whole life has been devoted to the business of the company, I am perhaps apt to take for granted what competent outside observers regard as a very remarkable organization. With your permission, therefore, I will endeavour to convey to you as briefly and clearly as possible what in my view the Crittall Company really is, and what we intend it shall become.

As many of you are probably aware, we set out originally with the object of converting users of wooden windows to the use of metal, as we realized that the achievement of this object would provide a guarantee of a continuous demand for our products. In order, however, to meet this demand, it was necessary to create a manufacturing, selling, and distributing organization which would produce on an economic and profitable basis adequate supplies of this indispensable commodity. It is on this task that we have been engaged since 1924, and I look upon the past year's results as proof that our work has been well done.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT FACTORIES

I can say without the least fear of contradiction that in our factories at Braintree, Witham, Maldon, and Silver End we are possessed of manufacturing units which compare favourably with any plants either in this country or throughout the world. By constant attention to economic principles they have without exception been brought to the highest pitch of technical efficiency, and it is by the expenditure of upwards of £30,000 per annum, referred to in the report, that we maintain them in this condition.

In the building up of the organization which exists to-day, we have, of course, had to overcome various difficulties, and I am quite sure you must all realize as I do, that it is a physical impossibility to obtain during a period of construction the results which are the ultimate object. We have now reached a stage when we can definitely say that, from the point of view of our productive units in this country, our plans are complete, that they are functioning in a manner which accords with our highest expectations, and that their already high efficiency will be further increased as total productive capacity is attained.

CONSERVATIVE VALUATION OF ASSETS

From the point of view of the present-day value of these assets, I can assure you that as a result of the additions and improvements which we have effected, the balance-sheet figure representing them is a very conservative one judged by the standard of existing productivity, and that when trading conditions become more normal the results we look to obtain from them will demonstrate this fact to your entire satisfaction.

Another point in connexion with this development, which is of particular interest at the present time, is the fact that despite the introduction of every conceivable labour-saving device, despite the use of three times the amount of mechanical power per employee, we are now employing more than double the men employed in 1924. This is an achievement of which we can all be proud in these days of increasing unemployment, and we have every confidence that the full development of the metal window business will lead to the absorption of still further labour.

DEVELOPMENT OVERSEAS

With regard to the plans for the development of our business overseas, we have during the past year experienced some of the difficulties inseparable from the disturbed trading conditions which have prevailed, but we are more than ever satisfied as to the wisdom of having acquired manufacturing plants in both the United States and Germany, as, although progress has been retarded, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to overhaul and consolidate these organizations, with the result that we are fully prepared to take advantage of recovery in world trading when that occurs.

I am glad to be able to tell you that Darlington Rolling Mills are doing very well indeed. The company is making good profits besides supplying us with our raw material at an economic figure.

THE SILVER END ESTATE

I should like now to explain the importance to us of the Silver End Development Company, Limited. In 1925 more than one-third of our employees were cycling daily distances which constituted a serious inroad into their working efficiency; we had exhausted local supplies of labour and available housing accommodation, and further progress demanded more men. The necessary acreage was, therefore, acquired in a most suitable position in order to make good this deficiency.

I wish to point out that in addition to the houses and complementary buildings, there is on this estate the factory in which are made the most expensive parts of our windows. Every week over 500,000 small parts, mostly of brass and bronze, are produced outright in this most complete factory, which includes our foundry and hot stamping shops. There is also what is probably one of the best equipped tool works in Great Britain; in it are made all the tools, jigs, dies, patterns, &c., on which we depend to a very large extent for the efficiency of our manufacturing plants.

The whole of our transport system is centralised at Silver End, and the importance of this part of our organization may be gauged from the fact that by far the greater part of our output is moved by road. The position of Silver End midway between our main factories at Braintree and Witham makes it the logical point at which to maintain all these elements.

Before concluding my remarks, there are two points to which I wish to make special refer-

(Continued at foot of next column)

SHOWELL'S BREWERY COMPANY

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

MR. JAMES DAVENPORT'S TRADE REVIEW

"COUNTRY GOING THROUGH A TESTING TIME"

The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of Showell's Brewery Company, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, yesterday.

Mr. JAMES DAVENPORT (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. W. G. HOLLAND (manager and secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—When we met exactly a year ago I used these words: "Financially, industrially, and politically the country has gone and is going through a testing time. We, as a company, are proceeding quietly and methodically with the improvement of our properties as and when opportunity offers and as the financial conditions justify. But these are not times for spectacular policies, and our first consideration has been, and will remain, the maintenance of a strong financial position, so that if storms do come we may meet them with equanimity."

THE ACCOUNTS

The policy I then outlined has been followed persistently and without deviation, and the results are before you to-day. My remarks are going to be very brief, for the accounts speak for themselves. Our liabilities are a mere bagatelle. The amount of £143,114 for sundry creditors, including provision for taxation and contingencies, looks rather imposing, but, as I have told you on previous occasions, and I repeat to-day, the greater part of this item consists of internal reserves. Our liquid position is as strong as ever, with cash at the bank of over £34,000, Government securities standing in the balance-sheet at approximately £102,000 and worth to-day considerably more, and other investments £36,000 (including over £48,000 of the company's own debentures) and worth in the aggregate a great deal more than the balance-sheet figure.

Our profits are down roughly £1,000. The additional beer duty much more than accounts for that, because we have borne the whole of this, and our gravities have been fully maintained. We have been helped by the fall in the price of raw materials.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS WELL MAINTAINED

The volume of our business has been well maintained, due first to the continued uniform excellence of our beers, which our friends Samuel Allsopp and Sons, Limited, have maintained at the high standard to which the consumer has now become accustomed; and, secondly, to the efficient and loyal service we have had from Mr. Holland, our general manager, and the contented and faithful officials he has gathered round him. We tender our sincere thanks to them.

Conditions are still unsettled and disturbing. But our policy is well defined, and with the strong financial position we have and shall keep we can look forward with hope to brighter times.

I beg to move: "That the directors' report and balance-sheet, dated September 27, 1930, with the statement by the directors (copies of which have been forwarded to all Ordinary shareholders, Preference stockholders, and Debenture-holders of the company), be and the same are hereby approved and adopted, and that the dividends recommended be declared and paid."

Mr. J. J. CALDER seconded the resolution, and said he should like again to take note of the very valuable services the company had received from the staff and particularly from Mr. Holland.

The resolution was adopted.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. DAVENPORT

Mr. J. J. CALDER said he had much pleasure in proposing: "That Mr. James Davenport be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company." If there was one concern more than another which Mr. Davenport looked upon as his favourite child it was Showell's Brewery. They were proud of its sound financial position.

Mr. H. W. WALMISLEY seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. DAVENPORT thanked the shareholders.

Mr. T. H. COLLINSON moved that Mr. W. H. Newton, F.C.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Gibson and Ashford), and Sir W. H. Peat, K.B.E., F.C.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.), be reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

Mr. S. VERNON seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and the staff of the company for their efficient services during the year.

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council, effected by purchases of sterling in India, from April 1 to December 6, 1930, were £5,395,000. During the same period £2,140,491 was transferred from the sterling reserves against corresponding contraction of currency in India to meet sales of sterling in India.

WENLOCK BREWERY COMPANY

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S OPERATIONS

ISSUE OF BONUS SHARES

The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Wenlock Brewery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES J. G. PALMOUR presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Cooke) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the statutory period, and I presume you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before making any remark on the directors' report and accounts I want to express the regret of myself and my co-director, Mr. Venner—and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of this meeting as well as of all the shareholders of this company—at the absence of our chairman. I am sure you will all very much regret the cause of his absence, which is illness. Unfortunately Mr. Duffus has not enjoyed too good health for some time past and has been subject to bronchial attacks, which, of course, this weather does not improve. Further, only last week he had a very bad motor accident coming up to London on one of these foggy mornings. In collision with another motor, his car was smashed. Fortunately he received nothing worse than a shaking.

TRADE DEPRESSION AND SALES

Referring to the business of the company, ladies and gentlemen, the past year has been an extremely difficult one, but in spite of the abnormal depression in trade generally during practically the whole of the year under review, which, of course, is reflected in the lower spending power of our customers, the sales only show a slight reduction. On the other hand, there has been a reduction in the cost of brewing materials. But this has unfortunately been offset by the increased tax upon the trade in the form of an additional charge of 3s. on each standard barrel brewed, with the result that profit on trading shows a decrease of £3,668 compared with the previous year. In all the circumstances your directors consider the result of the year's operations satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

The board have continued as far as possible their policy of purchasing the freehold of properties of which they held leases of short tenure. If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will see that so far as the assets side is concerned alterations in the figures are small. The mortgages and interest accrued thereon, secured on certain of the company's properties, and loans and interest accrued amount to £198,359, as compared with £251,605 a year ago, which shows a reduction of £53,246. Full provision has been made for the liability for income-tax in the accounts. The profits on trading, after charging expenses, showed a decrease on those of last year of £3,668. On the other hand, there has been an increase in rents receivable and interest on loans, &c., and a decrease in interest payable by the company, leaving a net increase in the profit of £305.

THE DIVIDEND AND BONUS

You will see in the directors' report it is proposed to allocate to reserve £50,000 and pay the same Ordinary dividend as last year—namely, 10 per cent., *free* of tax—and the payment of a special bonus of 1s. 6d. per share, which will leave to carry forward £134,758, against £126,359 brought in from last year.

You will have seen from the notice accompanying the directors' report that an extraordinary general meeting will be held immediately following this meeting, at which you will be asked to pass a resolution capitalizing £50,000 of the company's reserves and distributing that sum as a capital bonus among the holders of Ordinary shares.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL POSITION

The directors have had under their consideration the question of cons

COMPANY RESULTS

SCAMMELL LORRIES

De Beers Consolidated Mines.—Interim dividend of 10s. per share on the Preference shares in respect of the financial year ending June 30, 1931, less British income-tax.

Pontian (Malay) Rubber.—The accounts for the year ended September 30 show a net loss of £129. For 1928-29 there was a net profit of £5,186 and a dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid.

Central Hanover Bank and Trust.—An extra dividend of $1 a share with the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share is payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 20.

Lungla (Sylhet) Tea.—The directors state that they cannot see their way to pay the Preference dividend usually distributed on January 1. A similar announcement was made in November, 1929, and June, 1930.

Bluemel Bros. (makers of motor and cycle accessories).—Final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares, making 2s. per share for the year ended September 30 (against 2s. and a bonus of 6d. for 1928-29).

Hydro Electric Securities Corporation.—A supplementary dividend of 7.2496 cents per share has been declared on the Five per Cent. Class "B" Cumulative Participating Preferred $10 shares, making a total dividend of approximately 5.72 per cent. on these shares for 1930.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Electric Tramways.—The directors have decided to pay in respect of the half-year ending December 31, 1930, a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1925.

Coronet Brick.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, in respect of the financial year ending February 28, 1931, payable on January 5. The Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Company, the whole of whose share capital is held by the Coronet Brick Company, have declared an interim dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30.

Australian Estates and Mortgage.—The company states that the figures so far available make it very improbable that the results of the year will permit of the payment of the dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year to December 31, 1930. It is most desirable in the best interests of all concerned that the liquid resources of the company should be kept as strong as possible, and that no further encroachment should be made on the reserves at this time for payment of dividend, and the directors have, therefore, decided not to make payment of the Preference dividend for the current half-year on January 1 next, but to postpone consideration of the matter until they have before them the completed accounts for the year. The Preference dividend is cumulative.

EAST JAVA RUBBER

The directors of the East Java Rubber Company state that the company's cash resources have so far proved sufficient to meet expenditure and with rubber at its present price level (about 4½d.) it is not anticipated that any material loss will be made. To provide, however, against emergency the directors have arranged for such further finance as may be necessary. They therefore do not propose to issue any further capital, and are of opinion that the company's position is sound.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

The accounts of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (the Japan Mail Steamship Company) for the half-year ended September 30 show a loss of 6,278,009yen, which is arrived at after providing 3,037,971yen for depreciation of securities, 4,584,934yen for depreciation of the fleet, and adding 1,010,261yen to ships' structural repair fund, and 72,010yen to the insurance fund. Against this loss the directors have placed 711,446yen brought forward and 6,750,000yen transferred from the dividend equalization fund, thus leaving a credit of 1,183,437yen to be carried forward.

FAIREY AVIATION

The Fairey Aviation Company reports a profit for the year ended September 30, after providing for depreciation and debenture interest, of £169,964, as compared with £164,954 for 1928-29. Including £24,694 brought in, the total for disposal becomes £194,868. The directors propose to make transfers of £30,000 to general reserve, £21,000 to Debenture stock redemption reserve, and £36,000 to income-tax reserve, and also to write £40,000 off patents, designs, licences, patterns, &c., leaving a balance of £67,868. Out of this it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent., free of tax (the same) on the £500,000 of share capital. Meeting, December 22.

AMALGAMATED FRUITERERS

Amalgamated Fruiterers served 5,502,000 customers during the year ended August 31, showing an increase of 135,000, but owing to intensified competition, lower prices, and a decrease in the purchasing power of the public, the average sale per customer declined by 15 pence to a new low record of 2s. 6¼d. The accounts (against £4,648 for the previous accounting period of 55 weeks), which increases the debit balance to £11,153. No dividend has yet been paid on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares. The report states that the adjourned general meeting, held on March 4, 1930, an action was commenced by a shareholder against the company and some of the vendors, to which action the accountants, whose certificate appeared in the prospectus, have been joined. Meeting, December 19.

SCAMMELL LORRIES

Accounts are issued by Scammell Lorries showing a net profit for the 15 months ended September 30 of £20,061, which follows a net profit of £40,763 shown for the preceding period of 12 months. Adding a net balance of £23,270 brought forward, there is an available balance of £43,331. Special attention has been given to foreign markets and the directors state that they have met with success. The most marked development has taken place in South America, although, in view of economic and political influences, difficulty has been experienced in securing the remittances. It has been decided not to recommend any dividend for the period (against 20 per cent.), but to place £20,000 to the credit of a contingency reserve account and to carry the balance of £23,331 to next account. The directors will not ask shareholders to vote them any commission for the period. Meeting, December 31.

CITY OF AUCKLAND DEBENTURE ISSUE

Lists open this morning for the issue at 99 of £198,600 in Five per Cent. Debentures of the City of Auckland (New Zealand). The Debentures are repayable at par on January 1, 1951. With the proceeds of the issue will be repaid a similar amount of the Auckland City Consolidated Four per Cent. Loan, 1909, due on January 1 next. Besides being a direct obligation of the city, the present issue is also secured by a special rate of 1½d. in the pound, which at present would produce approximately £18,500 per annum. A sinking fund of 3 per cent. per annum will be provided. Auckland has grown considerably over the past 20 years; in the period 1911 to 1929 the annual rateable value has risen from £623,313 to £2,574,023 and the revenue from £182,533 to £1,033,490. On March 31 last the public debt of the city was £7,926,613, including loans raised by the Auckland Transport Board, the Auckland Electric Power Board, and other outside local bodies, amounting to £2,717,800. Accrued sinking funds in respect of the gross amount of debt totalled £1,613,710, of which £630,626 was applicable to loans issued by the Electric Power and the Transport Boards.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The *Iron Age* in its weekly trade review says that a further expansion in forward contracting is a significant feature of the current situation in iron and steel. While buyers are still extremely conservative in estimating their requirements for the coming months and lean to the view that business will show a gradual instead of a sharp recovery, there is increasing evidence of their belief that the market is scraping bottom and that the next major change in the price trend will be upward.

THE TEA POSITION

From information in competent quarters it would appear that the tea planters of India and Ceylon are all in principle in favour of an extension of the present restriction on output for another year. The planters of the Dutch East Indies have also approved the proposal, but there the difficulty arises of dealing with the so-called "bought leaf," or inferior native-grown leaf. This difficulty does not arise with regard to India or Ceylon, where all the growing is done by regular planters. Proposals for the adjustment of this and other difficulties, so far as is possible, were recently cabled out to Java, and these proposals are to be considered at the meeting to be held here on the 22nd inst. Not until after this meeting will the negotiations with the British tea producers be resumed.—*Reuter.*

A new private company—Marconi Sounding Device Company, Limited, has been registered with a nominal capital of £75,000. According to Messrs. Jordan and Sons its objects are "to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in devices or apparatus for the production and recording of marine and sub-marine signals, and for the distance, localization or measurement of marine and submarine obstacles, &c." The board includes Marchese Guglielmo Marconi and the Right Hon. P. G. Kellaway.

A branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 190-192, Infirmary-road, Sheffield.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

—	Dec. 17	Dec. 16
3% Perpetual Rentes	85.70	85.90*
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.00	101.00
4% Rentes, 1917	102.35	102.45
4% Rentes, 1918	101.40	101.80
5% Rentes, 1920	134.95	135.10
5% Rentes, 1920	101.00	101.20
6% Rentes, 1927	101.55	104.25
5% Credit National, 1919	623	622
5% Credit National, 1920	550	545
6% Credit National, 1921	545	544
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	581	580
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	557	555
6% Credit National, 1924	560	555
4% Egyptian Unified	349	344.20
3½% Italian Rentes	91.50	91.80
4½% Russian, 1906	4.30	4.20
5% Russian, 1909	2.40	2.80
4% Turkish Unified	38.30	39.00
Banque de France	20,055	20,245
Banque de Paris	2,255	2,275
Banque Parisienne	1,326	1,352
Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte	1,675	1,680
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,375	3,375
Credit Lyonnais	2,600	2,625
Banque d'Orient	255	259
Banque Ottomane	700	708
Suez Canal Shares	16,675	16,775
Chargeurs Reunis	485	498
Messageries Maritimes	Unquoted	197
Transatlantique	542	545
Raffinerie Say	1,810	1,795
Sucreries d'Egypte	660	640
Wagons-Lits	335	340
Thomson Houston	604	609
Lautaro Nitrate	205	256
Ford of France	200	205
Rio Tinto	3,420	3,480
Tharsis	380	381
De Beers, Deferred	583	601
De Beers, Preferred	1,188	1,192
Jagersfontein Estate	131	126
Central Mining	1,400	1,432
Chartered	160	164
Brakpan	342	345
Crown Mines	465	465
East Rand	48	49
Geduld	443	443
General Mining	70	69
Consolidated Goldfields	131	133
Johannesburg Consolidated	154	175
Randfontein Estate	75	74
Rand Mines	318	328
Tanganyika	185	194
Transvaal Consolidated	108	110
Union Corporation	266	264
Witwatersrand	33	51
West Rand Mines	43	44
Caoutchoucs	81	81
Eastern International	54	55
Gula Kalumpong	85	89
Kuala Lumpur	119	119
Malacca	128	130
Mexican Eagle	39	40
Royal Dutch	29,300	30,150
Shell Transport	438	450
Oceana Consolidated	5.00	5.25
Exchange on New York	25.45⅛	25.45⅛
On London, official average	123.60½	123.60
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.60½
Call money	2%	2%
Private Discount Rates	2⅜%	2⅜%
60 Days Commercial Bills	2⅜%	2⅜%

* Ex coupon —*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103¼) ; 5% Dutch, 102 (102) ; 2½% Dutch, unquoted (67½) ; 3% Dutch, 59½ (62¾) ; 4% Brazilian, 1889, 36⅝ (unquoted) ; Peruvian, 5% (3⅝) ; Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 22¼ (23½) ; Erie, unquoted (24⅝) ; New York Ontario, 6 (6½) ; United States Steel, 137¼ (140) ; Southern Pacific, 92 (95½) ; Union Pacific, 173¼ (177½) ; Royal Dutch Petroleum, 290 (297½) ; Anaconda, 53⅝ (56) ; Deli Batavia Rubber, 48 (50½) ; Deli Batavia Tobacco, 239½ (245¼) ; Deli Mij, unquoted (239) ; Senembah Mij, 269¾ (275½) ; Amsterdam Rubber, 99 (103) ; Margarine Unie, 171½ (179) ; Philips Lamps, 196 (210). Exchange on Berlin, 59.23 (59.19) ; London, 12.06½ (12.05¾) ; New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜) ; Paris, 9.75¼ (9.75½).

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 59.25 (previous, 59.60) ; Dynamit Nobel, 60.25 (59.25) ; Kali Industrie Kassel, 116.25 (114.75) ; Salzdetfurth, 217 (215.50) ; Rhein. Braunkohlen, 148.50 (150) ; Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 132 (130.60).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.60 (previous, 5.60) ; Reichsbank, 229 (227.25) ; Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 120.50 (120.75) ; Commerz and Privat Bank, 110.50 (110) ; Darmstadter and National Bank, 146.50 (146.50) ; Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 108.25 (108.25) ; Dresdner Bank, 109.50 (109) ; Reichsbank-Anteile, 82.50 (82.75) ; Harpener, 74.50 (73) ; Allgemeine Elekt., 97.10 (98.75) ; Farbenindustrie, 127.25 (127.10) ; Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 87.50 (87.12) ; Hamburg Amerika, 63.60 (64) ; Norddeutsche Lloyd, 66 (66) ; A.K.U., 53 (53.50) ; Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 158.50 (158.50) ; Svenska Tandstick, 267 (270.50) ; Polyphon, 145.50 (145) ; Siemens and Halske, 150.50 (152.25) ; Schuckert, 113.30 (114.25) ; Ford Motors, 169.50 (169.50). Exchange on London, 20.36¼ (20.37⅝) ; Paris, 16.47½ (16.48⅝) ; Amsterdam, 168.80 (169.01) ; New York, 4.19⅝ (4.19⅜). Short term (30-55 days), 4¾% (4¾%) ; long term (55-90 days), 4¾% (4¾%) ; call money, 4%-6% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 108 (previous, 109¼) ; Darmstädter und Nationalbank (Actien, 147) ; Frankfurter Hypothekenbank, 148 (148) ; Metallbank and Metallurgische, 79½ (80) ; Farbenindustrie, 127 (128¾) ; Harpener Bergbau, 74 (73¼) ; Mannesmann, 65 (65⅝) ; Rheinische Stahlwerke, 68 (68½) ; Phönix Bergbau, 57 (57½) ; Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 85 (83) ; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 96¾ (99½) ; Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 116 (114) ; Siemens and Halske, 150½ (153) ; Schuckert, unquoted (115) ; Deutsche Gold und Silber, 126½ (126½) ; Philipp Holzmann, 68½ (68½) ; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 65¾ (66½) ; Hamburg Amerika, 63½ (64) ; Südeutsche Zucker, 132 (130) ; German Liquidation Loan, 51⅝ (51¾) ; German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86½ (86¼) ; German Protectorate Loan, 11⅝ (11⅝) ; Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8⅛ (8).

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Vocikerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.25 (previous, 108.15) ; Donau-Save-Adria Bahn, 13.50 (13.30) ; Pref., 86.30 (86.25) ; Oest. National Bank, Unquoted (310.25) ; Wiener Bank-Verein, 16.80 (16.80) ; Oest. Credit Anstalt, 46.85 (46.60) ; Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, Unquoted (80.05) ; Siemens Schuckert Eskompte, 157 (157.25) ; Zivnostanska Banka, 88.60 (88.60) ; Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 19.75 (19.80) ; A.E.G. Union Elekt., 19.10 (18.75) ; Oest. Brown-Boveri, 138.25 (138) ; Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 157.10 (157.75) ; Oest. Salpe Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 59.50 (59.85) ; Oest. Alpine Montan, 18.02 (18.10) ; Berg and Huttenwerke, 546.50 (553) ; Felten and Guilleaume, 185 (185) ; Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.51 (Unquoted) ; New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95 (95). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.76 (285.96) ; London, 34.47 (34.47¼) ; New York, 699 (700) ; Paris, 27.82½ (27.88½).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 218.80 (previous, 216.75) ; British Hungarian Bank, 72 (72) ; Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.50 (64.50) ; Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.60 (87.30) ; Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66) ; Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101 (101) ; City Savings Bank, 62.50 (62.70) ; Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75 (75) ; National Central Savings Bank, 77 (77) ; First National Savings Bank of Pest, 169 (169) ; Totis Coal, 439.50 (439) ; United Industry, 51 (51) ; Salgo Tarjan Coal Mines, 31.70 (31.80) ; Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 77 (78.25) ; Arms and Machine, 179 (176) ; Ganz and Co., Danubius, 59.80 (58.70) ; Rima Iron, 50.60 (50.70) ; Ofa Timber, 54.30 (54) ; Union des Usines de Bois, 96.25 (96.10) ; Sugar Works Veliki Becskerek, 91 (90) ; Hungarian Sugar, 83 (83) ; United Glowlamps, 111.70 (111.70) ; Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 17.60 (17.50) ; Electric Power Traction, 100 (100) ; Cellulose of Brassó, 17.50 (17.50). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 17.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.75½ (previous, 92.71) ; Consolidato 5%, 82.65 (82.75) ; Banca d'Italia, 1,600 (1,610) ; Banca Commerciale, 1,405 (1,402) ; Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100) ; Banco di Roma, 107½ (107½) ; Credito Italiano, 742 (742) ; Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86) ; Meridionali, 795 (800) ; Navigazione Generale, 492 (492½) ; Cantoni Coats, 615 (618) ; Soie Chatillon, 250 (250) ; Snia Viscosa, 34½ (34⅝) ; Ilva, 205 (206) ; Monte Amiata, 128½ (129) ; Montecatini, 194 (193½) ; Fiat, 213 (213½) ; Adriatica, 191½ (192) ; Edison, 629½ (636½) ; Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 68¾ (69½) ; Terni, 375½ (376) ; Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 730 (729) ; Adamello, 243 (246½).

NEW EGYPTIAN IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT

CAIRO, Dec. 16.—In order to protect Egyptian wheat and flour, the Government intends to levy an import duty sufficient to enable wheat to be sold in Cairo at 140 piastres (about 29s.) per ardeb (roughly 5½ bushels) and flour at 127 piastres (about 26s. 6d.) per 100 kilos, as compared with present prices of about 130 and 112 piastres respectively. Flour has already advanced to 130 piastres.

Besides raising the import duty on sugar from 440 piastres (£4 10s.) to 700 piastres (£7 6s.) a ton, as already announced, the Government has also increased the Excise duty from 225 piastres (about 55s.) to 300 piastres (about 63s.) a ton. An explanatory note points out the necessity of protecting the local industry, in which 26,000 Egyptian workers are employed.

The Sugar Company (in conjunction with which a Government monopoly is to be created) will not be allowed to increase prices until agreement is reached with the Government as regards minimum and maximum prices.—*Reuter.*

Holders of bonds of the City of Constantinople Five per Cent. 1909 loan are notified that coupons Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 of the loan (due December 14, 1921, June 14 and December 14, 1922, and June 14 and December 14, 1923, respectively), which are not presented for payment to the Anglo-International Bank, 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3, or to the National Bank of Turkey, 21, Tidjaret-Han, Galata, Istanbul, by January 5 next at the latest, will, after that date, lapse and cease to be payable by virtue of the Agreement of April 30, 1929.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 17.—WHEAT.—The cargo position continued quiet and in sympathy with the lower close in America, sellers asked 3d. to 6d. per quarter under yesterday. For 7,200 tons, West Australian, per Caduceus, shipping-shipped, 26s. was accepted. Pacifics (half soft and half Western white), Jan., offered at 27s. 3d. ; Australians, on passage, shipping-shipped and Nov. to Jan., at 26s. 9d. White Rosafe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., was obtainable at 23s. 9d. ; Barusso, 63½lb., at 23s. 6d. Parcels were in moderate request at about 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Quebec City, afloat, sold at 24s. 6d. net ; Jan., 24s. 9d. ; Feb., 25s. to 25s. 0½d. ; No. 2, per George Washington, afloat, at 23s. 9d. ; Feb. at 23s. 7½d. ; Barusso, 61½lb., Dec., at 21s. 6d. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Swiftpool, end Dec., at 22s. 6d. To Hull, No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Feb., made 25s. 1½d., net. To London, No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per Nurtureton, arrived, made 24s. Wheat futures closed dull and 6d. under yesterday's levels. There was business in Manitoba grade at 22s. 3d. for Jan. and 22s. 10½d. for March.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	22 7	22 3	22 2	22 2	22 8
March	22 11	22 7	22 7	22 6	23 0
May	23 2	22 10	22 10½	22 9	23 3
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec.	21 6	21 2	21 2	21 1	21 7
Feb.	21 9	21 5	21 5	21 4	21 10

MAIZE was steady at about late rates, the decline in the Argentine exchange rate having been offset by better opening La Plata advices. For La Plata, on the way, shipping-shipped, Dec., and Jan., 16s. 9d. was asked, and 17s. for Feb. Parcels were in quiet request at about late rates. La Plata, afloat, per Trevose and Gryfevale, sold at 16s. ; Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 1½d. ; Feb.-March at 16s. 6d., and Dec.-Jan. at 16s. and 15s. 10½d. To Avonmouth La Plata, Feb., changed hands at 16s. 6d.

BARLEY quiet and rather lower to sell. Danube-Bessarabia-Krustendji, Dec., sold at 13s.

OATS were quiet and again easier for La Plata ; for this quality, Jan., 9s. 6d. was accepted.

At MARK-LANE there was a small attendance, and trading was slow throughout. Breadstuffs were steadily held, but feeders were obtainable on easier terms. For English wheats 23s. to 27s. 6d. was asked for 504lb. Foreign descriptions were held 2d. to 6d. advanced. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 28s. ; Vancouver, 27s. 6d. ; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 27s. ; Atlantic, 27s. 9d. ; No. 2, 27s. ; Vancouver, 26s. ; No. 3 Northern Manitoba, 25s 6d. ; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), 23s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., 24s. 6d. ; Barusso, 61½lb., 22s. 6d. ; Australian, 25s. 6d. ; Choice White Karachi, 26s. 6d. ; Russian, 23s. to 25s. 6d. per 490lb. Flour was steadily held. London straight-run, 25s. to 26s. ; country straight-run, 23s. to 25s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was weak at 1s. decline ; La Plata, landed, 18s. 6d. ; ex ship, 17s. 3d. ; No. 3 yellow round African, landed, 18s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley quiet and rather easier. English malting, 25s. to 48s. ; English feed, 18s. to 23s. ; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s. ; and new, ex ship, 36s. to 41s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 14s. 9d. ; Russian and Danubian, 15s. 9d., ex ship, 14s. and 14s. 6d. Oats were offered at less money. English, 15s. to 18s. ; Scotch, landed, 19s. per 3cwt. La Plata, ex ship, 11s. 6d. ; landed, 13s. 3d. ; mixed feed, 11s. 3d. ; Chilian, tawny, 13s. 9d. ; Chilean, white, 20s. to 20s. 6d. ; ex ship, 19s. 6d. ; South Russian, 14s. ; North Russian, landed, 15s. per 320lb. Wheatfeed quiet. Middlings, 5s. 3d. and 5s. 4½d. ; fine middlings, 6s. 6d. ; and bran, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Oatmeal steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s. ; Scotch, 12s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. ; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s. ; and rolled oats, 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per 240lb.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand and closed 3d. to 4d. per qr. lower. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec., quoted 24s. 9d. ; No. 2, 24s. 1½d. ; No. 3, 23s. 7½d. ; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 24s. ; No. 3, 23s. 7½d. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 3d. ; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. 3d. ; Rosafe, white 64lb., Dec., 8.17. Spot contracts closed quiet and generally 7 points higher on the day. Closing values :—Dec., 5.72 ; Jan., 5.73 ; Feb., 5.86 ; March, 5.88 ; April, 5.95 ; May, 6.02 ; June, 6.11 ; July and Aug., 6.16 ; Sept., 6.28 ; Oct., 6.32 ; Nov. and Dec., 6.40.

Empire futures closed quiet at 4 points advance to 4 points decline. Closing prices :—Dec., 4.92 ; Jan., 4.94 ; Feb., 4.96 ; March, 5.07 ; April, 5.05 ; May, 5.18 ; June, 5.21 ; July, 5.30 ; Aug., 5.21 ; Sept., 5.22 ; Oct., 5.44 ; Nov., 5.47 ; Dec., 5.58.

Description	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	Nom.			4 7	4 5½	4 7¼
March	4 8¾	4 8¾	4 7½	4 8	4 7½	4 9
May ..	4 10½	4 10½	4 9	4 10	4 9½	4 10¾
July ..	5 0	5 0	4 10½	5 0	4 10½	5 0¼

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of River Plate closed steady and unchanged, after business at 3d. per quarter decline. River Plate, due Jan. 3 and Jan.-Feb., sold at 16s. ; afloat, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., were quoted 16s. 3d. ; Feb.-March, 16s. 6d. ; and March-April, 17s. Spot parcels were dull with yellow La Plata quoted 1d. per cental lower at 2s. 11d., other descriptions remained unaltered.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were slow and easier ; River Plate, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 10s., sellers.

BARLEY was quiet. Dan.-Kus.-Bess., Dec.-Jan., 14s. 3d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet but steady

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Trading in spot cotton continued on small lines, but quotations of American were further advanced 3 points ; middling, 5.24d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 3 points dearer ; Pernam fair, 5.39d. ; g.f. smooth, 5.69d. ; and g.f. Tanguis, 5.94d. Egyptian were irregular at 15 points decline to 2 points advance ; fully fair, Sakellaridis, 7.75d. ; and f.g.f., Uppers, 8.22d. African rose 3 points ; middling West, 5.29d. ; and g.f. East, 6.29d. East Indian unchanged ; fine m.g. Broach, 3.95d. ; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.60d.

American futures opened firm at a rise of 6 to 8 points on bear covering and Bombay buying, but the rise attracted realizing orders, and with a fresh set of Southern selling values eased off slightly, the market at midday being 2 to 7 points up. Firm opening cables from New York, together with trade calling, caused another upturn in the early afternoon, but later cables from America were reactionary and led to local selling. The close was barely steady, prices being 3 to 7 points higher, and distant unchanged to 2 points up on the day. Liverpool closing prices :—Jan., 5.09 ; March, 5.19 ; May, 5.31 ; July, 5.41. New York noon prices :—Jan., 9.47 ; March, 9.74 ; May, 10.00 ; July, 10.21.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 7 points higher, and after giving way about 10 points resumed the upward movement on shorts covering and foreign buying, closing quiet and 2 to 7 points up. Closing prices :—Dec. and Jan., 7.31 ; Feb. and March, 7.44 ; April and May, 7.63 ; June to Aug., 7.82 ; Sept., 7.97 ; Oct., 8.16 ; Nov. and Dec., 8.17. Upper contracts closed quiet and generally 7 points higher on the day. Closing values :—Dec., 5.72 ; Jan., 5.73 ; Feb., 5.86 ; March, 5.88 ; April, 5.95 ; May, 6.02 ; June, 6.11 ; July and Aug., 6.16 ; Sept., 6.28 ; Oct., 6.32 ; Nov. and Dec., 6.40.

Empire futures closed quiet at 4 points advance to 4 points decline. Closing prices :—Dec., 4.92 ; Jan., 4.94 ; Feb., 4.96 ; March, 5.07 ; April, 5.05 ; May, 5.18 ; June, 5.21 ; July, 5.30 ; Aug., 5.21 ; Sept., 5.22 ; Oct., 5.44 ; Nov., 5.47 ; Dec., 5.58.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,830	5,960	50	180	4,022	14,976
Brazilian, &c.	—	450	—	—	—	7,025
Peruvian, &c.	750	2,750	—	—	40	40
African, &c.	—	100	—	—	—	788
Egyptian, &c.	350	1,420	50	420	8,381	8,381
E. Indies, &c.	70	320	—	—	—	470
Totals— This week	3,000	11,000	100	600	12,443	31,680
Last week	3,000	11,000	100	200	29,753‡	58,564

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery—	High'st	L'west	Closing	High'st	L'west	Closing
December	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.08	5.06	5.02
January	5.15	5.08	5.09	5.12	5.03	5.05
February	—	—	5.14	—	—	5.10
March	5.26	5.18	5.19	5.23	5.14	5.16
April	—	—	5.25	—	—	5.22
May	5.37	5.29	5.31	5.34	5.27	5.29
June	—	—	5.36	—	—	5.34
July	5.48	5.41	5.41	5.45	5.38	5.40
August	—	—	5.45	—	—	5.44
September	—	—	5.49	—	—	5.48
October	5.60	5.54	5.53	5.56	5.50	5.52
November	—	—	5.56	—	—	5.56
December	5.67	5.64	5.60	5.59	5.59	5.60

‡ Paid.

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Dec.	—	10.09	9.83
,, Feb.	10.30	10.30	10.17
Sakellaridis, Jan.	14.15	14.12	14.00
,, March	14.65	14.65	14.48
,, May	15.20	15.15	15.03

Receipts to-day, 7,084 bales, against 7,209 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 17.—Cloth business was again on a restricted scale. Bleaching mulls were taken by Madras, while Karachi made offers for these and also for bleaching jaconets. Calcutta was practically idle, and very little business was possible with China. There was a further reduction in the value of the cash to 1s. 6d., but silver was a shade higher. The Levant and Egypt purchased a few bleaching shirtings, while bleaching and dyeing cloths went through for the River Plate. Singapore took occasional lots of white muls. Buying for the Continent was on a quiet scale only, but a fairly varied turnover was reported for the home trade. Conditions in the yarn section remained very poor, business being insufficient both in American and Egyptian counts.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will remain closed from Wednesday evening next until the following Monday morning for the Christmas holiday and also on Thursday, Jan. 1.

SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 9d. T L granulated, 19s. 6d. Home grown granulated, Dec.-Jan., ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 18s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London) ; Kelham, 18s. 10½d. ; Bardney and Bytag, 19s. 6d. ; Anglo-Scottish, prompt, quoted 19s. 3d. to 19s. 4½d., ex factories ; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 3d. West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. ; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 8s., nominal ; B R B, prompt, quoted 7s. 10½d., c. and f., India. Mauritius, 99 per cent., afloat, quoted 10s. 3d., sellers. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d. ; Jan.-March, 7s. for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet ; preferential, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s. 3d. value ; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 6s. 3d. ; Jan., 6s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened steadier with sellers more reserved. A fair business was done at generally higher rates ; Jan. sold at 5s. 11d. ; Feb. delivery from 5s. 11½d. to 5s. 11¾d. ; March from 6s. 0½d. to 6s. 1d. ; May from 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 3⅝d. to 6s. 3d. to 6s. 3¼d. ; Aug. from 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6¼d. ; Dec., 1931, at 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 10⅝d. Calls (88 per cent. test) :—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	6 0	4 6	6 0	4 9	6 0	4 9

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
Jan. ..	5 11	5 10½	6 0	5 10	5 10½	5 10½
March	6 1	6 0¼	6 1	6 0¼	6 1	6 0¼
May ..	6 3½	6 3¼	6 3½	6 3¼	6 3½

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the List issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 56⅝ ⅜ ⅜
2½% Anns., 62⅛
2½% Cons., 57⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The chief dramatic event in the National programme this week will be a performance to-night of Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's play *The Flowers are not for you to Pick*, which was successfully broadcast some months ago. At 7.45 p.m. the London Regional station will transmit a concert of chamber music by Mr. Robert Murchie and the Pro Arte String Quartet. The programme will consist of Roussel's Trio for Flute, Viola and Violoncello; Bach's Concerto in D minor for two Violins; and Bártok's Fourth String Quartet.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 18, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Children's Dressmaking, by Mrs. Stafford Northcote.

12 :—Organ Recital. **1** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Grace Reynolds (soprano); Arthur Wilkes (tenor); Marjorie Bloese (pianoforte). **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House. (Time Signal from Greenwich at **4.45.**)

5.15 :—Children : The Further Adventures of Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp, a Play for the microphone, by M. Jean Newell, with music by Doris Arnold. Incidental music played by the Olof Sextet. **6** :—V. C. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; London Stock Exchange Report and Market Prices for Farmers. (Time Signal from Greenwich at **6.30.**) **6.40** :—Modern English Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas played by Sybil Eaton and Michael Mullinar. **7** :—The Cinema, by Mr. Francis Birrell. **7.25** :—What is Liberty? **6**—by Professor Ernest Barker.

7.45 :—Elsie Carlisle, in light numbers ; Charles Hayes (comedian) ; Martyrs, by Philip Wade, with Philip Wade, Ethel Lodge, Charles Wreford, and Douglas Emery ; Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan, in Santa Claus at the Bugginses ; Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **9** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather ; News. **9.15** : Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20** :—Topical Talk. **9.40** : The Flowers are Not for You to Pick, a Play for the Microphone, written by Tyrone Guthrie, produced by Peter Cresswell, with Malcolm Graeme, Wilfred Shine, Arthur Malcolm, Mary O'Farrell, Ethel Lewis, Flora Robson, Kitty Murphy, Charlotte Tedlie, Ethel Lodge, Arthur Clay, Harold Reese, Dennis Arundell, and Joyce Murchie. **10.40-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. (Time Signal from Greenwich at **11.30**).

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.30** :—National programme. **5.15-10.40** : —National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Hush Pavilion. **1.10** :—Midland Regional Programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Food Supply and the Future, 6—The Influence of Dietary Customs on the Future Development of the Race, by Dr. J. B. Orr, from Aberdeen. **7** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. **7.45** :—Robert Murchie (flute) ; the Pro Arte String Quartet ; Alphonse Onnou (violin), Laurent Halleux (violin), Germain Prevost (viola), and Robert Maas (violoncello) ; Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **8.55** :—Regional News. **9** :—Plantation Music : The Wireless Chorus and the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Olive Kavann (contralto) ; Stanley Riley (bass). **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.10** :—A Lunch Hour Carol Service, relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham. **1.50-3** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell ; Leonard Gordon (baritone). **5.15** :—Children : Berries, a Nature Sketch for Christmastide, by Dorothy Cooper ; Billy Boy and other Songs, by Osmond Davis (tenor) ; Harold Mills (violin). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme, 6—The Influence of Dietary Customs on the Future Development of the Race, by Dr. J. B. Orr, from Aberdeen. **7** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. **7.45** :—Robert Murchie (flute) ; the Pro Arte String Quartet ; Alphonse Onnou (violin), Laurent Halleux (violin), Germain Prevost (viola), and Robert Maas (violoncello) ; Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **8.55** :—Regional News. **9** :—Plantation Music : The Wireless Chorus and the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Olive Kavann (contralto) ; Stanley Riley (bass). **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

ABERDEEN (99.8kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.30** :—See Edinburgh. **3.45** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** : —See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** : —National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **9.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra ; Etta McCoskrin (mezzo-soprano). **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Alex Riddell : Sports and Pastimes in Bygone Ulster—3. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2** :—National programme. **3-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **3.45** :—Orchestra, from Bobby's Cafe, Clifton. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.3m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Concert. **2** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** : News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—French Conversation Lesson. **7.45** :—Talk on Literature and the Theatre. **8** :—Selections by the Station Orchestra. **8.30** :—Edie O'Dwyer (soprano). **8.40** :—Frank O'Higgins : Selections on the Traditional Fiddle. **8.50** :—Selections by the Station Sextet. **9** :—Tom Madden and Company in a Variety Programme. **9.30** :—Sponsored Programme. **10.30** : —Time Signal, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. For the Schools : Music Making—Mr. Robert McLeod ; See the Music : Christmas Carols. **3** :—Organ Recital. **3.20** :—Miss Ida Finlay : Impressions of Scotland—Daniel Defoe. **3.35** :—Music. **3.40** :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. Rees Griffiths. **4** :—Music. **4.5** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.30** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—Orchestra. **4.30** :—The Studio Orchestra ; Tom Miller (trombone) ; Robert Peters (band-bells). **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Doris Phillips (soprano) ; Rabsh Jacobson (violoncello) ; Thomas Irving (tenor), from Newcastle. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. George Eyre Evans : Votepore, The Sinner's Stone in Carmarthen Museum. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—1 :—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 3 :—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. **5.30** :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations, followed by Gramophone Records. **6** :—Children. **6.30** :—Instrumental Selections by the Trio Iberia, followed by News. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **9** :—Chimes ; Exchange Quotations, and Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. In the interval, News.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2kw.—**5.30** :—French Lesson. **7** :—Padre Peter—Drama (Petnaest). **7.45** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Concert. **9.30** :—News and Sports Notes. **9.50** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**2.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Talks. **6.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **7** :—Programme from Munich. **9.20** :—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—**3.30** :—Concert from the Works of Hans Gal. **4.5** :—Baritone Song Recital. **4.30** :—Review of Books. **4.40** :—Talk. **5.5** :—Concert from the Works of Paul Lincke. **5.55** :—Labour Market Report. **6** :—Programme to be announced. **6.30** :—Topical Report ; American Electioneering Propaganda—Wet or Dry ? **7** :—Marcellus Schiffer Programme. **8** :—News ; Sports Notes. **8.10** :—Programme from Leipzig. **9.20** :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Eden Hotel.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—4.30 :—Talk. **4.50** : Dance Music. **5** :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Weber. **6.15** :—See Prague. **6.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—**6.20** :—Weather, followed by Gramophone Records. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—The Silesian Century celebrates Christmas in Song. From Opitz to Gunther. **8.15** :—Programme from Leipzig. **9.15** :—Time ; Weather ; News ; Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.35** :—Talk. **9.45** :—Orchestral Concert of Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.15 :—See Prague. **6.20** :—Brass Band Concert. **7** :—Concert by the Station Orchestra, conducted by Janota ; Programme of French Opera Music ; Overture, Si j'etais roi (Adam) ; Aria from La Jeune Blanche (Boieldieu) ; Overture, Le Roi l'a dit (Delibes) ; Aria from Le Part du Diable (Auber). **7.30** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Trio Concert. **8.40** :—Topical Review. **8.45** :—Concert arranged by the French Socialist Radio Club. **10.45** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—5.50 :—English Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Lakine Opera Orchestra, relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra, from the Café Emke.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2 : Instrumental Concert. **4** :—Programme for Boys. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Fish Market Prices. **4.50** :—Talk. **5.20** :—English Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather. **6** :—News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.24** :—Report of the Jutland Lister Association. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Twelfth Concert, from the Axelborg Studio. **9** :—News. **9.15** :—Dance Music, relayed from the Palace Hotel. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—**4.45** :—Economic Notes. **5.5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Time Signal and Programme Announcements. **5.35** :—Talk. **6** :—Time Signal, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5** :—French Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Topical Report. **7.10** :—Jean de Paris—Opera-comique in Two Acts (Boieldieu). **8.45** :—Reading. **9.15** :—News, Sports, Notes, and Weather. **9.35** :—Orchestral Concert.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBERG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—**3** :—Talk for Women. **3.45** : Recitations and Violin and Pianoforte Selections. **4.30** : Dialogue. **4.50** :—Sponsored Concert. **5.35** :—Talk. **6** :—The Story of Advent by Max Sidow. **6.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—The Hour of Recreation—Soloist and Choral Concert. **8** :—Christmas Music. **9** :—Meteorological Report, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, Local and Police Intelligence, News, and Topical Report. **9.30** :—Relay of Foreign Stations. **10** :—Concert of Serenades by the Little Station Orchestra.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—Daily Service. **10.10** :—Quintet Concert. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Concert, from the Tuschinski Picture Theatre, Amsterdam. **1.40** :—Programme for Women. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10** :—Concert, from the Asta Theatre, Amsterdam. **5.40** :—Talk. **6.10** : Concert. **6.40** :—English Language Lesson. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gaudeville Programme. **9.10** :—Concert, from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. Fourth Symphony in F minor op. 36 (Tchaik wsky). **9.55** :—Weather and News. **10** :—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra. **10.40** :—Broadway Babies—Talking Film.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Selections by the Radio Choir. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Religious Address. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **12.10** :—Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.25** :—Lesson in Handicrafts. **3.25** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—The Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Chamber Music. **5.55** : Dressmaking Lesson. **6.10** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Lesson in Malayan. **7.10** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Concert relayed from a church in Baarn—The Christmas Oratorio (Bach), by the Hallelujah Oratorio Association of Baarn. **10.10** : —News. **10.20** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m., 54kw. Relayed by HELSINGFORS (221m.).—**6.15** :—Violin Recital. **6.35** :—Songs (Kaski). **7** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (277m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—**6** :—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Topical Talk. **6.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** : News. **7.40** :—A Thousand Dollars, folk play in three acts (Hans Muller-Schlosser), followed by News, Sports Notes, and Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Report from the Ufa Film Studio in Berlin-Neubabelsberg. **7.30** :—Violin Duets. **8** :—News. **8.10** :—Der Kampf um den Himmel, seven scenes (Arno Schirokauer). **9.15** :—News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (392m.), 2kw.—2 :—Chimes, Time Signal, and Weather, followed by Concert—Overture, Fingal's Cave (Mendelssohn) ; Ave Maria (Goumod) ; Selection from La Dulce (Halevy) ; Selection from Lohengrin (Wagner). **3.20** :—Theatre Review, News, Announcement of Talks, and Exchange Quotations. **3.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Topical Review. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **9.30** :—Chimes and Time Signal, followed by relay from the Teatro del Liceo. **11.55** :—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (263m.) and GENOA (312m.).—**4** :—Gramophone Records. **4.50** :—Giornale radio and Agricultural Report, followed by Announcements in German. **6.20** :—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **6.30** :—Variety Concert. **7.15** :—Giornale radio ; Weather. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Variety Programme. In the intervals, Talk on Art and Literary Review. After the programme, Concert from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERLAUTERN (560m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—**3.10** :—Time Signal, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **3.25** : Soprano Song Recital. **4.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **5** :—Time Signal, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **5.45** :—Talk. **7** :—The Bird Fancier, operetta in three acts (Zeller). **9.20** :—Time Signal, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (485m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—**7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** : Agricultural Programme. **7.30** :—Concert from St. Saviour's Church. **8.30** :—News, Advertising Time, Weather, Press Review, and Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Recitations in Swedish and Songs to the Lute.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals, at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange ; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Dance Music. **4.15** :—Children. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25** : New York Exchange Rates. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Talk ; The House of Molière—Sophie Croizette and Worms. **7.15** :—Talk on Artists—The Drawing of Animals. **7.30** :—Elementary Bookkeeping Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes. **8** :—News. **8** :—Concert—Contes Bruns (Balzac), by M. Balpêtre and the Company ; Variations for Piano, Violin and 'Cello (Beethoven) ; Songs : (a) Le Secret and (b) Fleur jetée (Fauré) ; (c) Two Bohemian Songs (Dvorak) ; (d) Two Arab Melodies (Perez) ; Pianoforte Solos : (a) Gavotte (Stradella) ; (b) Waltz, La Frolleuse (Delbruck) ; (c) Toccata (Ravel) ; Sonata No. 1 for 'Cello and Piano (Fauré)—in the Intervals, at **8.30** :—Sports Review, and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6.15 :—News. **6.20** :—Programme from Brno. **7** :—Recital of Songs. **7.30** :—Concert of Polish Folk Music. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—Organ Recital. **10** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw., and 2RO (80m.).—Relayed by NAPLES (332m.).—**5** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, followed by Report for Philatelists. **6.45** :—Giornale radio, News and Sports Notes. **7** :—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.40** :—Variety Concert. **9.55** :—News. **10** :—Dance Music.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—**6.30** :—Concert of Swedish Music. **7.45** :—Talks. **9.10** :—Song and Pianoforte Recital.

STUTTGART (350m.), 1.5kw., and MUHLACKER, 75kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 5kw.—**6.30** :—See Frankfurt. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements, News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **9.25** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—**6** :—Italian Lesson. **6.30** : Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35** : Talk. **7** :—Choral Concert by the Vienna Schubert Society, relayed from the Konzerthausaal. **9** :—News. **9.10** :—Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.). 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.). 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw., 1 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw., 11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 4 p.m.-5 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.4kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.6kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. Price 7d.

In company the conversation of Benjamin Constant was original and striking, but in general ironical. Though most serious when engaged in public business, and ever studious in the closet, it was difficult to engage him in a serious conversation. He found a relaxation in being frivolous when he mixed in the world which he loved. . . . Constant was brave, and well maintained his character in several affairs of honour. His duel with M. Forbin des Issarts, in a quarry at Belleville, where he received the fire of his antagonist sitting on a chair, cannot be forgotten. . . . Constant was accustomed to write in a closet on the third story; beside him sat his estimable wife, and on his knee his favourite cat:* this feline affection he entertained in common with Count de Chateaubriand.—*Paris Correspondence.*

* * * *

At the recent audit of a noble Lord, one of the tenants was exceedingly clamorous for a reduction of his rent, to which the noble landlord readily assented, adding that he should like to know how low the tenant wished it to be reduced, "for I see," said his Lordship, "by the steward's books, you have paid none at all the last three years."

INSPECTION OF CRANWELL AIRCRAFT APPRENTICES

The passing-out inspection of aircraft apprentices in the Electrical and Wireless School took place at Cranwell yesterday. These apprentices entered in 1928, and in the tests of the Central Trade Test Board there were no failures. Of the total, 14 were classed as leading aircraftmen, 18 as first-class aircraftmen, and six as second-class aircraftmen. The inspection was carried out and the prizes were distributed by AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. E. BORTON, A.O.C., Inland Area, R.A.F. The COMMANDANT (Group Captain A. L. Godman) in his report said that the records of all the technical sections agreed that the 1928 entry was an exceptional one. The zeal and application of the apprentices had been continually evident, and the standard attained, particularly in the workshops, was in most cases above the average. The prizes for the highest aggregate of marks and for the highest aggregate in technical subjects had been gained by T. G. Woods ; and the prize for the highest in educational subjects by A. J. Hayward.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†; Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa, (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, &c.
8 P.M.—To Guiana (British, French, and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney), and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand†.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador.
7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands, Pitcairn Island, China (Shanghai and Hong-kong)†, Japan, Madeira†, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, &c.)†.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands, China (Shanghai and Hong-kong)†, Japan, Madeira†, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), Newfoundland Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia),

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mail	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Houlder (Upwey Grange)	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
B. Star (Stuart Star)	Dec. 24	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails†	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mails†	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos)† : R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos)† : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos)† : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 19	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Dec. 24	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Teide)	Dec. 22	8 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	Dec. 24	7.30 a.m.
(Teneriffe) : E.D. (Mary Kingsley)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
(all parts)† : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, E. Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 19	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Direct (Artigas)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Dec. 23	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Johan de Witt)	Dec. 24	Noon
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
ECUADOR : Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 19	2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 23	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Dec. 24	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Dec. 18	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Dec. 20	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
FAROE IS. : Via Copenhagen (Tjaldur)	Dec. 30	7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Aorangi)	Dec. 24	8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Harrison (Wayfarer)	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Dec. 27	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Musician)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
Booker (Amakura)	Dec. 22	8 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Botnia)	Jan. 6	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Dec. 20	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Naldera	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Av. R. Garros)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
Via N.Y.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, BULTFONTEIN MINES, Limited. (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)—Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of January, 1931, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st January, 1931.

A. McPHERSON, London Secretary.
15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 17th December, 1930.

C. AND E. MORTON, Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th January, 1931, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable on 15th January, 1931.

By order of the Board,
W. J. WATT, Secretary.
155-7, Minories, E.C.3. 18th December, 1930.

DAVEY, PAXMAN and Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for Interest on the above Stock due 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
H. H. HOLLAWAY, Secretary.
Office of the Company, Standard Ironworks, Colchester.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, Limited (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa).—Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of January, 1931, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st January, 1931.

J. A. STEVENS, London Secretary.
London Transfer Office, 15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
17th December, 1930.

GRIQUALAND WEST DIAMOND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED. (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)—Notice is hereby given that the London TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th day of January, 1931, inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants, which will be posted to registered shareholders on the 31st January, 1931.

A. McPHERSON, London Secretary.
15, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 17th December, 1930.

HARROGATE CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the dividends due on the 1st proximo.

STEPHEN JOHNSON, Registrar.
Old Town Hall, Harrogate, 15th December, 1930.

LONG ACRE PRESS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th December, 1930, until Thursday, the 1st January, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants in respect of the five months ending the 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. DUNCAN, Secretary.
93, Long Acre, W.C.2.

LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Prior Lien Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from December 19th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. P. HESKELDEN, Secretary.
Transfer Office: —Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. December 17th, 1930.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on the 4½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shareholders will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st December inclusive for the purpose of preparing the warrants in respect of the final dividend payable on the 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. BEAUMONT, Secretary.
16, Stratford-place, W.1.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.

SEVEN per CENT. CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATING PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the above shares will be CLOSED from the 29th to the 31st December, 1930, inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants in respect of the Dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1930.

By Order,
B. O. COLLIS, Secretary.
Marconi House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
18th December, 1930.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE and ELECTRIC COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of Four per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
Alderman's House, Alderman's-walk, E.C.2.
17th December, 1930.

PRYCE JONES, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants which will be posted on the 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
A. McPHERSON, London Secretary.
Royal Welsh Warehouse, Newtown, North Wales. 17th December, 1930.

PINCHIN, JOHNSON and CO. Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of Preference Shares will be CLOSED from Dec. 17th to Dec. 31st inclusive for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

SLATERS and BODEGA, Limited.
CLOSING of DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the 6½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st day of December, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for the half-year's Interest due 1st January, 1931.

By Order of the Board.
G. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
18-24, Kensington High-street, W.8.

THE SMITHFIELD AND ARGENTINE MEAT Co., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of each Class will be CLOSED from the 18th December, 1930, to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants in payment of Dividend for period of six months to account of the Dividend on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares from the 1st July, 1928. Dividend Warrants will be posted on 31st December, 1930.

By order of the Board.
F. A. DAWNAY, Secretary.
Registered Offices: St. Bartholomew House, 38, West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. 17th December, 1930.

TAVOY TIN DREDGING CORPORATION, Limited. REGISTER of 7½ PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of the above Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 22nd December to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL and GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited, Secretaries.
Dated this 17th day of December, 1930.
Transfer Office, 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

THE FOREIGN and COLONIAL INVESTMENT TRUST Co., Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from 29th instant to January 10th, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order, G. I. HINKLY, Secretary.
3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2. 17th December, 1930.

WALLER'S BRADFORD BREWERY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from December 19th to December 31st, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. P. HESKELDEN, Secretary.
Registered Office:—Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. December 17th, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 *lines* 3*s*. (*minimum*);
Agencies 2*s*. *per line* (*minimum* 4 *lines*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and first bath; central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington. Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for professional men. Also two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 39, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD RESIDENCE, 2½ gns. Excellent food. Phone, Paddington 4250.

A Bare Few Minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 3gns.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

SAYES COURT,
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE; PADDINGTON 5095.

A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—11, Sussex-gardens.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park, private bath, lavatory. Service with breakfast and late dinner. Permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

A bright beautifully FURNISHED self-contained SERVICE SUITE; bed-sitting Rooms; one minute South Kensington Station; cleanliness and comfort assured; suit one or two gentlemen; terms very moderate.—34, Sumner-place, Kensington 1771.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Few newly decorated and FURNISHED CHAMBERS available at 36, Queensborough-terrace. Constant hot water; breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, from 45s. Park 2134.

THE MADRID.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns.—147, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1009.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4165.

A STONE'S-THROW Gloucester-road Station.—Single BED-SITTING ROOM, newly furnished as SITTING ROOM; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

A Well FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath, kitchen; phone; 3½ guineas.—9, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,
41-47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, W.2.
Close Paddington Station. (Padd. 0672.)

ABSOLUTELY reliable for comfort and service, excellent food, personal attention; constant hot water; most central and quiet; beautiful garden at rear; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double, or partial board.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, quiet, sunny, warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; just below Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5561.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ABSOLUTELY charming DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS in luxurious house; 2gns. each, with breakfast and dinner. Also Double Suite first floor. Central heating. Western 2598.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 18, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; good cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.
19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated); just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—Phone, Kens. 3241.

NOTTING HILL-GATE.

ARTISTIC ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS for ladies. Furnished coloured lacquer; every room hot and cold running water, cooking facilities, and concealed beds; well heated; overlooking gardens; from 25s. including baths. Park 7954.—7, Stanley-crescent.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY.
Ideal for winter. 15 miles Town. Sheltered position, facing South; every room throughout; bathrooms; three bed rooms; billiards; garage; good golfing centre. Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Downland 357.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; sitting room, bed room, bath room, running hot and cold water (self-contained). Also one-room Flat. House centrally heated. Padd. 3635.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan beds, gas fires and grillers, constant hot water; everything new.—53, St. George's-road, Victoria. 'Phone, Victoria 6368.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single divan beds, dresser baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—Mina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8694.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS with breakfast; from 5s. 6d. daily, 25s. weekly; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, suitable for students, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.

SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS
at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE.
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALEXANDRIE COURT,
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

BACHELOR'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 8, CURZON-STREET, W.1. Bed-sitting rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly, or 5s. nightly. Or unfurnished.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road. S.W.7. Western 4729.

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station.
BEAUTIFUL Newly-decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS in fine corner Mansion; fast-rising carpets, hair mattresses, substantial antique and modern furniture; plenty of bath rooms, with constant hot water; single rooms from 32s. 6d., double rooms from 2½gns. weekly—with breakfast.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; constant hot water all rooms; close Tube, buses; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinner optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax 6435.

BELGRAVE CHAMBERS.—20 FURNISHED BED ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen. All rooms fitted h. and c. water; central heating; electric fires; terms (single) from £1 weekly; 35s. weekly; double 14s. nightly, 48s. weekly. Rooms now vacant.—3, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Breakfast, or with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

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CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; University men and women; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board. Moderate.—85, Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CLOSE BAKER-STREET STATION.

34, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE

Comfortable Bed Rooms, breakfast, from 23s. 6d.; gas fires, electric light, geyser bath.—Padd. 2516.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

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AT HILLCROFT, PARKHILL-RISE.

A Luxuriously Comfortable Warm Winter Home in large mansion situated amidst lovely country surroundings; excellent food; courteous service; exclusive environment; central heating, hot, cold water basins, gas fires all bed rooms; spacious lounges; bridge, congenial society; five minutes station, golf; frequent trains West End, City; car meets intending guests. Croy. 2680.

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DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7gns., single 3-4gns.; no extras; expert chef; house 'phones. —117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2006.)

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ENGLISH FAMILY offer HAPPY HOME to PAYING GUEST, Christmas and after; young society.—14, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead. Minute Finchley-road Station.

EXCEPTIONALLY nice ROOMS in charming house; hot water, gas fires; good food; minute Queen's-road Tube and Kensington Gardens.—11, Orme-court, W.2. Park 4100.

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A jolly good time on Christmas Day, at the
RED COURT,
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Easy access to theatres and shops; 60 bed rooms, all fitted running water, h. c., and modern gas fires. Central heating. Newly decorated and furnished. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Museum 2398. Special Christmas Festivities. Dance room with parquet floor.

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FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 9610.

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HYDE PARK.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; breakfast optional.—13, Oxford-terrace. Padd. 5808.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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A beautifully appointed House facing Gardens; running hot and cold water in bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 3gns. weekly, full board. Western 4093.

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SPEND Christmas in London and stay at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Padd. 0051.

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Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.
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WELL-RECOMMENDED sunny, quiet BED-SITTING ROOM, minute from S. Kensington Station; constant hot water, gas fires.—7, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

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£1.—Small unfurnished and FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in large house facing gardens; good address, close Gloucester-road Station; good service and valeting; meals as required.—'Phone, Kens. 5740 before 10.30 a.m., or write Box Z.1052, The Times, E.C.4.

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IN A RING FENCE.

THE RESIDENCE was erected in 1868 of brick and stands 175 feet above sea level on sand and gravel soil and commands magnificent views which extend for some 20 miles.

It is approached by two drives, one with lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.

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THE HOUSE IS IN EXCELLENT DECORATIVE ORDER.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation. Cottage.

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THE MODERN RESIDENCE, of pleasing architecture, occupies a magnificent position, 200ft. above sea level, and has a Southern aspect.

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Company's electric light, central heating and every modern convenience.

XIIth Century barn; excellent stabling and garage accommodation, and useful farm buildings and three cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS and GARDENS designed by Miss Jekyll, bounded by the River Wey, stream-fed Lake of ¾-acre, Italian Garden, Poplar Avenue, Sunk Garden, Hard Tennis Court and other lawns, Rock and Water Garden, first-rate Kitchen Garden and gardener's house, grasslands, in all about

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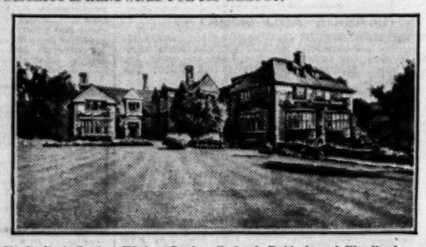

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Accommodation:—Lounge hall, five reception rooms, and billiard room, nine principal and six servants' bed rooms, five bath rooms, complete offices.

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Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation.

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It is fitted with every convenience and contains: Hall, lounge, four reception rooms, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and offices.

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ELMSWELL ESTATE 1,110 ACRES

PRACTICALLY THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS CONTAINED IN A RING FENCE.

THE COMFORTABLE GABLED RESIDENCE faces South, and contains three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, and three bath rooms, usual offices.

Good spring water supply. Electric light. Central heating throughout. Telephone. Drainage in good order.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS

GARAGES FOUR CARS.

The Residence and grounds are admirably planned and capable of management with a total staff of four.

THREE CAPITAL CORN AND DAIRY FARMS, each equipped with a roomy farmhouse and extensive set of buildings.

Accommodation enclosures. Two small residences and eight cottages. Elmswell Old Hall, a Jacobean Manor House of considerable historic interest, containing a quantity of panelling.

First-rate partridge and hare shooting.

OVER ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING in the well-known Elmswell and Driffield Becks.

The estate is free of Tithe and Land Tax.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION EARLY NEXT YEAR (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF PRIVATELY).

Solicitors:—Messrs. ATKINSON, PICKERING and SON, 23, Parliament-street, Hull. Land Agent:—M. L. WHELDON, Esq., F.S.I., 5, Coney-street, York. Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY, BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING

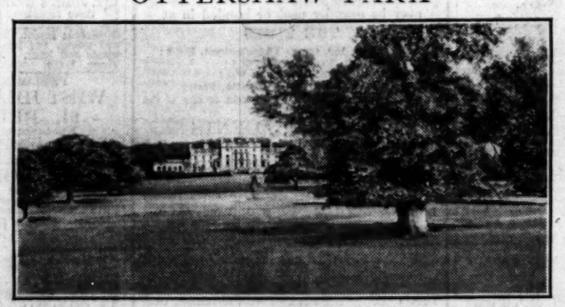
ABOUT THIRTY MINUTES' EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE TO LONDON.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL & SPORTING ESTATE

OTTERSHAW PARK

THE DIGNIFIED AND FINELY PROPORTIONED MANSION HOUSE,

built in the Italian style in 1910, is EQUIPPED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE and COMFORT.



Two halls, SIX RECEPTION ROOMS, WINTER GARDEN, 44 bed and dressing rooms, 10 bath rooms, complete offices. Indoor swimming bath.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK WITH CHAIN OF ORNAMENTAL LAKES.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS and GROUNDS, divided into rose, flower and Italian gardens, and walled kitchen garden.

Entrance Lodges and Service Cottages.

372 to 479 ACRES.

LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

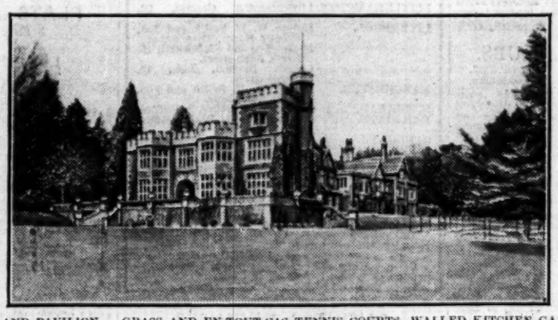
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST.

THE OSSEMSLEY MANOR ESTATE

WITHIN EASY REACH OF CHRISTCHURCH AND BOURNEMOUTH.

THE RESIDENCE commands beautiful views, and contains—MAIN HALL, 60ft. by 15ft. 6in., OAK-PANELLED BILLIARD ROOM, MORNING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM, 51ft. by 34ft., each opening to the loggia, DINING ROOM and LIBRARY, convenient and ample domestic offices, about 14 PRINCIPAL BED and DRESSING ROOMS, seven bath rooms, and 10 servants' bed rooms and bath rooms.



ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY; RACQUET COURT.

GARAGE FOR FOUR, ample STABLING, buildings; electrician's and chauffeur's houses, 12 cottages, three entrance lodges.

THE GROUNDS are INTERSECTED BY A STREAM SPANNED BY BRIDGES, and there is a DELIGHTFUL JAPANESE SUMMER-HOUSE.

CRICKET GROUND AND PAVILION. GRASS AND EN-TOUT-CAS TENNIS COURTS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. FARMERY. COARSE AND TROUT FISHING. GOOD MIXED SHOOTING. OVER 300 ACRES OF WOODLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

704 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS.

ON ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL REACHES OF THE UPPER THAMES.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

MONGEWELL PARK, WALLINGFORD.

THE RESIDENCE, in the Georgian style of Architecture, is seated in a park and approached by two Carriage Drives. It faces South and commands extensive views to the River and the Hills beyond. Conveniently planned accommodation:—MAGNIFICENT SUITE OF RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINING ROOMS, MANY PANELLED IN VARIOUS WOODS; 13 PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, eight bath rooms. Complete Domestic Offices and ample Servants' Accommodation.

The House is fitted with every possible modern convenience. Ample Stabling and Garage Accommodation.

A FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY IS THE SPORTS PAVILION, unique in this Country, with a Swimming Pool, Sticke Court, Squash Racquet Court, Two Bowling Alleys, Turkish Bath, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS include Sloping and other Lawns, Hard Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, Water Garden, Lake of Three Acres with several Islands and fed by a stream, walled Fruit and Kitchen Garden, splendid range of Glass Houses.

BOATHOUSE AND TROUT HATCHERY. EXTENSIVE RIVER FRONTAGE. HOME FARM WITH FARMHOUSE. LODGE. 11 COTTAGES. PARKLIKE PASTURE AND UPLAND ARABLE LAND, IN ALL OVER

378 ACRES.

Huntercombe Golf Links are near by.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors:—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

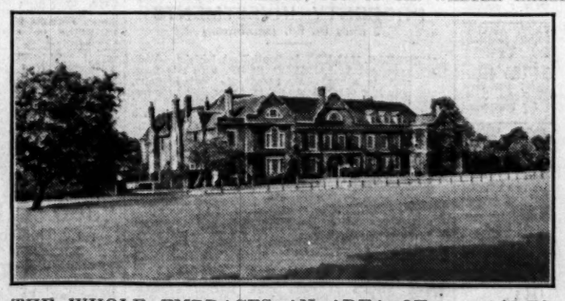
GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE,

in the restful, dignified style of the period, the South Entrance Front being covered with magnolia and creepers, and the approach is by a long carriage drive.



The accommodation comprises:—MAGNIFICENT ENTRANCE HALL 42ft. by 24ft. with deep recessed fireplaces, SEVEN RECEPTION ROOMS, 16 BED and DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

THE GROUNDS have been LAID OUT VERY SKILFULLY and FORM A PERFECT SETTING to the MANOR HOUSE. They include a FORMAL GARDEN, GRASS WALKS and TENNIS COURTS, completely WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN and ORCHARD, the remainder of the estate comprising mostly parklike meadow land.

THE WHOLE EMBRACES AN AREA OF 140 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24780.)

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER BORDERS.

One mile from Knightwick Station, four miles from Bromyard, 10 miles from Worcester.

GAINES, WHITBOURNE.

THE FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, although replete with modern conveniences, retains the characteristics of its period.

Entrance and staircase halls, five reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.

Central Heating. Main Electricity. Ample Water. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

Stabling and Garages. Three Cottages and Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS and GROUNDS, shaded by some remarkably fine trees and intersected by a chain of lakes or pools. Hard Tennis Court, Tennis and other lawns, "Maze."

FOUNTAIN GARDEN, ROSE GARDEN, PROLIFIC WALLED GARDEN, AND PARKLIKE PASTURE, in all about

50 ACRES.

ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 400 ACRES CAN BE ACQUIRED.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DUNMORE, V.C., M.V.O., D.S.O.

BRETON HILL, ST. GEORGE'S HILL, SURREY.

THE FINEST HOUSE ON THE ST. GEORGE'S HILL ESTATE.

HALF AN HOUR FROM WATERLOO.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

THE RESIDENCE is built in the Elizabethan style of red brick with partly tile-hung and tiled and gabled roof, standing on gravel soil with South aspect and commanding fine views for many miles. It is approached by a drive.

Oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Company's Water. Modern drainage.

The Residence is in perfect order throughout and replete with all labour-saving devices.

Garage for three cars. Chauffeur's Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS comprise three tennis lawns, two paved sunk gardens with lily ponds, rose garden, &c., in all about

15 ACRES.

A few minutes from the St. George's Hill Golf Course and Tennis Club.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

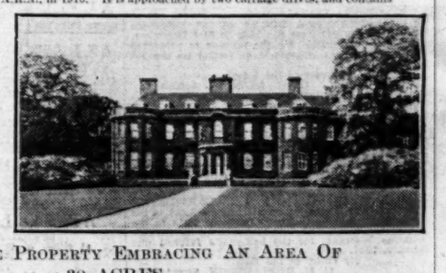
ONE MILE FROM WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

SEVENTEEN MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

Built by Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., in 1913. It is approached by two carriage drives, and contains



Entrance and staircase halls, five reception rooms, some 20 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices; garage, stabling, five cottages.

BEAUTIFUL WOODED GARDENS AND GROUNDS surround the house on every side. Clumps of rhododendrons, ornamental lawns, two tennis courts, lily pond, rose beds and herbaceous borders.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY EMBRACING AN AREA OF

30 ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (26970.)

CHILTERN HILLS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ONE MILE FROM GREAT MISSENDEN. 450 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

Including a delightful old HOUSE of QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER, standing in finely timbered grounds and parkland. The house is approached by a drive guarded by an entrance lodge, and contains entrance and lounge halls, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Modern drainage.

Garage, stabling and farm buildings.

Two cottages.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS, shaded by specimen chestnut and other trees; tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, walled garden and orchard.

PARKLIKE PASTURELAND, in all about

33 ACRES.

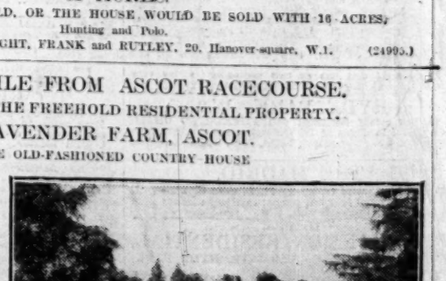
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19897.)

SURREY.

WITHIN 25 MILES OF TOWN. ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

A TUDOR RESIDENCE

AND ABOUT 115 ACRES FOR £10,000.



THE HOUSE occupies a beautiful position on sand and gravel soil, protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views.

Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual domestic offices.

Central heating. Company's electric light, power, and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation, cottage, lodge. Farmbuildings with model cowhouse.

OLD WALLED GARDEN. ORCHARD. GRASSLAND. STREAM INTERSECTS THE GROUNDS.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

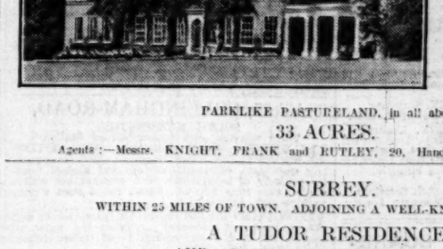
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10126.)

CHILTERN HILLS.

ADJOINING EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSE.

600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

A MODERN RESIDENCE,



built of brick with tiled roof, and with lodge at entrance.

The accommodation, which is on two floors, comprises oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

All the principal bed rooms are fitted with lavatory basins. Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone installed. Good water. Modern drainage.

Stabling and garage accommodation. Cottage.

WELL-PLANNED GROUNDS, two tennis courts, orchard, pastureland, in all about

42 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD, OR THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH 16 ACRES.

Hunting and Polo.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24995.)

HALF A MILE FROM ASCOT RACECOURSE.

TO BE SOLD, THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

LAVENDER FARM, ASCOT.

THE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE

contains:—

Entrance and staircase halls, lounge, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Gas and electricity. Modern drainage. Main water. Central heating.

RANGES OF EXCELLENT STABLING. Two garages. Two cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS, five paddocks, with LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS.

21 ACRES.

Joint Sole Agents:—Messrs. CHANCELLOR and SONS, High-street, Ascot, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Thursday, December 18, 1930.